



AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 2 OCT 2009

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
January 2010	8 January 2010
April 2010	1 April 2010
July 2010	2 July 2010



DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 17 September 2009. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available free of charge on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au> [Access to all ABS products & statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

INQUIRIES

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

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

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

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

- LABOUR THEME PAGE The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes – People – Labour].
- AGGREGATE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED The ABS has introduced a new monthly measure, namely aggregate monthly hours worked, which is the total number of hours worked in a calendar month. The seasonally adjusted and trend aggregate monthly hours worked estimates allow a direct time series comparison of hours worked data. Aggregate monthly hours worked differs from the other hours worked estimates (usual and actual hours worked) as these relate only to the hours worked in the survey reference week, whereas aggregate monthly hours worked relates to an entire calendar month. Data are available for males, females and persons. Aggregate monthly hours worked data was first released in an article in the July 2009 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). Details on the methodology used to calculate aggregate monthly hours worked was published in *Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).
- VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation have been released with this publication, for the period August 2002 to 2008. Volume measures are produced annually and form part of a suite of statistics that show the extent to which the potential of the labour market is not being fully utilised, complementing the Unemployment Rate and the Labour Force Underutilisation Rate. Data have been produced on a revised basis, following a change of the reference month from September to August, and a change to the method used to produce the estimates. Data are now also available by age and sex. For further information, see the Technical Paper in this issue, 'Volume Measures of Labour Underutilisation'.
- 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: *Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 2009* (cat. no. 6206.0); *Locations of Work, Australia, November 2008* (cat. no. 6275.0); and *Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2008* (cat. no. 6359.0).
- RELEASE OF LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *Labour Statistics News* (cat. no. 6106.0) was released on 27 August 2009. *Labour Statistics News* is released twice-yearly (in February and August) and provides users with insight into the ABS labour market statistics program, and inform on recent and upcoming statistical developments. Each issue features updates on current projects, recent highlights, articles and analysis on labour market issues, information on contacts in the ABS labour market statistics area and other related information. To subscribe to the newsletter please email "subscribe" to labour.statistics@abs.gov.au, or you may access the newsletter directly at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.
- LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2009 SAMPLE REINSTATEMENT On 13 May 2009, the Australian Statistician announced the full re-instatement of the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS) sample, offsetting the July 2008 reduction. The December 2009 estimates in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) will be the first produced under the fully re-instated sample. Details of the sample re-instatement are provided in

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
2009 SAMPLE
REINSTATEMENT *continued*

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (Third edition) (cat. no. 6269.0) which was released on 1 October 2009. The information paper provides details on the expected sample size and new sampling fractions, as well as details on the impact on estimates, LFS products and associated surveys.

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RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
September 2009		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) October 2009	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	(a) September 2009	4102.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2009	6321.0.55.001
Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	2009	6290.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	August 2009	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia Detailed - Electronic Delivery	August 2009	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	August 2009	6291.0.55.003
Selected Characteristics of Australian Businesses	2007-08	8167.0
October 2009		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) November 2009	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	(a) October 2009	6105.0
Labour Force Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	September 2009	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	September 2009	6202.0
November 2009		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) December 2009	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	August 2009	6302.0
Business Indicators, Australia	September 2009	5676.0
Education and Work, Australia	May 2009	6227.0
Labour Force, Australia	October 2009	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	October 2009	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	September quarter 2009	6345.0
December 2009		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) January 2010	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	(a) December 2009	4102.0
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	July 2008 - June 2009	6239.0
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	2008-09	6248.0.55.002
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2009	6321.0.55.001
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2009	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia	November 2009	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	November 2009	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	November 2009	6291.0.55.003
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	July 2008 - June 2009	6238.0
January 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) February 2009	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	(a) January 2010	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2009	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	December 2009	6291.0.55.001
Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Forms of Employment Survey, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	November 2008	6202.0.30.007
Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Forms of Employment Survey, Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	November 2008	6202.0.30.008
Microdata: Survey of Education and Work, Basic CURF, Australia	May 2009	6227.0.30.001
Technical Manual: Survey of Education and Work, Basic CURF, Australia	May 2009	6227.0.30.002

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous qtr(a)	Previous year(b)	
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 09	10 770.2	-0.1	-0.2
Full-time	'000	Trend	Aug 09	7 573.4	-0.6	-2.3
Part-time	'000	Trend	Aug 09	3 196.8	1.2	4.9
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Aug 09	29.7	(c)0.4	(c)1.5
Employment to population ratio						
Males	%	Trend	Aug 09	71.6	(c)-0.5	(c)-2.1
Females	%	Trend	Aug 09	77.3	(c)-0.4	(c)-2.9
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 09	66.0	(c)-0.7	(c)-1.1
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 09	668.7	2.7	39.6
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 09	499.4	4.0	52.4
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 09	169.4	-1.2	11.9
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 09	5.8	(c)0.1	(c)1.6
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 09	102.4	12.2	47.3
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Aug 09	15.3	(c)1.3	(c)0.8
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Trend	Aug 09	0.9	(c)0.1	(c)0.3
Quarterly labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Unemployment rate(e)	%	Trend	Aug 09	5.8	(c)0.1	(c)1.6
Underemployment rate	%	Trend	Aug 09	7.9	(c)0.3	(c)1.8
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	Trend	Aug 09	13.9	(c)0.6	(c)3.6
Children living without an employed parent(g)	%	Original	Jun 08	15.7	(c)2.3	(c)2.6
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Trend	Aug 09	76.2	(c)-0.3	(c)-0.3
Total	%	Trend	Aug 09	65.2	(c)-0.2	(c)-0.2
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Aug 09	360.0	-1.0	-2.6
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Aug 09	33.6	-0.2	-2.3
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Aug 09	41.8	2.1	1.2
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Aug 09	17.0	2.1	-0.6
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Aug 09	26.3	(c)-0.3	(c)4.7
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2009	123.4	—	3.9
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	May 09	1 197.50	1.3	5.9
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	May 09	923.40	0.7	3.7
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Jun qtr 2009	47.3	307.8	-45.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Jun qtr 2009	5.0	316.7	-45.1
Job vacancies(h)						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2008	183.6	—	9.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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 the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

(f) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

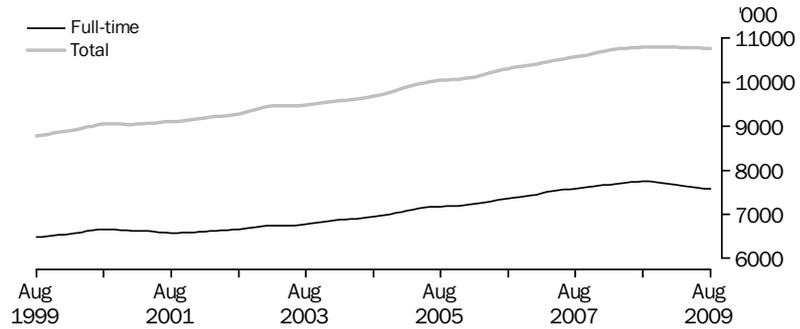
(g) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

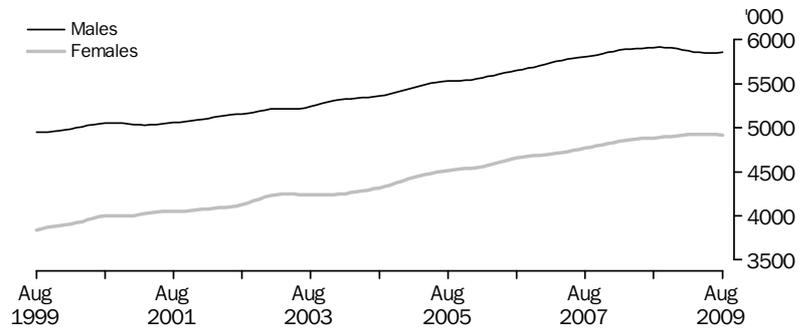
EMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

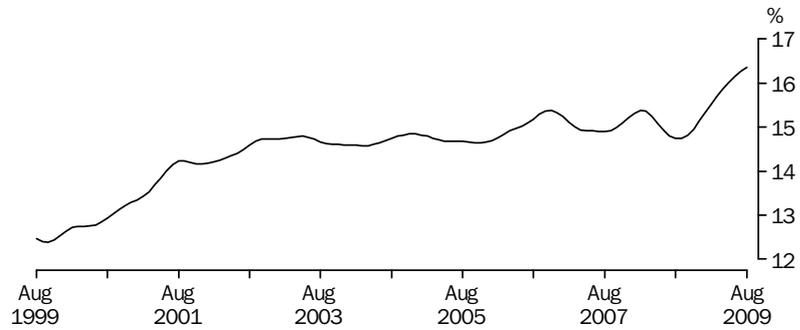
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

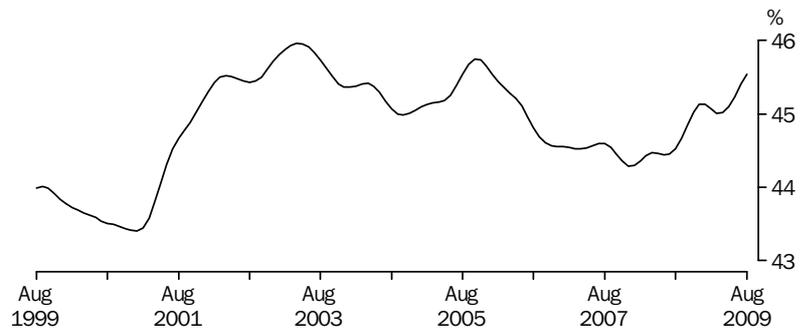
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:
TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

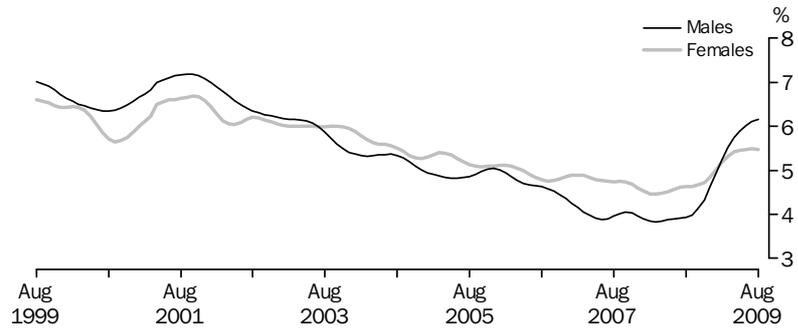


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

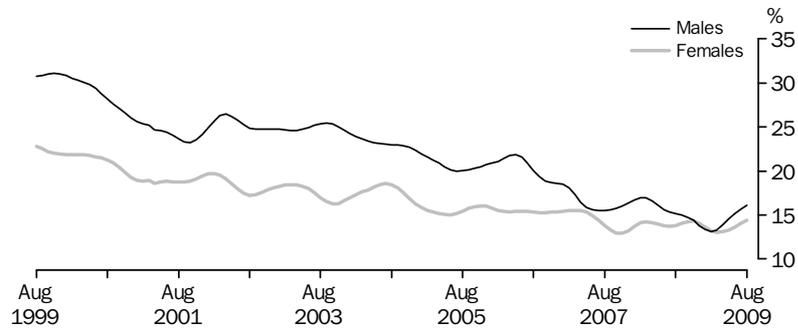
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

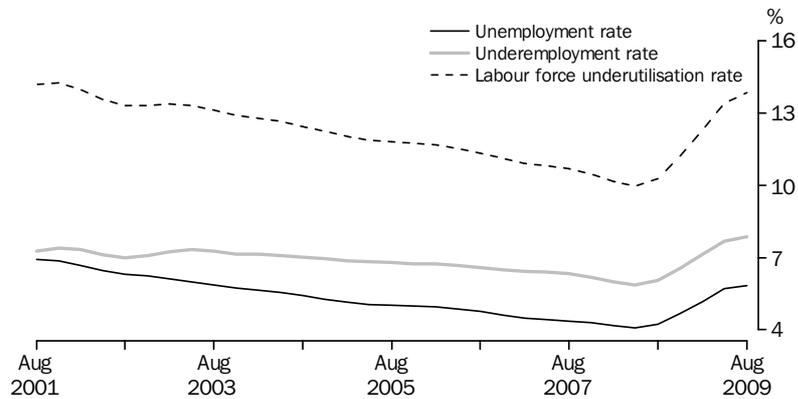
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR:
TREND SERIES

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATES



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

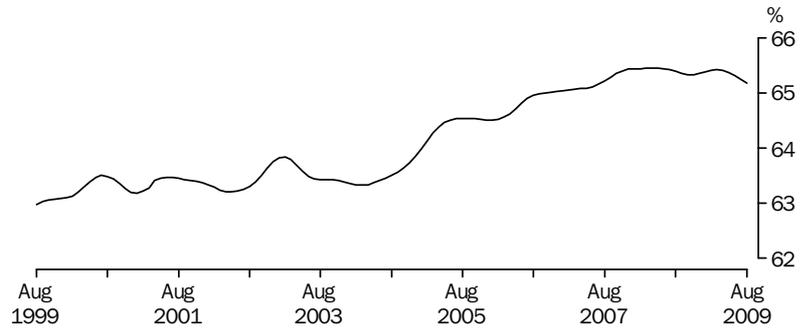
Note: See the Glossary for further information on the labour underutilisation rates.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

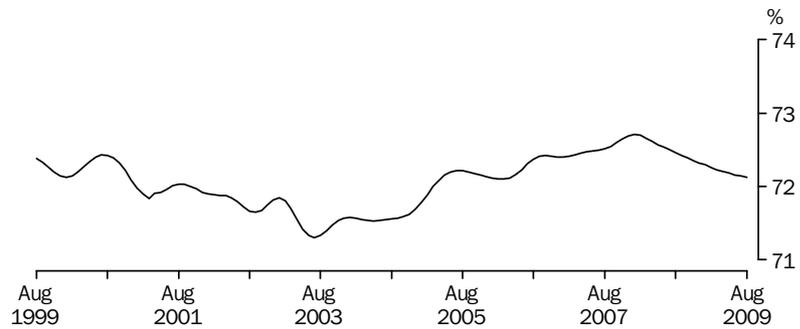
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



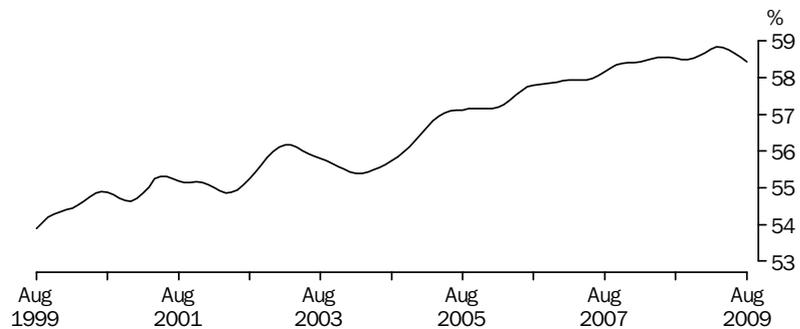
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

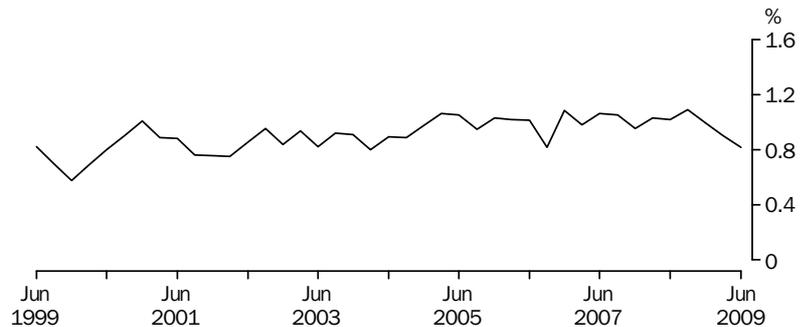
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX:
TREND SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

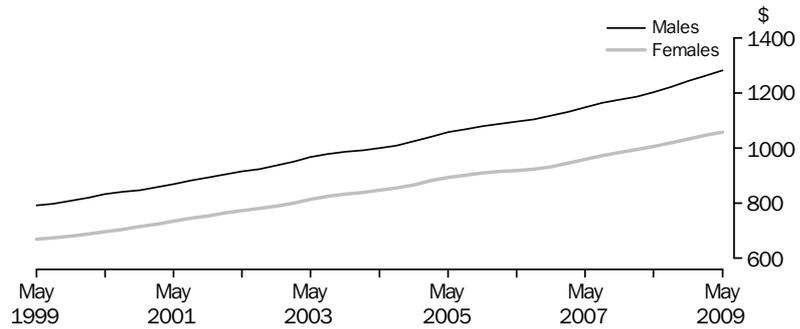


Source: Labour Price Index.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

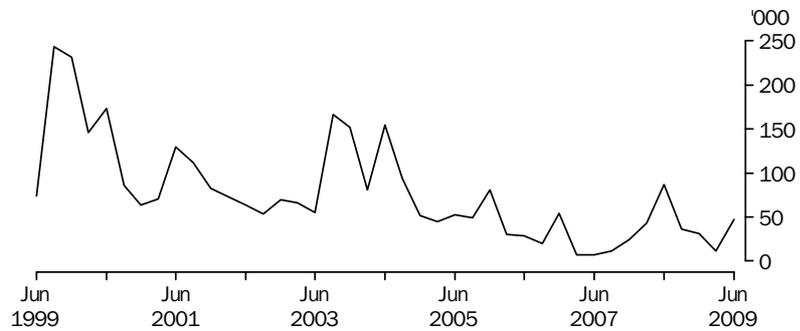
FULL TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

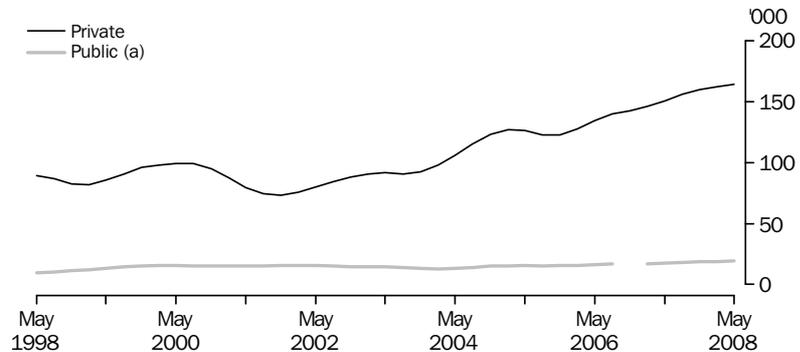
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, by Sector



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

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years there have been a number of changes to the Australian workplace relations environment, including the introduction of the *Workplace Relations Amendment (WorkChoices) Act 2005*, which came into effect in March 2006, and more recently the *Fair Work Act*, which came into effect in July 2009. These changes have contributed to interest in how an employee's pay is set, whether through collective or individual bargaining or through reference to the award system. This article uses data from the two-yearly *Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH)* (cat. no. 6306.0) to highlight the latest data on methods of setting pay and how this has changed over time. This article also looks at a range of other characteristics, including industry, occupation, sector and employment status, as well as the average earnings of employees for each of the methods of setting pay.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY

Three different methods of setting pay are identified in the EEH survey: collective agreements, individual arrangements and award or pay scale only.

Collective agreements, which include enterprise and workplace agreements, are agreements between an employer (or group of employers) and a group of employees (or one or more unions or employee associations representing the employees). Collective agreements set the terms of employment (pay and/or conditions) for a group of employees, and are usually registered with a state or federal industrial tribunal or authority. Employees are classified to the collective agreement category if the main part of their pay is set by a registered or unregistered collective agreement or enterprise award.

Individual arrangements are organised between an employer and an individual employee for the terms of employment (pay and/or conditions) for the employee. Employees whose pay is set by an individual arrangement include those whose pay is set by an individual contract, registered individual arrangement (e.g. an Australian Workplace Agreement), common law contract and employees receiving over award payments. Working proprietors of incorporated businesses are included in the individual arrangements category within EEH.

Award or pay scale only - awards are legally enforceable determinations made by federal or state industrial tribunals that set the terms of employment (pay and/or conditions), usually in a particular industry or occupation. From March 2006, pay rates for employees in the federal jurisdiction who were previously paid by an award are now contained within the Australian Pay and Classification Scales (Pay Scales). An award or pay scale may be the sole mechanism used to set the pay and/or conditions for an employee or group of employees, or alternatively may be used in conjunction with an individual or collective agreement. Employees are classified to the award or pay scale only category if they were paid at the rate of pay specified in the award pay scale. If an employee was paid more than the rate of pay specified in the award or pay scale they are included in the individual arrangement category.

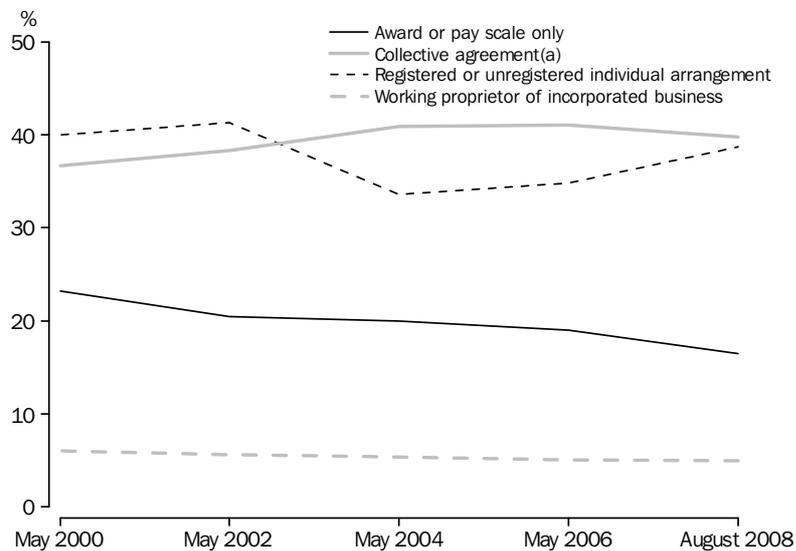
METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

OVERVIEW

In August 2008, 40% of employees had their pay set by a collective agreement, 39% by a registered or unregistered individual arrangement and 17% of employees had their pay set by award or pay scale only. Working proprietors of incorporated businesses accounted for approximately 5% of employees.

The proportion of employees who had their pay set by an award or pay scale only decreased from 19% in May 2006 to 17% in August 2008. The coverage of this method of setting pay has declined over the last 8 years, from 23% in May 2000 to 17% in August 2008. For registered and unregistered individual arrangements, there was a 4 percentage point increase between May 2006 (35%) and August 2008 (39%). The proportion of employees whose pay was set by a collective agreement had a 1 percentage point decrease between May 2006 (41%) and August 2008 (40%).

1. METHODS OF SETTING PAY - 2000 TO 2008



(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

Notes: The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was not designed as a time series, so caution should be exercised when comparing data between different years.

Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (cat. no. 6306.0)*.

SECTOR

In August 2008 nearly half (45%) of employees in the private sector had their pay set by an unregistered individual arrangement (i.e. which was not registered with a federal or state tribunal) and a further 26% of employees in the private sector had their pay set by a registered collective agreement. In contrast, almost all (96%) of the public sector employees had their pay set by a registered collective agreement.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

SECTOR *continued*

The proportion of female employees who had their pay set by award or pay scale only was 20%, compared with 13% of male employees. Collective agreements were also a more common method of setting pay for female employees (43%) than for male employees (37%), while registered or unregistered individual arrangements were more common amongst male employees than female employees (43% compared with 34%). Male employees were twice as likely (8%) to be a working proprietor of an incorporated business than female employees (4%).

2. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees—By Sector—August 2008

	Award or pay scale only	COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT		INDIVIDUAL ARRANGEMENT			Total	All methods of setting pay
		Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Working Proprietor of Incorporated Business		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Males								
Private Sector	15.7	25.2	*0.6	2.7	47.5	8.3	58.6	100.0
Public Sector	*0.3	94.5	0.9	1.2	3.1	. .	4.3	100.0
All Sectors	13.3	35.9	0.6	2.5	40.7	7.0	50.2	100.0
Females								
Private Sector	25.8	26.1	0.8	2.0	41.5	3.8	47.3	100.0
Public Sector	*0.5	97.0	*0.3	0.9	1.3	. .	2.2	100.0
All Sectors	19.9	42.6	0.7	1.8	32.2	2.9	36.9	100.0
Persons								
Private Sector	20.4	25.6	0.7	2.4	44.7	6.2	53.3	100.0
Public Sector	*0.4	96.0	0.5	1.1	2.0	. .	3.1	100.0
All Sectors	16.5	39.2	0.6	2.2	36.5	5.0	43.7	100.0

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

. . not applicable

Source: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008 (cat. no. 6306.0).

INDUSTRY

The industries with the highest proportion of employees with their pay set by collective agreements were Public administration and safety (88%) and Education and training (81%). This is consistent with the high proportion of employees in the public sector who had their pay set by collective agreements (96%). With one in two employees having their pay set by award or pay scale only, Accommodation & food services has the highest proportion of employees (50%) for this method of setting pay. Registered and unregistered individual arrangements were most common in the Wholesale trade (76%) and Professional, scientific and technical services (71%) industries and least common in Public administration and safety (8%) and Education and training (10%).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

3. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees—by Industry—August 2008

	INDIVIDUAL ARRANGEMENT					
	Award or pay scale only	Collective agreement(a)	Registered or unregistered	Working proprietor of incorporated business	Total	All methods of setting pay
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Mining	*1.2	30.8	66.1	1.8	67.9	100.0
Manufacturing	12.2	29.9	54.3	3.6	57.9	100.0
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	*5.4	67.5	25.8	1.2	27.0	100.0
Construction	9.1	25.6	49.1	16.1	65.3	100.0
Wholesale Trade	9.0	10.1	75.5	5.3	80.8	100.0
Retail Trade	28.9	36.2	31.1	3.8	34.9	100.0
Accommodation & Food Services	50.3	19.3	28.4	2.1	30.5	100.0
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	8.3	48.9	35.9	6.9	42.8	100.0
Information Media and Telecommunications	5.6	31.1	59.2	4.1	63.3	100.0
Financial and Insurance Services	*2.2	38.9	53.0	6.0	59.0	100.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	20.2	*11.9	57.5	10.4	67.9	100.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical services	5.4	8.6	70.9	15.0	85.9	100.0
Administrative and Support Services	33.9	15.7	48.0	2.5	50.5	100.0
Public Administration and Safety	**3.6	88.2	7.9	*0.3	8.2	100.0
Education and Training	*8.4	81.2	9.7	*0.7	10.4	100.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	17.2	64.5	16.2	2.1	18.2	100.0
Arts and Recreation Services	14.2	37.9	43.6	4.3	47.9	100.0
Other Services	25.4	7.3	58.2	9.1	67.3	100.0
Total all industries	16.5	39.8	38.7	5.0	43.7	100.0

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

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0).

OCCUPATION

The use of the various methods of setting pay differs between occupation groups. Collective agreements were most common for Professionals (52%) and least common for Managers (20%). Registered or unregistered individual arrangements were the most common method of setting pay for Managers (59%), Technicians and trades workers (46%) and Clerical and administrative workers (47%). Award or pay scale only as a method of setting pay was highest for Community and personal service workers (32%), Sales workers (31%) and Labourers (30%).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

4. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees—by Occupation—August 2008

	INDIVIDUAL ARRANGEMENT					
	Award or pay scale only	Collective agreement(a)	Registered or unregistered	Working proprietor of incorporated business	Total	All methods of setting pay
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers	2.3	19.8	59.0	18.9	77.9	100.0
Professionals	4.2	52.4	37.7	5.6	43.3	100.0
Technicians and trades workers	18.4	28.6	45.7	7.3	53.0	100.0
Community and personal service workers	31.7	46.6	20.9	*0.8	21.7	100.0
Clerical and administrative workers	10.7	38.6	46.8	3.9	50.7	100.0
Sales workers	30.5	36.5	31.7	1.3	33.0	100.0
Machinery operators and drivers	12.7	44.8	39.0	3.5	42.5	100.0
Labourers	29.8	41.0	27.8	*1.4	29.2	100.0
Total all occupations	16.5	39.8	38.7	5.0	43.7	100.0

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

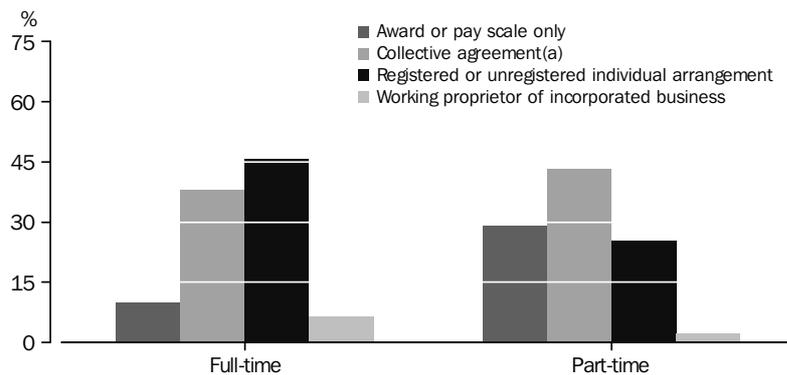
Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0).

(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The methods of setting pay differs considerably between full-time and part-time employees. For part-time employees, the most common pay-setting arrangement was by collective agreement (43%). Full-time employees were most likely to have their pay set by a registered or unregistered individual arrangement (46%). The proportion of part-time employees (29%) whose pay was set by award or pay scale only was almost three times that for full-time employees (10%). This reflects that many industries with high levels of part-time employment also have high levels of award coverage, such as Accommodation and food services, Retail trade and Health care and social assistance.

5. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Full-time and part-time status - August 2008



(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

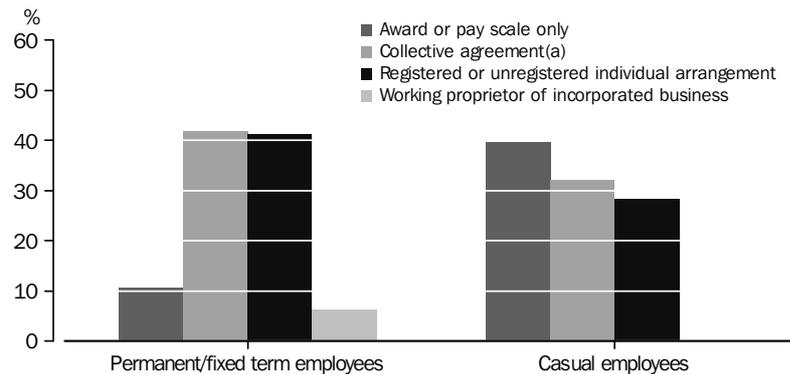
Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

Casual employees were more likely than permanent/fixed term employees to have their pay set by award or pay scale only (40% compared with 11%). This reflects that casual employees are likely to be found in industries such as Retail trade, Accommodation and food services and Administrative and support services which have high levels of award coverage. For permanent/fixed term employees, the most common methods of setting pay were collective agreement (42%) and registered or unregistered individual arrangement (41%).

6. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Permanent/fixed term and casual employees - August 2008



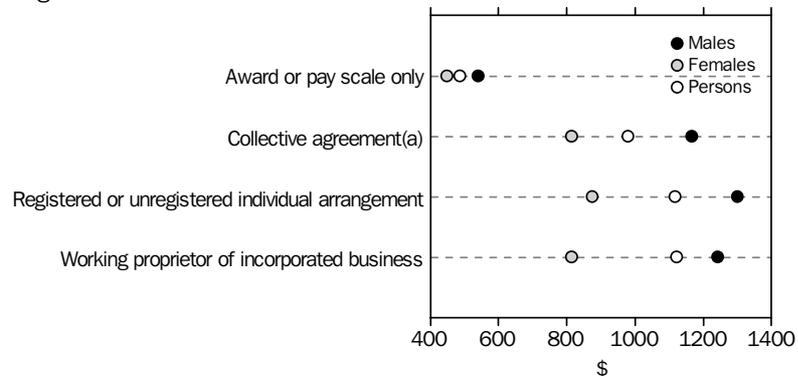
(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0).

EARNINGS

In August 2008, the average weekly total cash earnings for employees who had their pay set by award or pay scale only was \$486, compared with average weekly cash earnings for all methods of setting pay of \$958. Employees whose pay was set by a collective agreement had average weekly cash earnings of \$979, while employees with a registered or unregistered individual arrangement had average weekly cash earnings of \$1,117. The smallest difference between male and female earnings was for employees who had their pay set by award or pay scale only (\$449 for female employees compared with \$539 for male employees).

7. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Average weekly total cash earnings - August 2008



(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

EARNINGS *continued*

The average weekly total cash earnings for full-time adult non-managerial female employees was \$1,080 and \$1,332 for full-time adult non-managerial male employees.

The distribution of full-time non-managerial adult employees by earnings for each method of setting pay shows that over two-thirds (71%) of employees whose pay was set by collective agreement earned between \$700 to \$1,500 per week. For full-time non-managerial adult employees who had their pay set by registered or unregistered individual arrangement, 67% had earnings between \$700 and \$1,500 per week. In contrast, 81% of full-time non-managerial adult employees who had their pay set by award or pay scale earned between \$500 and \$1,000 per week. Only 7% of employees who had their pay set by award or pay scale only earned \$1,200 or more per week, compared with 37% of employees who had their pay set by registered or unregistered individual arrangement and 48% of employees who had their pay set by collective agreement.

8. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Weekly total cash earnings—Distribution of full-time non-managerial adult employees—August 2008

Weekly total cash earnings (\$)	Award or pay scale only	Collective Agreement(a)	Individual Arrangement(b)	All Methods of Setting Pay
	%	%	%	%
Under 200	**0.7	*0.2	*0.1	*0.2
200 and under 300	*0.3	**0.1	*0.2	0.1
300 and under 400	1.2	0.2	*0.2	0.3
400 and under 500	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.7
500 and under 600	14.6	1.1	2.5	3.1
600 and under 700	24.0	4.3	7.2	7.6
700 and under 800	20.7	8.1	12.2	11.3
800 and under 900	14.2	9.7	12.4	11.4
900 and under 1000	7.5	10.3	10.5	10.1
1000 and under 1100	4.3	9.5	9.0	8.8
1100 and under 1200	2.6	8.8	7.5	7.6
1200 and under 1300	1.9	8.0	6.3	6.6
1300 and under 1400	*2.1	8.5	5.3	6.4
1400 and under 1500	1.2	7.6	4.2	5.4
1500 and under 1600	*0.4	4.5	4.0	3.9
1600 and under 1700	*0.5	4.3	2.6	3.1
1700 and under 1800	**0.3	3.1	1.9	2.3
1800 and under 1900	*0.1	2.3	1.9	1.9
1900 and under 2000	*0.1	1.8	1.9	1.7
2000 and over	*0.3	7.4	9.3	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

(b) Includes registered and unregistered individual arrangements.

Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the data presented in this article, please contact Barbara Sidwell on (02) 6252 6466 or email <barbara.sidwell@abs.gov.au>. Further information can be found in *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, August 2008* (cat. no. 6306.0), which was released on 17 June 2009. For information about these and related statistics

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

FURTHER INFORMATION
continued

contact Amanda Baile in Perth on (08) 9360 5305 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

INTRODUCTION

Volume measures of labour underutilisation are produced on an annual basis. The ABS has recently made changes to the reference period for these volume measures, and the method used to produce them. This article provides a brief discussion of these changes and provides a comparison of the data on the old and new basis. Volume measures for the period August 2002 to August 2008 are provided with this issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0), in a spreadsheet (table 1.2). More detailed information on the concepts underpinning the volume measures is available from the article 'Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation', which was published in the July 2003 issue of this publication.

VOLUME MEASURES AND HEADCOUNT MEASURES

The ABS measures labour underutilisation using two approaches. Measures such as the headline unemployment rate are based on counts of people (headcounts), and indicate the proportion of the population whose labour is underutilised. In addition to these headcount measures, the ABS also produces volume measures of labour underutilisation, which are based on the hours of available labour that are unused. These hours-based measures are valuable in analysing and utilising spare capacity within the labour force.

Volume measures are calculated by dividing the number of hours of underutilised labour in the labour force by the potential hours in the labour force. Underutilised hours are comprised of:

- The number of hours of work sought by unemployed people
- The number of additional hours preferred by part-time underemployed people
- For full-time underemployed people (i.e. full-time employed people who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons): the difference between the number of hours usually worked and actually worked in the reference week.

Potential hours in the labour force refers to the sum of hours sought by unemployed people, additional hours preferred by underemployed people working part-time, and the hours usually worked by all employed people.

Descriptions of the three main rates are given in table 1 below.

1. ABS VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION

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

Note: Potential hours in the labour force refers to the sum of hours sought by unemployed people, additional hours preferred by underemployed people working part-time, and the hours usually worked by all employed people.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

VOLUME MEASURES AND HEADCOUNT MEASURES *continued*

Table 2 below shows volume measures and headcount measures for August 2008. Volume measures are usually lower than headcount measures, as the average number of potential extra hours of unemployed or underemployed people is generally less than the average hours actually worked by employed people. For instance, the volume unemployment rate was 0.7 percentage points lower than the headcount unemployment rate. The volume underemployment rate was 3.6 percentage points lower than the headcount rate.

2. COMPARISON OF VOLUME MEASURES AND HEADCOUNTS MEASURES

	Volume measure, August 2008(a)	Headcount measure, August 2008(b)
	%	%
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.9
Underemployment rate	2.1	5.7
Labour force underutilisation rate	5.3	9.6

- (a) Source: *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) Datacube 1.2, Oct 2009
- (b) Source: *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) Datacube 1, Jul 2009

RECENT CHANGES TO OTHER UNDERUTILISATION MEASURES

There have been a number of recent changes to other measures of labour underutilisation. The ABS recently introduced a quarterly Labour Force Underutilisation Rate (LFUR) to replace the annual LFUR. The quarterly rate uses data solely from the LFS, rather than data from both the LFS and the annual Underemployed Workers survey. For more information, see the article 'Quarterly Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' in the July 2008 issue of this publication.

The ABS also recently made changes to the Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate (ELFUR). The reference period for the ELFUR was changed from September to August and the LFS became the principle source for underutilisation data, in conjunction with Persons Not in the Labour Force survey, to align with the LFUR. For more information, see the article 'Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' in the July 2009 issue of this publication.

CHANGES TO VOLUME MEASURES

The reference month of the volume measures has been changed from September to August, in order to align with other measures of labour underutilisation. In order to produce volume measures in respect of August it has been necessary to change the way in which the data sources are used.

Volume measures are calculated using information from the LFS and two labour force supplementary surveys. Information on hours that unemployed people have sought comes from the Survey of Job Search Experience (JSE), while the Survey of Underemployed Workers (UEW) provides information on the additional hours that underemployed working part-time would prefer to work—the only regular sources of these components. These two surveys are conducted annually (in July and September respectively) and results are published in *Job Search Experience, Australia* (cat. no.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

CHANGES TO VOLUME MEASURES *continued*

6220.0) and *Underemployed Workers, Australia* (cat. no. 6265.0). Information on additional hours preferred by full-time underemployed people comes from the LFS.

Previously, July JSE data was used to calculate hours sought by unemployed people for September. Factors were calculated by dividing the number of hours sought by unemployed people by the number of unemployed people counted in the July JSE survey. These factors were then applied to the LFS estimates of the number of unemployed people for September to produce a synthetic estimate of the number of hours sought by unemployed people in September. This approach has been changed so that the factors derived from the July JSE survey are now applied to the August LFS estimates.

The method of estimating underutilised hours of underemployed people differs for those working part-time and those working full-time. Additional hours preferred for people working part-time are sourced from the September UEW survey. Similar to the method used for unemployed hours, factors are calculated by dividing the number of hours preferred by part-time underemployed people by the number of part-time underemployed. These factors are then applied to LFS estimates of the number of part-time underemployed people for August. Previously, part-time underemployed hours were calculated using September UEW without reference to the LFS.

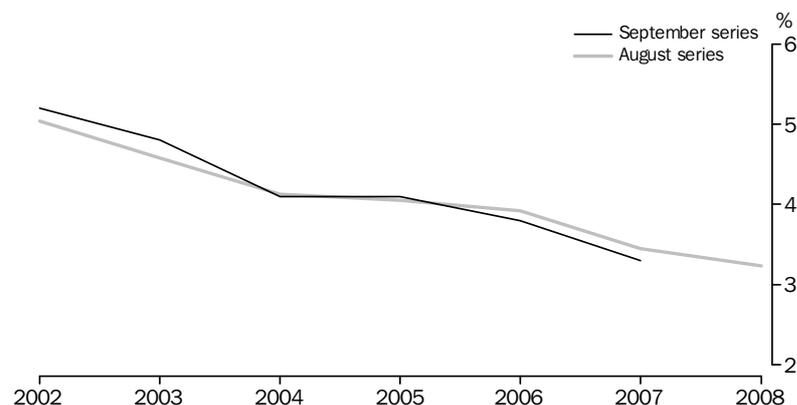
Information on underutilised hours of full-time underemployed people is sourced directly from the August LFS, whereas previously this information was sourced from September LFS.

Estimates using the new approach have been compiled from August 2002 onwards and replace the previous time series. In addition, data are also now available by age.

COMPARISON OF RATES

The following graphs illustrate the changes to the three rates over time, as a result of the introduction of the August series. The difference in the underemployment rate (and consequently the labour force underutilisation rate) between the September and August series is largely attributable to the larger number of part-time underemployed people identified in the August LFS compared with the September UEW. For more information on the differences between August and September underemployed estimates, see the article 'Quarterly Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' in the July 2008 issue of this publication.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Volume measure—2002–2008

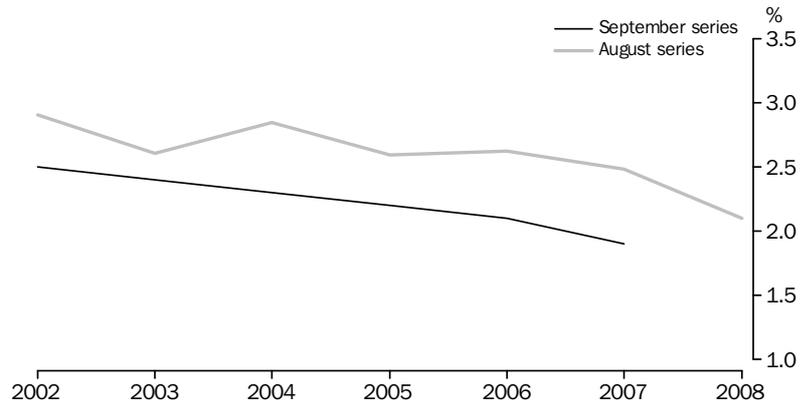


Source: *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) *Datacube 1.2*

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

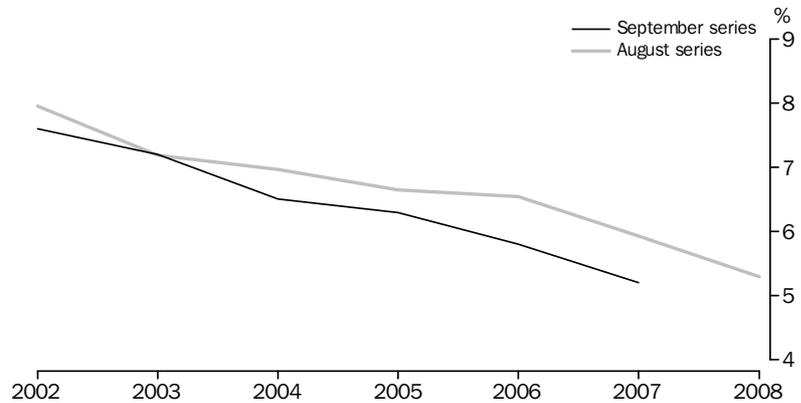
COMPARISON OF RATES
continued

UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE, Volume measure—2002–2008



Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) Datacube 1.2

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE, Volume measure—2002–2008



Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) Datacube 1.2

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, please contact Ian Appleby on (02) 6252 7181 or email <ian.appleby@abs.gov.au>.

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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	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
August 2004	4 571.0	790.6	5 361.6	240.6	62.0	302.5	5 664.1	5.3	71.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	-0.5	0.2
August 2005	4 716.6	811.4	5 528.0	225.4	57.1	282.5	5 810.5	4.9	72.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	-0.5	0.7
August 2006	4 792.9	857.9	5 650.8	216.6	57.6	274.2	5 925.0	4.6	72.4	1.6	5.7	2.2	-0.2	0.1
2007														
August	4 939.7	864.9	5 804.6	182.8	56.6	239.4	6 044.0	4.0	72.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
November	4 956.0	880.6	5 836.6	186.5	58.2	244.7	6 081.3	4.0	72.7	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
2008														
February	4 976.8	904.3	5 881.1	181.2	54.1	235.3	6 116.5	3.8	72.7	0.4	2.7	0.8	-0.2	0.0
May	5 009.0	889.2	5 898.2	184.1	53.6	237.7	6 135.9	3.9	72.6	0.6	-1.7	0.3	0.0	-0.1
August	5 040.1	871.2	5 911.3	186.6	54.8	241.5	6 152.8	3.9	72.5	0.6	-2.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1
November	5 022.8	883.2	5 906.0	210.0	57.5	267.5	6 173.5	4.3	72.4	-0.3	1.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.1
2009														
February	4 961.5	910.9	5 872.4	259.7	64.8	324.5	6 196.9	5.2	72.3	-1.2	3.1	-0.6	0.9	-0.1
May	4 914.9	936.9	5 851.9	298.8	68.1	366.9	6 218.8	5.9	72.2	-0.9	2.9	-0.3	0.7	-0.1
August	4 896.3	957.9	5 854.3	314.7	69.7	384.3	6 238.6	6.2	72.1	-0.4	2.2	0.0	0.3	-0.1
FEMALES														
August 2004	2 371.8	1 945.7	4 317.4	156.3	95.6	251.8	4 569.3	5.5	55.7	3.0	0.3	1.8	-0.5	-0.1
August 2005	2 457.8	2 055.6	4 513.4	147.5	96.2	243.7	4 757.1	5.1	57.1	3.6	5.7	4.5	-0.4	1.4
August 2006	2 570.3	2 087.4	4 657.7	143.4	90.5	233.9	4 891.6	4.8	57.8	4.6	1.5	3.2	-0.3	0.7
2007														
August	2 641.7	2 126.4	4 768.1	141.0	96.4	237.5	5 005.6	4.7	58.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
November	2 675.2	2 132.6	4 807.7	133.7	102.1	235.9	5 043.6	4.7	58.4	1.3	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.2
2008														
February	2 695.5	2 148.9	4 844.4	130.1	96.5	226.6	5 071.0	4.5	58.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0.2	0.0
May	2 706.4	2 166.7	4 873.2	133.1	97.5	230.6	5 103.7	4.5	58.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
August	2 709.6	2 175.0	4 884.6	141.1	96.5	237.6	5 122.2	4.6	58.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
November	2 694.2	2 207.1	4 901.3	147.2	96.0	243.1	5 144.5	4.7	58.5	-0.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
2009														
February	2 704.0	2 218.2	4 922.2	164.2	104.5	268.8	5 191.0	5.2	58.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
May	2 704.9	2 221.8	4 926.7	181.2	103.4	284.5	5 211.3	5.5	58.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
August	2 677.1	2 238.9	4 916.0	184.7	99.7	284.4	5 200.4	5.5	58.4	-1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
PERSONS														
August 2004	6 942.8	2 736.2	9 679.0	396.9	157.5	554.4	10 233.4	5.4	63.5	2.5	1.0	2.1	-0.5	0.1
August 2005	7 174.4	2 867.0	10 041.4	372.8	153.4	526.2	10 567.6	5.0	64.5	3.3	4.8	3.7	-0.4	1.0
August 2006	7 363.2	2 945.2	10 308.5	360.0	148.1	508.1	10 816.6	4.7	65.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	-0.3	0.4
2007														
August	7 581.4	2 991.3	10 572.6	323.9	153.0	476.9	11 049.5	4.3	65.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
November	7 631.2	3 013.1	10 644.4	320.3	160.3	480.6	11 124.9	4.3	65.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2
2008														
February	7 672.4	3 053.2	10 725.5	311.4	150.6	461.9	11 187.5	4.1	65.4	0.5	1.3	0.8	-0.2	0.0
May	7 715.5	3 055.9	10 771.4	317.1	151.2	468.3	11 239.7	4.2	65.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
August	7 749.7	3 046.2	10 795.9	327.7	151.4	479.1	11 275.0	4.2	65.4	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1
November	7 716.9	3 090.3	10 807.3	357.2	153.5	510.6	11 317.9	4.5	65.3	-0.4	1.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1
2009														
February	7 665.5	3 129.1	10 794.6	423.9	169.4	593.3	11 387.9	5.2	65.4	-0.7	1.3	-0.1	0.7	0.1
May	7 619.9	3 158.7	10 778.6	479.9	171.5	651.4	11 430.0	5.7	65.4	-0.6	0.9	-0.1	0.5	0.0
August	7 573.4	3 196.8	10 770.2	499.4	169.4	668.7	11 439.0	5.8	65.2	-0.6	1.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2

(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	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES											
Married											
15-19	*3.5	*2.4	*5.8	*1.0	*—	*1.0	*6.8	*3.5	10.4	*14.5	*65.8
20-24	95.1	14.8	109.9	*5.4	*1.8	*7.1	117.0	9.9	126.8	6.1	92.2
25-29	303.9	31.8	335.7	11.4	*0.5	11.9	347.6	19.3	366.9	3.4	94.7
30-34	424.4	30.9	455.3	18.7	*0.8	19.5	474.8	21.6	496.4	4.1	95.6
35-39	512.2	36.8	549.0	13.4	*2.0	15.3	564.3	25.0	589.3	2.7	95.8
40-44	475.3	26.9	502.2	13.9	*0.1	14.0	516.3	34.8	551.1	2.7	93.7
45-49	499.4	37.6	537.1	14.6	*1.2	15.8	552.9	40.0	592.9	2.9	93.3
50-54	448.6	31.8	480.4	13.2	*1.5	14.8	495.2	45.6	540.8	3.0	91.6
55-59	369.1	51.1	420.2	*6.5	*1.2	7.8	428.0	83.0	511.0	1.8	83.8
60-64	221.5	59.3	280.7	10.7	*2.2	12.9	293.6	179.9	473.6	4.4	62.0
65-69	67.9	47.8	115.7	*0.6	*0.4	*1.0	116.7	225.9	342.6	*0.9	34.1
70 and over	18.5	28.0	46.5	*0.2	*0.4	*0.6	47.1	577.7	624.8	*1.2	7.5
15-64	3 353.0	323.3	3 676.3	108.8	11.3	120.1	3 796.4	462.6	4 259.0	3.2	89.1
Total	3 439.4	399.2	3 838.5	109.6	12.1	121.7	3 960.2	1 266.2	5 226.4	3.1	75.8
Not Married											
15-19	120.3	200.6	320.9	29.0	31.7	60.7	381.5	366.6	748.1	15.9	51.0
20-24	319.5	151.0	470.5	48.2	11.5	59.6	530.1	122.7	652.8	11.2	81.2
25-29	271.1	60.9	332.0	26.1	*2.2	28.3	360.3	56.4	416.7	7.9	86.5
30-34	157.9	23.9	181.9	13.1	*1.5	14.6	196.4	40.8	237.2	7.4	82.8
35-39	123.4	25.7	149.2	14.7	*1.5	16.2	165.4	37.1	202.5	9.8	81.7
40-44	121.5	25.3	146.8	11.1	*1.6	12.7	159.5	43.1	202.6	8.0	78.7
45-49	111.2	13.9	125.0	13.6	*0.7	14.3	139.3	42.5	181.9	10.2	76.6
50-54	94.4	15.7	110.1	*5.7	*0.1	*5.8	115.9	55.6	171.5	5.0	67.6
55-59	61.9	14.9	76.9	*6.5	*2.2	8.7	85.5	50.5	136.0	10.1	62.9
60-64	39.2	11.0	50.2	*3.5	*0.9	*4.4	54.6	58.4	113.0	*8.0	48.3
65-69	11.2	8.1	19.3	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	20.0	70.3	90.3	*3.5	22.1
70 and over	*3.6	8.8	12.3	*—	*—	*—	12.3	265.3	277.6	*—	4.4
15-64	1 420.6	542.8	1 963.4	171.5	53.8	225.2	2 188.6	873.6	3 062.1	10.3	71.5
Total	1 435.3	559.6	1 994.9	171.7	54.2	225.9	2 220.9	1 209.2	3 430.0	10.2	64.7
Total											
15-19	123.8	202.9	326.7	30.0	31.7	61.7	388.4	370.1	758.5	15.9	51.2
20-24	414.6	165.7	580.3	53.5	13.2	66.7	647.1	132.5	779.6	10.3	83.0
25-29	575.0	92.7	667.7	37.5	*2.7	40.2	707.9	75.7	783.6	5.7	90.3
30-34	582.3	54.8	637.1	31.8	*2.3	34.0	671.2	62.4	733.5	5.1	91.5
35-39	635.6	62.5	698.1	28.1	*3.5	31.6	729.7	62.0	791.7	4.3	92.2
40-44	596.8	52.2	649.0	25.1	*1.7	26.8	675.8	77.9	753.7	4.0	89.7
45-49	610.6	51.5	662.1	28.2	*1.9	30.1	692.2	82.5	774.7	4.3	89.3
50-54	543.0	47.5	590.5	18.9	*1.7	20.6	611.1	101.2	712.3	3.4	85.8
55-59	431.1	66.0	497.1	13.0	*3.4	16.4	513.5	133.5	647.0	3.2	79.4
60-64	260.7	70.3	331.0	14.2	*3.1	17.3	348.2	238.4	586.6	5.0	59.4
65-69	79.1	55.9	135.0	*0.9	*0.8	*1.7	136.7	296.2	432.9	*1.3	31.6
70 and over	22.0	36.8	58.8	*0.2	*0.4	*0.6	59.4	843.0	902.4	*1.0	6.6
15-64	4 773.6	866.1	5 639.7	280.3	65.1	345.3	5 985.0	1 336.2	7 321.2	5.8	81.7
Total	4 874.7	958.8	5 833.5	281.3	66.3	347.6	6 181.1	2 475.3	8 656.4	5.6	71.4
Mean age	40.8	36.8	40.1	35.0	27.5	33.5	39.8	54.9	44.1	..	..
Median age	40	31	40	33	20	30	39	63	43	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	9.8	*5.3	15.1	*0.4	*0.2	*0.5	15.7	12.5	28.1	*3.4	55.7
20-24	91.2	55.2	146.4	*5.8	*6.0	11.8	158.2	62.3	220.5	7.4	71.8
25-29	225.5	88.7	314.1	12.7	*5.3	18.1	332.2	126.2	458.4	5.4	72.5
30-34	184.9	158.7	343.6	12.4	*4.5	16.9	360.6	169.1	529.7	4.7	68.1
35-39	178.8	223.6	402.4	12.3	*7.1	19.4	421.8	171.8	593.7	4.6	71.1
40-44	202.9	229.2	432.1	*7.0	*4.9	11.8	443.9	138.3	582.2	2.7	76.2
45-49	239.6	214.0	453.6	11.3	*3.7	15.0	468.5	109.6	578.1	3.2	81.0
50-54	226.2	180.0	406.2	*4.1	*4.2	8.3	414.5	119.7	534.2	2.0	77.6
55-59	146.9	136.9	283.7	*3.0	*4.0	*6.9	290.7	177.5	468.2	2.4	62.1
60-64	61.4	105.5	166.9	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	167.8	238.7	406.5	*0.5	41.3
65-69	12.7	31.9	44.6	*0.3	*—	*0.3	44.9	245.0	289.9	*0.7	15.5
70 and over	*4.9	*7.3	12.2	*—	*—	*—	12.2	409.3	421.5	*—	2.9
15-64	1 567.1	1 397.2	2 964.3	69.3	40.3	109.6	3 073.9	1 325.8	4 399.6	3.6	69.9
Total	1 584.7	1 436.5	3 021.1	69.6	40.3	109.9	3 131.0	1 980.1	5 111.1	3.5	61.3
Not Married											
15-19	63.3	259.1	322.4	24.0	34.4	58.3	380.8	313.8	694.6	15.3	54.8
20-24	194.8	179.6	374.4	19.1	8.1	27.2	401.6	134.9	536.5	6.8	74.9
25-29	174.8	55.8	230.6	11.0	*4.4	15.4	245.9	66.3	312.3	6.2	78.8
30-34	105.3	36.4	141.7	8.4	*3.7	12.1	153.8	51.3	205.1	7.8	75.0
35-39	105.6	49.2	154.8	10.4	*2.4	12.8	167.6	43.5	211.1	7.7	79.4
40-44	76.7	51.2	127.9	9.3	*3.2	12.5	140.4	40.8	181.2	8.9	77.5
45-49	97.8	52.1	149.9	9.9	*2.2	12.1	161.9	49.4	211.3	7.4	76.6
50-54	84.7	45.2	129.8	*5.7	*0.9	*6.6	136.4	55.6	192.1	4.8	71.0
55-59	76.5	36.3	112.8	*3.3	*2.6	*5.8	118.6	71.5	190.1	*4.9	62.4
60-64	34.2	33.7	67.9	*1.5	*1.0	*2.5	70.3	111.1	181.5	*3.5	38.8
65-69	10.0	17.1	27.1	*—	*0.3	*0.3	27.4	123.6	151.0	*1.2	18.2
70 and over	*4.4	8.3	12.7	*—	*0.8	*0.8	13.4	715.2	728.7	*5.7	1.8
15-64	1 013.6	798.6	1 812.2	102.5	62.7	165.2	1 977.4	938.3	2 915.7	8.4	67.8
Total	1 028.0	823.9	1 851.9	102.5	63.8	166.3	2 018.2	1 777.2	3 795.4	8.2	53.2
Total											
15-19	73.1	264.4	337.6	24.3	34.5	58.9	396.4	326.3	722.7	14.9	54.9
20-24	286.0	234.8	520.8	24.9	14.1	39.0	559.8	197.2	757.0	7.0	73.9
25-29	400.3	144.4	544.7	23.7	9.7	33.4	578.1	192.5	770.7	5.8	75.0
30-34	290.2	195.1	485.3	20.8	8.2	29.0	514.3	220.4	734.7	5.6	70.0
35-39	284.4	272.8	557.2	22.7	9.6	32.2	589.4	215.3	804.7	5.5	73.2
40-44	279.6	280.4	560.0	16.3	8.0	24.3	584.3	179.2	763.5	4.2	76.5
45-49	337.3	266.1	603.4	21.1	*5.9	27.0	630.5	159.0	789.5	4.3	79.9
50-54	310.8	225.2	536.0	9.8	*5.1	14.9	551.0	175.3	726.3	2.7	75.9
55-59	223.3	173.2	396.6	*6.2	*6.5	12.7	409.3	249.1	658.3	3.1	62.2
60-64	95.6	139.2	234.8	*1.9	*1.4	*3.3	238.1	349.8	587.9	*1.4	40.5
65-69	22.7	49.0	71.7	*0.3	*0.3	*0.7	72.3	368.6	441.0	*0.9	16.4
70 and over	9.3	15.6	24.9	*—	*0.8	*0.8	25.7	1 124.5	1 150.2	*3.0	2.2
15-64	2 580.7	2 195.8	4 776.4	171.8	103.0	274.8	5 051.2	2 264.1	7 315.4	5.4	69.0
Total	2 612.7	2 260.4	4 873.0	172.1	104.1	276.2	5 149.2	3 757.2	8 906.5	5.4	57.8
Mean age	39.4	39.3	39.3	33.5	30.4	32.3	39.0	54.3	45.4	..	..
Median age	39	40	39	32	27	31	39	59	44	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	13.3	7.7	21.0	*1.4	*0.2	*1.5	22.5	16.0	38.5	*6.8	58.4
20-24	186.2	70.0	256.3	11.1	7.8	18.9	275.2	72.1	347.3	6.9	79.2
25-29	529.3	120.5	649.8	24.1	*5.9	30.0	679.8	145.5	825.3	4.4	82.4
30-34	609.3	189.6	798.9	31.1	*5.3	36.4	835.3	190.7	1 026.0	4.4	81.4
35-39	691.0	260.4	951.4	25.7	9.1	34.7	986.2	196.8	1 182.9	3.5	83.4
40-44	678.2	256.1	934.3	20.9	*5.0	25.9	960.2	173.2	1 133.3	2.7	84.7
45-49	739.0	251.6	990.6	25.9	*4.9	30.8	1 021.4	149.6	1 171.0	3.0	87.2
50-54	674.8	211.9	886.6	17.3	*5.8	23.1	909.7	165.3	1 075.0	2.5	84.6
55-59	516.0	187.9	703.9	9.5	*5.2	14.7	718.6	260.5	979.2	2.0	73.4
60-64	282.9	164.8	447.7	11.1	*2.6	13.7	461.4	418.7	880.1	3.0	52.4
65-69	80.6	79.7	160.3	*1.0	*0.4	*1.3	161.7	470.9	632.6	*0.8	25.6
70 and over	23.4	35.4	58.7	*0.2	*0.4	*0.6	59.3	987.0	1 046.3	*1.0	5.7
15-64	4 920.1	1 720.5	6 640.6	178.1	51.6	229.7	6 870.3	1 788.4	8 658.7	3.3	79.3
Total	5 024.0	1 835.6	6 859.7	179.2	52.4	231.6	7 091.3	3 246.3	10 337.5	3.3	68.6
Not Married											
15-19	183.6	459.7	643.3	53.0	66.0	119.0	762.3	680.4	1 442.7	15.6	52.8
20-24	514.3	330.5	844.9	67.3	19.5	86.8	931.7	257.6	1 189.3	9.3	78.3
25-29	446.0	116.6	562.6	37.1	*6.5	43.7	606.2	122.8	729.0	7.2	83.2
30-34	263.2	60.4	323.6	21.5	*5.2	26.6	350.2	92.0	442.2	7.6	79.2
35-39	229.0	74.9	303.9	25.1	*4.0	29.1	333.0	80.5	413.5	8.7	80.5
40-44	198.2	76.5	274.7	20.5	*4.7	25.2	299.9	83.9	383.8	8.4	78.1
45-49	209.0	66.0	274.9	23.5	*2.9	26.3	301.2	91.9	393.2	8.7	76.6
50-54	179.1	60.8	239.9	11.4	*1.0	12.4	252.3	111.2	363.5	4.9	69.4
55-59	138.4	51.2	189.7	9.7	*4.8	14.5	204.1	122.0	326.2	7.1	62.6
60-64	73.4	44.7	118.1	*5.0	*1.9	*6.8	124.9	169.6	294.5	*5.5	42.4
65-69	21.2	25.2	46.4	*0.3	*0.8	*1.0	47.4	193.9	241.3	*2.2	19.6
70 and over	8.0	17.0	25.0	*—	*0.8	*0.8	25.7	980.5	1 006.3	*3.0	2.6
15-64	2 434.2	1 341.3	3 775.5	274.0	116.5	390.5	4 166.0	1 811.9	5 977.8	9.4	69.7
Total	2 463.3	1 383.5	3 846.8	274.2	118.0	392.2	4 239.1	2 986.3	7 225.4	9.3	58.7
Total											
15-19	196.9	467.4	664.3	54.3	66.2	120.5	784.8	696.4	1 481.2	15.4	53.0
20-24	700.6	400.6	1 101.1	78.4	27.3	105.7	1 206.8	329.7	1 536.6	8.8	78.5
25-29	975.3	237.1	1 212.4	61.2	12.4	73.6	1 286.0	268.2	1 554.2	5.7	82.7
30-34	872.5	249.9	1 122.5	52.6	10.4	63.0	1 185.5	282.8	1 468.3	5.3	80.7
35-39	920.0	335.3	1 255.3	50.8	13.0	63.8	1 319.1	277.3	1 596.5	4.8	82.6
40-44	876.4	332.6	1 209.0	41.3	9.7	51.1	1 260.1	257.1	1 517.1	4.1	83.1
45-49	948.0	317.6	1 265.5	49.3	7.8	57.1	1 322.7	241.5	1 564.2	4.3	84.6
50-54	853.9	272.7	1 126.6	28.7	*6.8	35.5	1 162.1	276.5	1 438.5	3.1	80.8
55-59	654.4	239.2	893.6	19.2	9.9	29.2	922.8	382.6	1 305.3	3.2	70.7
60-64	356.3	209.5	565.8	16.1	*4.5	20.6	586.3	588.2	1 174.5	3.5	49.9
65-69	101.7	104.9	206.7	*1.2	*1.1	*2.4	209.1	664.8	873.8	*1.1	23.9
70 and over	31.4	52.4	83.7	*0.2	*1.2	*1.3	85.0	1 967.5	2 052.5	*1.6	4.1
15-64	7 354.3	3 061.8	10 416.1	452.0	168.1	620.1	11 036.3	3 600.3	14 636.5	5.6	75.4
Total	7 487.4	3 219.1	10 706.5	453.4	170.4	623.9	11 330.4	6 232.6	17 562.9	5.5	64.5
Mean age	40.3	38.6	39.8	34.4	29.3	33.0	39.4	54.5	44.8	..	..
Median age	40	38	39	33	23	30	39	60	43	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force '000	Not in the labour force '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemp- loyment rate %	Partic- ipation rate %
	Full- time '000	Part- time '000	Total '000	Looking for f/t work '000	Looking for p/t work '000	Total '000					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	994.7	208.6	1 203.2	57.9	19.7	77.6	1 280.8	475.4	1 756.2	6.1	72.9
Females	577.3	424.2	1 001.4	43.9	26.3	70.2	1 071.6	770.7	1 842.3	6.5	58.2
Persons	1 571.9	632.7	2 204.7	101.8	46.0	147.8	2 352.5	1 246.1	3 598.6	6.3	65.4
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	544.1	91.4	635.5	29.0	*4.1	33.1	668.6	375.5	1 044.0	5.0	64.0
Females	259.5	270.2	529.8	13.5	12.7	26.2	555.9	512.1	1 068.0	4.7	52.1
Persons	803.6	361.7	1 165.3	42.5	16.7	59.2	1 224.5	887.5	2 112.0	4.8	58.0
Total											
Males	1 538.7	300.0	1 838.7	87.0	23.7	110.7	1 949.4	850.9	2 800.3	5.7	69.6
Females	836.8	694.4	1 531.2	57.4	38.9	96.3	1 627.6	1 282.8	2 910.3	5.9	55.9
Persons	2 375.5	994.4	3 369.9	144.4	62.7	207.1	3 577.0	2 133.6	5 710.6	5.8	62.6
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	887.2	192.9	1 080.1	61.1	14.9	76.0	1 156.0	432.4	1 588.4	6.6	72.8
Females	509.8	404.5	914.4	29.3	23.6	52.8	967.2	682.2	1 649.4	5.5	58.6
Persons	1 397.0	597.4	1 994.4	90.4	38.5	128.8	2 123.3	1 114.5	3 237.8	6.1	65.6
Balance of Victoria											
Males	300.9	63.2	364.1	17.3	*4.6	21.8	386.0	178.7	564.6	5.7	68.4
Females	130.7	161.5	292.2	11.5	*5.1	16.6	308.8	276.6	585.5	5.4	52.7
Persons	431.6	224.8	656.3	28.8	9.6	38.4	694.8	455.3	1 150.1	5.5	60.4
Total											
Males	1 188.1	256.1	1 444.2	78.4	19.4	97.8	1 542.0	611.0	2 153.0	6.3	71.6
Females	640.5	566.1	1 206.6	40.8	28.6	69.4	1 276.1	958.8	2 234.9	5.4	57.1
Persons	1 828.6	822.2	2 650.8	119.2	48.1	167.3	2 818.0	1 569.8	4 387.9	5.9	64.2
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	481.3	71.7	552.9	17.9	*6.9	24.8	577.7	185.2	762.9	4.3	75.7
Females	267.9	207.2	475.1	13.9	9.8	23.7	498.8	292.0	790.8	4.8	63.1
Persons	749.2	278.8	1 028.0	31.8	16.8	48.5	1 076.5	477.1	1 553.7	4.5	69.3
Balance of Queensland											
Males	546.4	98.4	644.8	35.5	*3.6	39.1	683.9	284.7	968.5	5.7	70.6
Females	279.1	262.2	541.3	23.8	*7.0	30.7	572.0	402.8	974.7	5.4	58.7
Persons	825.4	360.6	1 186.0	59.2	10.6	69.8	1 255.8	687.4	1 943.3	5.6	64.6
Total											
Males	1 027.6	170.1	1 197.7	53.4	10.6	63.9	1 261.6	469.8	1 731.5	5.1	72.9
Females	547.0	469.4	1 016.3	37.6	16.8	54.4	1 070.8	694.7	1 765.5	5.1	60.6
Persons	1 574.6	639.4	2 214.0	91.0	27.4	118.3	2 332.4	1 164.6	3 497.0	5.1	66.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force '000	Not in the labour force '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemp- loyment rate %	Partic- ipation rate %
	Full- time '000	Part- time '000	Total '000	Looking for f/t work '000	Looking for p/t work '000	Total '000					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	242.7	61.5	304.2	16.3	3.5	19.9	324.1	147.6	471.8	6.1	68.7
Females	136.5	132.3	268.9	10.7	5.2	15.9	284.8	219.6	504.4	5.6	56.5
Persons	379.3	193.8	573.1	27.0	8.7	35.7	608.9	367.2	976.1	5.9	62.4
Balance of South Australia											
Males	94.5	18.6	113.2	7.1	*0.3	7.3	120.5	57.4	177.9	6.1	67.7
Females	40.7	51.2	91.8	*1.4	*1.6	3.0	94.8	78.2	173.1	*3.2	54.8
Persons	135.2	69.8	205.0	8.5	*1.9	10.4	215.4	135.6	351.0	4.8	61.4
Total											
Males	337.3	80.1	417.4	23.4	3.8	27.2	444.7	205.1	649.7	6.1	68.4
Females	177.2	183.5	360.7	12.1	6.8	18.9	379.6	297.8	677.4	5.0	56.0
Persons	514.5	263.6	778.1	35.5	10.6	46.1	824.2	502.9	1 327.1	5.6	62.1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	394.5	88.3	482.8	21.4	*5.9	27.3	510.1	155.5	665.7	5.4	76.6
Females	201.0	179.5	380.4	13.9	7.2	21.0	401.4	266.7	668.1	5.2	60.1
Persons	595.5	267.8	863.2	35.2	13.1	48.3	911.6	422.2	1 333.8	5.3	68.3
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	145.8	20.5	166.2	6.9	*0.5	7.5	173.7	62.7	236.4	4.3	73.5
Females	62.1	61.8	123.9	*4.5	*1.9	6.4	130.3	87.4	217.8	4.9	59.9
Persons	207.9	82.3	290.2	11.4	*2.4	13.9	304.0	150.2	454.2	4.6	66.9
Total											
Males	540.3	108.8	649.1	28.3	*6.5	34.8	683.8	218.2	902.1	5.1	75.8
Females	263.1	241.3	504.3	18.4	9.1	27.5	531.8	354.1	885.9	5.2	60.0
Persons	803.4	350.0	1 153.4	46.7	15.6	62.2	1 215.6	572.4	1 788.0	5.1	68.0
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	42.4	8.4	50.8	*2.0	*0.8	2.8	53.6	28.6	82.2	5.2	65.2
Females	25.4	24.5	49.9	*1.2	*0.6	*1.8	51.7	37.8	89.5	3.5	57.7
Persons	67.8	32.9	100.7	3.2	*1.4	4.6	105.3	66.5	171.7	4.4	61.3
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	59.1	11.6	70.7	4.1	*0.1	4.2	74.9	41.2	116.0	5.6	64.5
Females	26.7	30.3	57.0	*2.6	*1.1	3.7	60.6	57.7	118.3	6.0	51.3
Persons	85.8	41.9	127.7	6.7	*1.1	7.8	135.5	98.8	234.3	5.8	57.8
Total											
Males	101.5	20.0	121.5	6.1	*0.9	7.0	128.5	69.8	198.2	5.4	64.8
Females	52.1	54.8	106.9	3.8	1.6	5.5	112.3	95.5	207.8	4.9	54.0
Persons	153.6	74.8	228.4	9.9	2.5	12.4	240.8	165.3	406.1	5.2	59.3

* 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	57.2	7.9	65.2	2.1	*0.3	2.3	67.5	17.6	85.1	3.5	79.3
Females	36.4	16.5	52.9	*0.9	*0.7	*1.6	54.5	27.3	81.8	*2.9	66.6
Persons	93.7	24.4	118.1	3.0	*0.9	3.9	122.0	44.9	166.9	3.2	73.1
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	83.9	15.8	99.7	2.8	*1.1	3.9	103.6	32.9	136.5	3.7	75.9
Females	59.6	34.5	94.1	*1.1	*1.5	*2.6	96.7	46.1	142.9	*2.7	67.7
Persons	143.5	50.3	193.8	3.8	*2.6	6.5	200.3	79.1	279.4	3.2	71.7
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	3 042.8	631.3	3 674.1	176.6	51.8	228.4	3 902.5	1 424.7	5 327.2	5.9	73.3
Females	1 717.9	1 372.2	3 090.1	112.8	72.6	185.5	3 275.5	2 269.0	5 544.5	5.7	59.1
Persons	4 760.7	2 003.5	6 764.2	289.5	124.4	413.9	7 178.0	3 693.7	10 871.7	5.8	66.0
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 831.9	327.5	2 159.4	104.7	14.5	119.2	2 278.6	1 050.6	3 329.3	5.2	68.4
Females	894.8	888.2	1 782.9	59.3	31.5	90.8	1 873.7	1 488.3	3 362.0	4.8	55.7
Persons	2 726.7	1 215.7	3 942.3	164.0	46.0	210.0	4 152.3	2 538.9	6 691.2	5.1	62.1
Total											
Males	4 874.7	958.8	5 833.5	281.3	66.3	347.6	6 181.1	2 475.3	8 656.4	5.6	71.4
Females	2 612.7	2 260.4	4 873.0	172.1	104.1	276.2	5 149.2	3 757.2	8 906.5	5.4	57.8
Persons	7 487.4	3 219.1	10 706.5	453.4	170.4	623.9	11 330.4	6 232.6	17 562.9	5.5	64.5

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

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

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO	Looking for f/t work
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)							
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000							
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15–19	117.8	42.9	160.7	24.4	10.6	*2.6	26.9	187.7	32.9	220.6	14.4	85.1		11.1
20–24	402.0	70.7	472.7	49.1	8.8	*2.6	51.7	524.4	47.8	572.2	9.9	91.7		8.6
Total	519.9	113.6	633.5	73.5	19.4	*5.2	78.6	712.1	80.7	792.8	11.0	89.8		9.3
Females														
15–19	68.6	56.4	125.0	20.8	13.5	*4.2	25.0	150.0	45.2	195.2	16.7	76.8		10.7
20–24	274.8	100.2	375.0	19.1	*4.6	*5.1	24.1	399.1	100.7	499.8	6.0	79.9		3.8
Total	343.4	156.6	500.0	39.9	18.1	9.2	49.1	549.1	145.9	695.0	8.9	79.0		5.7
Persons														
15–19	186.5	99.3	285.7	45.2	24.2	*6.7	51.9	337.7	78.1	415.8	15.4	81.2		10.9
20–24	676.8	170.9	847.7	68.1	13.4	7.7	75.8	923.6	148.4	1 072.0	8.2	86.2		6.4
Total	863.3	270.2	1 133.5	113.4	37.5	14.4	127.8	1 261.2	226.5	1 487.8	10.1	84.8		7.6
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15–19	*5.9	160.1	166.0	*5.6	*5.6	29.1	34.7	200.7	337.2	537.9	17.3	37.3		*1.0
20–24	12.6	95.0	107.6	*4.4	*3.0	10.6	15.0	122.6	84.8	207.4	12.3	59.1		*2.1
Total	18.5	255.1	273.6	10.1	*8.6	39.7	49.8	323.3	422.0	745.3	15.4	43.4		1.4
Females														
15–19	*4.5	208.0	212.5	*3.5	*3.4	30.4	33.9	246.4	281.1	527.5	13.7	46.7		*0.7
20–24	11.2	134.6	145.8	*5.8	*4.0	9.0	14.8	160.6	96.6	257.2	9.2	62.5		*2.3
Total	15.7	342.7	358.3	9.3	*7.4	39.4	48.7	407.1	377.6	784.7	12.0	51.9		1.2
Persons														
15–19	10.4	368.1	378.5	9.1	9.0	59.5	68.6	447.1	618.3	1 065.4	15.3	42.0		0.9
20–24	23.7	229.7	253.4	10.3	*7.0	19.6	29.9	283.3	181.3	464.6	10.5	61.0		2.2
Total	34.2	597.8	631.9	19.4	16.0	79.1	98.5	730.4	799.6	1 530.0	13.5	47.7		1.3
TOTAL														
Males														
15–19	123.8	202.9	326.7	30.0	16.3	31.7	61.7	388.4	370.1	758.5	15.9	51.2		4.0
20–24	414.6	165.7	580.3	53.5	11.8	13.2	66.7	647.1	132.5	779.6	10.3	83.0		6.9
Total	538.3	368.7	907.0	83.5	28.1	44.9	128.4	1 035.4	502.6	1 538.1	12.4	67.3		5.4
Females														
15–19	73.1	264.4	337.6	24.3	16.9	34.5	58.9	396.4	326.3	722.7	14.9	54.9		3.4
20–24	286.0	234.8	520.8	24.9	8.6	14.1	39.0	559.8	197.2	757.0	7.0	73.9		3.3
Total	359.1	499.2	858.3	49.2	25.5	48.6	97.9	956.2	523.5	1 479.7	10.2	64.6		3.3
Persons														
15–19	196.9	467.4	664.3	54.3	33.2	66.2	120.5	784.8	696.4	1 481.2	15.4	53.0		3.7
20–24	700.6	400.6	1 101.1	78.4	20.4	27.3	105.7	1 206.8	329.7	1 536.6	8.8	78.5		5.1
Total	897.4	867.9	1 765.4	132.8	53.6	93.5	226.3	1 991.6	1 026.1	3 017.8	11.4	66.0		4.4

* 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 '000	Labour force '000	Not in the labour force '000	Unemp- loyment rate %	Partic- ipation rate %
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000					
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 423.8	7 819.7	408.5	8 228.3	3 854.2	5.0	68.1
Born overseas	2 061.0	2 882.6	215.3	3 097.9	2 028.6	7.0	60.4
Oceania and Antarctica	305.6	402.0	30.9	433.0	130.2	7.1	76.9
New Zealand	246.9	320.8	23.5	344.3	93.6	6.8	78.6
North-West Europe	599.6	825.1	32.4	857.5	580.0	3.8	59.7
United Kingdom and Ireland	504.8	688.6	24.6	713.2	442.6	3.4	61.7
Germany	37.3	56.2	*3.4	59.6	52.5	*5.7	53.2
Netherlands	24.8	34.1	*2.2	36.3	45.2	*6.2	44.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	204.5	296.1	16.0	312.2	461.6	5.1	40.3
Italy	48.4	70.3	*2.6	72.8	134.9	*3.5	35.1
Greece	27.6	37.0	*1.3	38.3	86.3	*3.3	30.7
North Africa and the Middle East	76.5	118.3	18.7	136.9	166.9	13.6	45.1
Lebanon	22.5	35.0	*4.6	39.6	46.3	*11.6	46.1
South-East Asia	282.7	389.9	37.6	427.5	229.0	8.8	65.1
Viet Nam	67.1	89.9	11.4	101.3	69.6	11.3	59.3
Malaysia	53.2	75.2	*6.8	81.9	38.5	*8.3	68.0
Philippines	87.5	112.5	*6.7	119.2	37.2	*5.6	76.2
North-East Asia	192.3	282.2	23.9	306.0	211.4	7.8	59.1
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	113.9	172.8	12.5	185.3	123.9	6.8	59.9
Southern and Central Asia	189.0	279.9	34.6	314.4	125.9	11.0	71.4
India	119.5	174.1	19.1	193.2	72.6	9.9	72.7
Americas	89.1	122.0	8.4	130.4	54.5	6.4	70.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	121.7	167.1	12.9	180.0	69.1	7.2	72.3
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	73.2	95.2	*8.1	103.3	23.7	*7.8	81.3
North-West Europe	97.6	129.8	*5.6	135.5	34.5	*4.2	79.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	39.8	52.6	*3.9	56.5	23.2	*7.0	70.9
North Africa and the Middle East	21.7	31.5	*2.3	33.8	29.0	*6.8	53.8
South-East Asia	97.7	128.2	13.9	142.1	60.2	9.8	70.2
North-East Asia	60.8	81.4	*5.6	87.0	37.5	*6.4	69.9
Southern and Central Asia	46.0	57.3	*3.9	61.2	17.2	*6.3	78.0
Americas	20.6	29.0	*3.2	32.1	10.7	*9.9	75.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2	30.4	*2.0	32.4	*8.1	*6.2	80.1
<i>Total born overseas</i>	481.5	635.3	48.5	683.8	244.2	7.1	73.7
Arrived 1996–2009							
Oceania and Antarctica	133.1	168.1	17.7	185.7	52.4	9.5	78.0
North-West Europe	163.3	213.7	12.7	226.4	62.4	5.6	78.4
Southern and Eastern Europe	28.7	41.8	*5.5	47.3	24.7	*11.6	65.7
North Africa and the Middle East	24.7	44.6	11.5	56.1	71.0	20.5	44.1
South-East Asia	105.1	160.4	16.4	176.8	104.8	9.3	62.8
North-East Asia	113.4	177.7	17.2	194.9	146.0	8.8	57.2
Southern and Central Asia	119.8	189.7	29.1	218.8	77.6	13.3	73.8
Americas	35.7	50.3	*2.5	52.8	12.6	*4.7	80.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.6	102.3	9.3	111.6	42.9	8.3	72.2
<i>Total born overseas</i>	795.4	1 148.6	121.7	1 270.3	594.4	9.6	68.1

* 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	3 806.2	118.5	3 924.6	1 187.8	5 112.4	3.0	76.8
Lone parent	103.0	8.3	111.3	54.8	166.1	7.4	67.0
Dependent student	222.2	34.9	257.1	332.0	589.1	13.6	43.6
Non-dependent child	628.1	85.9	714.0	147.7	861.7	12.0	82.9
Other related individual	115.9	20.2	136.1	72.2	208.3	14.8	65.3
<i>Total</i>	4 875.4	267.8	5 143.2	1 794.5	6 937.6	5.2	74.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	520.9	40.0	560.9	342.8	903.7	7.1	62.1
Not living alone	362.1	28.0	390.1	110.4	500.4	7.2	77.9
<i>Total</i>	883.0	68.0	951.0	453.2	1 404.2	7.1	67.7
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 758.4	335.8	6 094.2	2 247.7	8 341.8	5.5	73.1
Relationship not determined(a)	75.1	11.8	86.9	227.7	314.6	13.6	27.6
Total	5 833.5	347.6	6 181.1	2 475.3	8 656.4	5.6	71.4
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 992.2	107.9	3 100.2	1 898.4	4 998.5	3.5	62.0
Lone parent	389.1	38.8	427.9	326.7	754.6	9.1	56.7
Dependent student	279.5	37.4	316.9	257.7	574.6	11.8	55.1
Non-dependent child	386.8	37.6	424.4	80.1	504.5	8.9	84.1
Other related individual	103.8	11.5	115.4	127.5	242.9	10.0	47.5
<i>Total</i>	4 151.5	233.2	4 384.7	2 690.4	7 075.0	5.3	62.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	413.9	19.4	433.3	625.9	1 059.2	4.5	40.9
Not living alone	253.0	15.5	268.5	96.1	364.6	5.8	73.6
<i>Total</i>	666.9	34.9	701.8	722.0	1 423.8	5.0	49.3
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 818.4	268.1	5 086.5	3 412.4	8 498.8	5.3	59.8
Relationship not determined(a)	54.7	8.1	62.8	344.9	407.6	12.9	15.4
Total	4 873.0	276.2	5 149.2	3 757.2	8 906.5	5.4	57.8
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 798.4	226.4	7 024.8	3 086.1	10 110.9	3.2	69.5
Lone parent	492.1	47.1	539.2	381.5	920.7	8.7	58.6
Dependent student	501.7	72.3	574.0	589.7	1 163.7	12.6	49.3
Non-dependent child	1 014.9	123.5	1 138.4	227.8	1 366.2	10.8	83.3
Other related individual	219.7	31.7	251.5	199.8	451.2	12.6	55.7
<i>Total</i>	9 026.8	501.0	9 527.8	4 484.9	14 012.7	5.3	68.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	934.8	59.4	994.2	968.7	1 962.9	6.0	50.7
Not living alone	615.1	43.5	658.6	206.5	865.1	6.6	76.1
<i>Total</i>	1 549.9	102.9	1 652.8	1 175.2	2 828.0	6.2	58.4
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	10 576.7	603.9	11 180.6	5 660.0	16 840.7	5.4	66.4
Relationship not determined(a)	129.8	19.9	149.7	572.5	722.2	13.3	20.7
Total	10 706.5	623.9	11 330.4	6 232.6	17 562.9	5.5	64.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) See paragraphs 40 and 41 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) Couple families include same sex couples.

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

Note: Publication of families data in Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001) ceased in January 2009 and is currently under review.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (b)		PARTICIPATION RATE			EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT			
	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Males	Females(c)	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
Australia	2008	11 211.4	2008	72.2	58.3	65.2	2008	10 740.5	2008	470.9	4.2
Canada	2008	18 245.0	2008	72.9	62.8	67.8	2008	17 125.8	2008	1 119.3	6.1
France	2008	27 982.0	2008	62.2	51.4	56.6	2008	25 913.2	2008	2 070.0	7.4
Greece	2008	4 939.7	2008	65.0	42.6	53.5	2008	4 582.5	2008	357.1	7.2
Hong Kong, China	2008	3 649.0	2008	69.7	53.2	60.9	2008	3 518.8	2008	130.1	3.6
Indonesia	2008	111 947.3	2008	83.5	51.1	67.2	2007	99 930.0	2007	10 011.1	9.1
Italy	2008	25 096.6	2008	60.6	38.7	49.3	2008	23 404.7	2008	1 691.9	6.7
Japan	2007	24 215.7	2007	74.0	50.2	61.8	2008	63 850.0	2008	2 650.0	4.0
Korea (Republic of)	2008	66 500.0	2008	72.8	48.4	60.2	2007	23 433.0	2007	783.0	3.2
Malaysia	2008	11 028.0	2008	na	na	na	2008	10 659.6	2008	368.5	3.3
New Zealand	2008	2 283.2	2008	74.2	61.3	67.5	2008	2 188.2	2008	95.0	4.2
Singapore	2008	1 928.4	2008	76.1	55.6	65.6	2008	1 852.0	2008	76.2	4.0
Sweden	2008	4 896.0	2008	74.0	68.4	71.2	2008	4 593.0	2008	305.0	6.2
United Kingdom	2008	31 118.0	2008	56.7	46.3	51.4	2008	29 475.0	2008	1 643.0	5.3
United States of America	2008	154 287.0	2008	na	na	na	2008	145 362.0	2008	8 924.0	5.8

na not available

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

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

	2005		2006		2007		2008				2009		
	Aug	Aug	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug		
PERSONS ('000)													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	353.8	350.9	348.5	346.5	348.9	355.3	361.6	361.0	358.1	359.1	359.1		
Mining	123.1	134.1	135.8	137.7	145.6	159.6	172.5	173.9	166.2	159.5	155.7		
Manufacturing	1 024.6	1 016.3	1 041.2	1 053.3	1 065.7	1 064.0	1 045.8	1 021.8	1 008.8	1 004.7	1 005.5		
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	101.8	107.6	106.1	109.9	115.0	120.1	127.4	135.4	138.4	136.8	132.7		
Construction	861.7	925.1	944.0	957.1	975.3	988.0	990.0	987.5	985.5	983.9	983.8		
Wholesale trade	369.2	404.1	387.4	386.5	395.6	406.2	405.9	399.2	397.0	399.2	404.9		
Retail trade	1 187.8	1 180.2	1 217.0	1 232.6	1 235.2	1 223.6	1 212.7	1 209.8	1 205.2	1 195.4	1 180.8		
Accommodation and food services	692.3	670.3	705.3	700.1	702.5	707.8	709.8	707.4	710.7	718.9	728.7		
Transport, postal and warehousing	500.3	508.9	545.9	548.1	549.9	559.5	574.8	591.5	596.1	591.8	581.2		
Information media and telecommunications	240.9	246.3	239.9	232.6	226.4	222.7	222.2	224.0	223.0	219.2	214.9		
Financial and insurance services	376.6	391.3	405.5	402.7	403.8	405.0	403.0	397.6	392.2	390.5	391.6		
Rental, hiring and real estate services	183.6	194.4	202.4	198.8	197.7	202.9	204.4	197.3	188.0	182.8	182.9		
Professional, scientific and technical services	699.6	745.4	761.2	781.4	786.1	786.6	786.6	782.4	777.7	771.2	766.8		
Administrative and support services	356.7	353.4	357.8	349.8	343.4	339.1	340.8	342.7	346.1	347.6	348.6		
Public administration and safety	613.2	631.8	640.1	632.0	629.5	636.2	647.4	664.3	672.8	669.8	660.2		
Education and training	736.6	736.9	773.9	786.0	803.2	814.5	811.6	801.3	795.5	797.5	804.2		
Health care and social assistance	1 006.6	1 067.5	1 084.3	1 095.5	1 101.2	1 102.6	1 107.8	1 125.1	1 154.1	1 184.5	1 211.3		
Arts and recreation services	176.6	177.5	200.4	198.7	190.7	184.2	186.4	196.5	203.7	204.4	201.3		
Other services	405.1	419.3	456.8	469.2	467.4	458.7	451.8	450.6	447.2	441.3	436.3		

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (a) (%)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	0.7	1.8	1.8	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	—
Mining	22.2	8.9	-0.7	1.4	5.7	9.6	8.1	0.8	-4.4	-4.0	-2.4
Manufacturing	-3.4	-0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-1.7	-2.3	-1.3	-0.4	0.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	9.9	5.6	2.1	3.6	4.7	4.4	6.1	6.2	2.3	-1.2	-3.0
Construction	6.4	7.4	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	—
Wholesale trade	-3.6	9.5	-1.9	-0.2	2.4	2.7	-0.1	-1.7	-0.5	0.6	1.4
Retail trade	6.4	-0.6	1.7	1.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-1.2
Accommodation and food services	4.4	-3.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.2	1.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.7	2.7	2.9	0.8	-0.7	-1.8
Information media and telecommunications	8.1	2.2	-2.1	-3.1	-2.6	-1.6	-0.2	0.8	-0.4	-1.7	-1.9
Financial and insurance services	8.5	3.9	-0.7	-0.7	0.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.3	-1.4	-0.4	0.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	4.5	5.9	-0.4	-1.8	-0.6	2.6	0.8	-3.5	-4.7	-2.8	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	10.9	6.6	2.6	2.6	0.6	0.1	—	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6
Administrative and support services	4.4	-0.9	-0.8	-2.2	-1.8	-1.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3
Public administration and safety	2.7	3.0	-0.9	-1.3	-0.4	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.3	-0.5	-1.4
Education and training	4.6	—	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	-0.4	-1.3	-0.7	0.3	0.8
Health care and social assistance	3.8	6.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Arts and recreation services	13.7	0.5	3.6	-0.8	-4.0	-3.4	1.2	5.4	3.7	0.4	-1.5
Other services	-3.4	3.5	5.1	2.7	-0.4	-1.8	-1.5	-0.3	-0.8	-1.3	-1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	7 487.4	3 219.1	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	266.1	94.1	250.4	109.8	360.2
Agriculture	226.6	86.8	213.3	100.1	313.5
Aquaculture	*3.5	*1.0	*4.4	*0.1	*4.5
Forestry and logging	*6.6	*1.1	*6.6	*1.2	*7.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	*4.6	*0.9	*4.9	*0.7	*5.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	23.0	*3.2	20.0	*6.2	26.2
Mining(a)	156.7	*4.9	140.4	21.2	161.7
Coal mining	39.1	*1.7	38.5	*2.3	40.8
Oil and gas extraction	11.2	*0.3	8.3	*3.2	11.5
Metal ore mining	41.9	*0.9	37.4	*5.3	42.7
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying	9.6	*—	8.1	*1.4	9.6
Exploration and other mining support services	29.9	*1.5	25.5	*5.9	31.4
Manufacturing(a)	872.8	141.5	730.2	284.1	1 014.3
Food product manufacturing	154.1	41.9	116.5	79.5	196.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	18.7	*9.5	17.1	11.1	28.3
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	37.1	12.5	19.9	29.7	49.6
Wood product manufacturing	37.7	*3.8	39.2	*2.4	41.5
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	18.9	*2.7	14.1	*7.5	21.5
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	49.5	*7.0	41.1	15.4	56.5
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	*5.8	*0.2	*4.8	*1.2	*6.0
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	45.1	*4.3	25.9	23.5	49.4
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	31.6	*3.0	22.4	12.2	34.6
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	34.2	*2.1	30.6	*5.8	36.4
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	73.3	*6.7	68.3	11.6	79.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	52.8	5.5	51.2	7.2	58.3
Transport equipment manufacturing	85.1	7.9	78.5	14.5	93.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	110.7	12.5	95.4	27.8	123.2
Furniture and other manufacturing	41.9	7.0	39.4	9.5	48.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services(a)	112.9	11.3	99.1	25.1	124.2
Electricity supply	55.2	*5.3	49.5	11.0	60.5
Gas supply	9.4	*0.4	7.2	*2.6	9.8
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	26.6	*1.2	22.7	5.2	27.8
Waste collection, treatment and disposal services	19.5	*4.4	18.3	*5.6	23.9
Construction(a)	817.1	150.1	856.0	111.2	967.3
Building construction	188.8	27.0	189.3	26.4	215.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	62.5	*3.4	61.1	*4.8	65.9
Construction services	517.6	115.2	561.7	71.0	632.8
Wholesale trade(a)	340.9	67.3	281.5	126.8	408.2
Basic material wholesaling	79.8	9.8	70.4	19.1	89.5
Machinery and equipment wholesaling	82.6	10.1	70.3	22.4	92.7
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts wholesaling	21.1	*6.1	18.3	*8.9	27.2
Grocery, liquor and tobacco product wholesaling	50.7	15.8	42.3	24.2	66.5
Other goods wholesaling	65.6	18.1	46.2	37.5	83.7
Commission-based wholesaling	*7.6	*1.5	*6.0	*3.1	9.0

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES cont.	7 487.4	3 219.1	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5
Retail trade(a)	593.4	556.7	506.2	644.0	1 150.2
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts retailing	79.6	12.8	71.2	21.3	92.4
Fuel retailing	17.5	16.3	14.5	19.2	33.7
Food retailing	149.9	198.8	159.4	189.4	348.8
Other store-based retailing	310.0	304.7	232.5	382.2	614.7
Non-store retailing and retail commission-based buying and/or selling	*7.4	*6.0	*5.8	*7.6	13.4
Accommodation and food services(a)	302.8	436.7	326.2	413.4	739.6
Accommodation	54.3	53.6	38.6	69.2	107.8
Food and beverage services	248.6	383.2	287.5	344.2	631.7
Transport, postal and warehousing(a)	453.7	118.5	436.2	136.1	572.3
Road transport	187.6	45.1	198.4	34.3	232.8
Rail transport	48.7	*3.4	44.9	7.2	52.1
Water transport	*8.2	*0.1	*7.8	*0.5	*8.3
Air and space transport	36.0	13.9	25.2	24.7	49.9
Other transport	10.1	*1.4	*8.2	*3.4	11.6
Postal and courier pick-up and delivery services	66.7	31.6	62.6	35.7	98.3
Transport support services	58.3	12.8	55.6	15.6	71.2
Warehousing and storage services	21.5	*3.3	18.4	*6.4	24.8
Information media and telecommunications(a)	165.4	42.5	123.0	85.0	207.9
Publishing (except internet and music publishing)	32.1	5.9	18.1	19.9	38.0
Motion picture and sound recording activities	17.5	14.0	19.6	11.9	31.5
Broadcasting (except internet)	22.0	*2.6	13.8	10.8	24.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting	1.6	—	1.0	0.7	1.6
Telecommunications services	*76.6	*7.9	*58.6	*25.9	84.5
Internet service providers, web search portals and data processing services	7.0	0.5	*5.6	1.9	7.5
Library and other information services	8.6	11.6	6.2	13.9	20.2
Financial and insurance services(a)	323.9	66.3	191.1	199.1	390.2
Finance	174.6	35.6	88.4	121.8	210.2
Insurance and superannuation funds	66.5	9.4	41.2	34.7	75.9
Auxiliary finance and insurance services	79.4	21.4	59.8	41.0	100.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services(a)	132.3	57.2	91.3	98.2	189.5
Rental and hiring services (except real estate)	30.0	11.2	25.9	15.3	41.2
Property operators and real estate services	102.4	46.0	65.4	82.9	148.3
Professional, scientific and technical services(a)	603.9	175.3	442.1	337.1	779.3
Professional, scientific and technical services (except computer system design and related services)	471.9	150.4	323.4	298.9	622.3
Computer system design and related services	132.0	24.9	118.7	38.2	157.0
Administrative and support services(a)	213.1	137.6	162.2	188.5	350.7
Administrative services	125.0	47.1	61.0	111.2	172.1
Building cleaning, pest control and other support services	88.0	90.5	101.2	77.3	178.5
Public administration and safety(a)	540.8	97.9	353.0	285.8	638.8
Public administration	363.7	67.0	204.5	226.3	430.8
Defence	27.1	1.2	20.2	8.2	28.3
Public order, safety and regulatory services	149.2	29.3	128.0	50.5	178.5
Education and training(a)	515.7	302.7	252.6	565.8	818.4
Preschool and school education	300.2	165.8	113.2	352.9	466.1
Tertiary education	140.9	70.1	93.5	117.6	211.1
Adult, community and other education	62.6	60.0	40.4	82.2	122.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES <i>cont.</i>	7 487.4	3 219.1	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5
Health care and social assistance(a)	683.0	529.5	255.6	957.0	1 212.6
Hospitals	243.9	134.0	90.0	287.9	377.9
Medical and other health care services	198.3	149.2	88.5	259.0	347.5
Residential care services	81.0	95.9	23.8	153.2	176.9
Social assistance services	157.2	150.0	53.3	253.9	307.2
Arts and recreation services(a)	99.2	*92.9	93.9	98.2	192.1
Heritage activities	19.7	6.4	12.1	14.1	26.1
Creative and performing arts activities	18.1	*21.0	18.8	20.3	39.1
Sports and recreation activities	41.7	56.9	47.5	51.1	98.6
Gambling activities	18.0	5.7	13.7	10.0	23.7
Other services(a)	293.4	135.8	242.6	186.7	429.2
Repair and maintenance	*166.5	*37.2	*170.3	*33.4	*203.7
Personal and other services	125.4	97.6	71.5	151.4	223.0
Private households employing staff and undifferentiated goods and service-producing activities of households for own use	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	2.5

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7 487.4	3 219.1	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5
Managers(a)	1 239.8	171.3	937.0	474.1	1 411.1
Chief executives, general managers and legislators	88.7	*8.0	75.8	20.8	96.6
Farmers and farm managers	158.9	42.6	151.7	49.7	201.4
Specialist managers	575.1	57.2	437.8	194.5	632.3
Hospitality, retail and service managers	388.5	60.7	245.4	203.7	449.2
Professionals(a)	1 745.5	535.7	1 091.3	1 190.0	2 281.3
Arts and media professionals	48.8	33.0	41.0	40.7	81.7
Business, human resource and marketing professionals	462.1	90.7	283.0	269.8	552.8
Design, engineering, science and transport professionals	297.1	40.7	245.2	92.6	337.8
Education professionals	314.7	149.0	145.5	318.2	463.6
Health professionals	281.5	156.5	124.0	313.9	438.0
ICT professionals	193.3	15.8	172.9	36.2	209.1
Legal, social and welfare professionals	139.0	44.0	74.0	109.0	183.0
Technicians and trades workers(a)	1 320.7	224.8	1 331.8	213.7	1 545.5
Engineering, ICT and science technicians	173.8	29.6	160.0	43.4	203.4
Automotive and engineering trades workers	319.1	17.3	331.6	*4.7	336.3
Construction trades workers	307.1	33.1	336.1	*4.0	340.1
Electrotechnology and telecommunications trades workers	188.5	19.8	203.0	*5.4	208.3
Food trades workers	107.8	39.3	104.8	42.3	147.1
Skilled animal and horticultural workers	71.8	29.8	72.0	29.7	101.6
Other technicians and trades workers	144.3	55.3	115.8	83.8	199.6
Community and personal service workers(a)	455.8	535.3	302.1	689.1	991.1
Health and welfare support workers	60.0	37.6	25.1	72.5	97.6
Carers and aides	146.1	233.0	46.5	332.7	379.1
Hospitality workers	69.7	157.7	70.3	157.1	227.4
Protective service workers	114.2	22.0	111.6	24.5	136.1
Sports and personal service workers	65.7	85.0	48.5	102.3	150.8
Clerical and administrative workers(a)	1 045.5	582.9	400.0	1 228.4	1 628.4
Office managers and program administrators	170.6	56.7	72.4	154.9	227.3
Personal assistants and secretaries	80.6	53.1	*2.5	131.2	133.7
General clerical workers	126.1	85.5	38.6	173.0	211.7
Inquiry clerks and receptionists	172.6	117.5	40.9	249.2	290.1
Numerical clerks	235.5	178.9	72.3	342.1	414.4
Clerical and office support workers	72.6	37.8	57.8	52.6	110.4
Other clerical and administrative workers	187.2	53.2	115.4	125.0	240.4
Sales workers(a)	446.3	561.6	388.0	619.9	1 007.9
Sales representatives and agents	157.5	30.2	116.8	70.8	187.6
Sales assistants and salespersons	236.2	405.0	223.5	417.7	641.2
Sales support workers	52.6	124.8	47.1	130.4	177.4
Machinery operators and drivers(a)	593.9	97.2	631.0	60.1	691.1
Machine and stationary plant operators	140.0	*12.4	130.5	*21.8	152.4
Mobile plant operators	112.6	10.6	119.3	4.0	123.2
Road and rail drivers	246.0	53.3	282.7	16.6	299.3
Storepersons	88.5	20.5	92.0	17.0	109.0
Labourers(a)	639.8	510.3	752.4	397.7	1 150.2
Cleaners and laundry workers	95.2	160.8	106.3	*149.6	256.0
Construction and mining labourers	133.1	23.9	154.4	2.6	157.0
Factory process workers	185.7	40.2	159.3	66.6	225.9
Farm, forestry and garden workers	73.0	40.1	78.4	34.8	113.2
Food preparation assistants	34.5	121.1	80.2	75.4	155.6
Other labourers	111.1	122.5	167.0	66.6	233.6

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

(a) Includes any persons whose occupation subgroup or group was not further defined within this occupation major group.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	213.0	53.2	266.1	37.4	56.7	94.1	250.4	109.8	360.2
Mining	137.7	19.0	156.7	*2.7	*2.2	*4.9	140.4	21.2	161.7
Manufacturing	683.4	189.4	872.8	46.8	94.7	141.5	730.2	284.1	1 014.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	92.9	19.9	112.9	6.2	*5.1	11.3	99.1	25.1	124.2
Construction	765.7	51.4	817.1	90.4	59.8	150.1	856.0	111.2	967.3
Wholesale trade	260.3	80.7	340.9	21.2	46.1	67.3	281.5	126.8	408.2
Retail trade	338.0	255.4	593.4	168.2	388.6	556.7	506.2	644.0	1 150.2
Accommodation and food services	170.8	132.1	302.8	155.4	281.3	436.7	326.2	413.4	739.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	372.0	81.8	453.7	64.2	54.3	118.5	436.2	136.1	572.3
Information media and telecommunications	103.4	62.1	165.4	19.6	22.9	42.5	123.0	85.0	207.9
Financial and insurance services	176.2	147.7	323.9	14.9	51.4	66.3	191.1	199.1	390.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	75.6	56.7	132.3	15.6	41.6	57.2	91.3	98.2	189.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	388.1	215.8	603.9	54.0	121.4	175.3	442.1	337.1	779.3
Administrative and support services	113.6	99.5	213.1	48.6	89.0	137.6	162.2	188.5	350.7
Public administration and safety	327.7	213.1	540.8	25.2	72.7	97.9	353.0	285.8	638.8
Education and training	194.8	321.0	515.7	57.9	244.8	302.7	252.6	565.8	818.4
Health care and social assistance	197.9	485.1	683.0	57.7	471.9	529.5	255.6	957.0	1 212.6
Arts and recreation services	60.4	38.7	99.2	33.5	59.4	92.9	93.9	98.2	192.1
Other services	203.2	90.2	293.4	39.3	96.5	135.8	242.6	186.7	429.2
Occupation									
Managers	879.8	359.9	1 239.8	57.2	114.2	171.3	937.0	474.1	1 411.1
Professionals	954.6	790.9	1 745.5	136.6	399.1	535.7	1 091.3	1 190.0	2 281.3
Technicians and trades workers	1 204.0	116.7	1 320.7	127.8	97.0	224.8	1 331.8	213.7	1 545.5
Community and personal service workers	196.3	259.5	455.8	105.8	429.5	535.3	302.1	689.1	991.1
Clerical and administrative workers	347.1	698.4	1 045.5	52.8	530.0	582.9	400.0	1 228.4	1 628.4
Sales workers	247.5	198.8	446.3	140.5	421.1	561.6	388.0	619.9	1 007.9
Machinery operators and drivers	553.6	40.3	593.9	77.3	19.8	97.2	631.0	60.1	691.1
Labourers	491.7	148.1	639.8	260.7	249.6	510.3	752.4	397.7	1 150.2
Australia	4 874.7	2 612.7	7 487.4	958.8	2 260.4	3 219.1	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5

* 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)
Employed					
Full-Time	'000	6 607.7	246.1	629.4	7 487.4
Part-Time	'000	2 760.1	54.1	388.9	3 219.1
Total	'000	9 367.8	300.2	1 018.3	10 706.5
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	'000	183.3	32.6	139.8	360.2
Mining	'000	159.5	*0.6	*1.5	161.7
Manufacturing	'000	938.1	24.5	50.9	1 014.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	'000	118.9	*0.5	*4.8	124.2
Construction	'000	675.2	65.9	224.6	967.3
Wholesale trade	'000	380.6	7.8	18.2	408.2
Retail trade	'000	1 046.7	29.9	69.8	1 150.2
Accommodation and food services	'000	693.8	28.9	14.4	739.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	'000	485.9	13.3	70.9	572.3
Information media and telecommunications	'000	196.2	*—	11.8	207.9
Financial and insurance services	'000	376.3	*2.4	11.0	390.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	'000	164.4	*4.4	20.5	189.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	'000	639.0	34.9	103.9	779.3
Administrative and support services	'000	278.4	8.7	63.6	350.7
Public administration and safety	'000	630.6	*1.8	*6.3	638.8
Education and training	'000	775.4	*5.6	37.4	818.4
Health care and social assistance	'000	1 138.5	15.5	57.7	1 212.6
Arts and recreation services	'000	152.3	*5.3	34.6	192.1
Other services	'000	334.7	17.6	76.8	429.2
Occupation					
Managers	'000	1 083.0	106.9	220.7	1 411.1
Professionals	'000	2 042.6	49.7	188.9	2 281.3
Technicians and trades workers	'000	1 237.3	65.4	241.5	1 545.5
Community and personal service workers	'000	922.4	*5.6	62.7	991.1
Clerical and administrative workers	'000	1 512.0	33.2	75.4	1 628.4
Sales workers	'000	944.1	10.2	50.9	1 007.9
Machinery operators and drivers	'000	610.4	10.5	70.1	691.1
Labourers	'000	1 016.0	18.7	108.0	1 150.2
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS					
Average weekly hours worked		33.4	45.0	33.0	33.6
Aggregate weekly hours worked	'000	312 608.6	13 499.4	33 559.1	359 988.7

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.5	40.8	46.9	17.7	15.0	16.1	43.9	27.5	38.9
Mining	44.7	39.5	44.1	*14.5	*18.1	*16.1	44.1	37.3	43.2
Manufacturing	40.2	38.0	39.7	18.8	17.3	17.8	38.8	31.1	36.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	41.0	34.4	39.8	16.7	*14.1	15.5	39.5	30.3	37.6
Construction	42.1	39.4	41.9	20.1	13.2	17.4	39.8	25.3	38.1
Wholesale trade	42.4	40.4	41.9	20.1	17.8	18.5	40.7	32.2	38.1
Retail trade	43.8	39.3	41.9	14.5	15.8	15.4	34.1	25.1	29.1
Accommodation and food services	46.0	41.8	44.2	15.2	15.5	15.4	31.3	23.9	27.2
Transport, postal and warehousing	42.7	36.9	41.7	17.3	17.2	17.2	39.0	29.1	36.6
Information media and telecommunications	41.3	39.0	40.4	17.2	15.8	16.4	37.5	32.8	35.5
Financial and insurance services	40.7	37.7	39.3	14.0	20.5	19.1	38.6	33.2	35.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services	45.3	39.4	42.8	14.9	18.1	17.2	40.1	30.4	35.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	42.9	39.5	41.7	17.2	18.3	18.0	39.8	31.9	36.4
Administrative and support services	42.1	37.3	39.9	16.3	16.5	16.4	34.4	27.5	30.7
Public administration and safety	36.9	35.4	36.3	17.7	18.6	18.4	35.6	31.1	33.6
Education and training	42.4	40.3	41.1	15.5	17.9	17.4	36.2	30.6	32.3
Health care and social assistance	39.6	36.7	37.5	19.7	19.0	19.1	35.1	27.9	29.5
Arts and recreation services	43.0	38.3	41.2	14.0	15.5	15.0	32.7	24.5	28.5
Other services	41.9	36.5	40.3	15.7	16.3	16.1	37.7	26.1	32.6
Occupation									
Managers	47.9	43.1	46.5	17.5	17.4	17.4	46.1	36.9	43.0
Professionals	41.8	39.4	40.7	17.3	18.5	18.2	38.8	32.4	35.4
Technicians and trades workers	40.5	36.7	40.2	18.9	17.7	18.4	38.4	28.1	37.0
Community and personal service workers	39.1	36.9	37.8	17.4	17.1	17.2	31.5	24.6	26.7
Clerical and administrative workers	39.3	36.3	37.3	17.5	17.7	17.7	36.4	28.3	30.3
Sales workers	42.2	38.3	40.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	32.2	22.6	26.3
Machinery operators and drivers	41.6	34.0	41.1	17.9	18.3	17.9	38.7	28.8	37.9
Labourers	39.7	36.2	38.9	15.2	16.3	15.7	31.2	23.7	28.6
Australia	42.1	38.3	40.8	16.6	17.1	17.0	37.9	28.5	33.6
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	44.5	40.8	43.2	17.9	18.4	18.2	40.2	30.4	35.8
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	205 220.1	100 178.5	305 398.6	15 907.2	38 682.9	54 590.1	221 127.3	138 861.3	359 988.7

* 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**

	Aug 2002	Aug 2003	Aug 2004	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Aug 2009
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	238.2	252.2	247.5	252.6	259.7	284.3	293.1	335.2
1-15	363.8	384.6	372.0	379.0	395.5	409.9	392.6	431.2
16-29	424.8	433.7	433.3	442.5	459.8	495.0	510.1	512.5
30-34	330.3	330.5	357.0	331.3	348.5	359.0	398.2	425.7
35-39	769.4	743.2	801.8	835.4	867.9	884.4	923.5	946.5
40	853.0	852.8	892.9	949.3	980.7	1 008.3	1 020.6	1 010.9
41-44	291.9	286.8	285.7	315.1	296.1	292.9	294.7	287.0
45-49	531.7	565.5	545.5	613.7	601.8	621.1	616.5	563.3
50 and over	1 313.5	1 356.2	1 350.9	1 380.6	1 406.7	1 415.8	1 421.5	1 321.3
Total	5 116.6	5 205.4	5 286.6	5 499.5	5 616.8	5 770.6	5 870.9	5 833.5
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.1	38.9	38.9	37.9
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-2.5
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	218.2	235.8	238.6	237.1	269.5	283.1	289.5	310.2
1-15	764.5	792.1	776.7	807.5	804.3	819.7	845.6	898.2
16-29	845.5	876.9	873.7	951.7	953.6	981.0	1 023.9	1 015.8
30-34	432.5	446.7	447.7	455.7	472.4	466.9	535.0	525.1
35-39	654.1	643.5	701.5	736.2	752.3	789.0	790.8	789.4
40	459.2	475.5	494.7	518.8	554.2	568.9	554.2	544.6
41-44	161.7	157.1	162.8	175.0	175.6	188.1	173.6	171.2
45-49	225.0	232.5	217.6	238.7	251.4	246.0	232.5	235.9
50 and over	352.6	349.6	364.4	369.8	392.8	393.5	419.8	382.6
Total	4 113.4	4 209.8	4 277.7	4 490.6	4 626.0	4 736.2	4 864.9	4 873.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.0	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.5
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.1	-1.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-2.1
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	456.4	488.0	486.1	489.7	529.2	567.4	582.6	645.4
1-15	1 128.3	1 176.8	1 148.7	1 186.6	1 199.7	1 229.6	1 238.3	1 329.4
16-29	1 270.3	1 310.6	1 307.0	1 394.3	1 413.5	1 476.1	1 534.0	1 528.3
30-34	762.8	777.3	804.7	787.0	820.9	825.9	933.2	950.8
35-39	1 423.4	1 386.7	1 503.2	1 571.6	1 620.1	1 673.4	1 714.4	1 735.9
40	1 312.3	1 328.3	1 387.6	1 468.1	1 534.9	1 577.2	1 574.8	1 555.5
41-44	453.6	443.9	448.5	490.1	471.7	480.9	468.3	458.2
45-49	756.7	798.0	763.2	852.4	853.3	867.1	849.0	799.2
50 and over	1 666.1	1 705.8	1 715.2	1 750.4	1 799.5	1 809.3	1 841.3	1 703.9
Total	9 230.0	9 415.2	9 564.3	9 990.1	10 242.8	10 506.8	10 735.8	10 706.5
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	34.7	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.4	33.6
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-2.4

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—August 2009

Weekly hours worked	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	335.2	310.2	645.4	10.5	11.2	21.7
1–15	431.2	898.2	1 329.4	394.7	861.7	1 256.3
16–29	512.5	1 015.8	1 528.3	370.0	1 021.5	1 391.4
30–34	425.7	525.1	950.8	221.6	465.6	687.2
35–39	946.5	789.4	1 735.9	1 248.3	1 062.7	2 311.0
40	1 010.9	544.6	1 555.5	1 436.6	751.0	2 187.5
41–44	287.0	171.2	458.2	213.6	114.9	328.4
45–49	563.3	235.9	799.2	556.6	232.3	788.9
50 and over	1 321.3	382.6	1 703.9	1 381.8	352.2	1 734.0
Total	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS (a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—August 2009

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	414.4	289.8	704.2
Own illness or injury	144.7	116.0	260.7
Bad weather, plant breakdown	16.7	*0.7	17.4
Began or left job in the reference week	*7.2	*3.1	10.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	66.5	14.8	81.3
Shift work, standard work arrangements	71.6	42.7	114.3
Other reasons	24.6	21.9	46.6
Total	745.7	488.9	1 234.7

* 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	632.5	3 947.0	4 579.4	219.7	564.9	784.5	852.2	4 511.8	5 364.0
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	87.7	153.5	241.2	69.0	90.9	160.0	156.7	244.4	401.2
Involuntary/economic reasons	31.6	22.5	54.1	8.0	*6.2	14.3	39.6	28.7	68.3
<i>Total</i>	119.3	176.0	295.2	77.1	97.2	174.2	196.3	273.1	469.5
Total	751.8	4 122.9	4 874.7	296.8	662.0	958.8	1 048.5	4 785.0	5 833.5
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	389.0	2 018.7	2 407.7	419.9	1 571.5	1 991.4	808.8	3 590.3	4 399.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	51.0	114.7	165.7	88.3	151.7	240.0	139.3	266.5	405.8
Involuntary/economic reasons	25.3	13.9	39.2	15.3	13.6	28.9	40.6	27.6	68.1
<i>Total</i>	76.3	128.7	205.0	103.6	165.4	268.9	179.9	294.0	473.9
Total	465.3	2 147.4	2 612.7	523.5	1 736.9	2 260.4	988.7	3 884.3	4 873.0
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 021.5	5 965.7	6 987.2	639.6	2 136.4	2 776.0	1 661.0	8 102.1	9 763.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	138.7	268.2	406.9	157.3	242.7	400.0	296.0	510.9	806.9
Involuntary/economic reasons	56.8	36.4	93.3	23.3	19.9	43.2	80.2	56.3	136.5
<i>Total</i>	195.6	304.6	500.2	180.6	262.5	443.2	376.2	567.2	943.4
Total	1 217.0	6 270.3	7 487.4	820.2	2 398.9	3 219.1	2 037.2	8 669.3	10 706.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.11

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES, Level of government—States and territories

JUNE 2008

	Commonwealth	State	Local	Total
State	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	55.0	423.2	51.7	529.8
Victoria	42.9	295.9	41.7	380.5
Queensland	28.4	280.3	43.5	352.1
South Australia	14.9	111.1	10.1	136.0
Western Australia	13.8	152.4	16.6	182.8
Tasmania	5.4	38.2	5.0	48.6
Northern Territory	3.6	22.0	3.1	28.8
Australian Capital Territory	73.2	19.6	. .	92.8
Australia	237.1	1 342.6	171.7	1 751.4

. . not applicable

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

2.12

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES, Industry

Industry	Employees June 2008 '000
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	54.3
Construction	13.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	79.6
Information media and telecommunications	10.6
Financial and insurance services	12.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	25.6
Public administration and safety	580.8
Education and training	543.8
Health care and social assistance	395.2
Arts and recreation services	14.9
Other industries(a)	13.9
All industries	1 751.4

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

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

Duration of unemployment	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	13.8	17.3	15.3	13.0	*7.1	7.8	57.0	17.3	74.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	16.0	15.6	23.3	14.4	11.1	*4.9	68.5	16.7	85.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	8.9	11.5	11.0	10.8	7.7	*5.0	46.9	7.9	54.9
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	17.6	14.2	15.9	9.9	13.1	*7.4	63.0	15.2	78.2
52 weeks and over	*5.4	8.2	8.8	10.3	*11.7	10.8	45.9	9.2	55.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.4	*5.2	*4.5	*5.5	*4.7	*4.2	22.1	*5.5	27.6
104 weeks and over	*1.9	*3.0	*4.2	*4.7	*6.9	*6.6	23.8	*3.7	27.5
Total	61.7	66.7	74.2	58.3	50.7	36.0	281.3	66.3	347.6
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	23.0	26.1	31.0	32.4	47.1	85.5	39.1	27.3	36.9
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	14	14	11	14	25	26	16	12	15
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	15.7	11.3	17.3	9.9	8.0	*3.3	31.2	34.3	65.5
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	15.8	9.5	13.0	11.8	8.2	*2.4	33.8	26.9	60.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	9.4	8.7	9.2	14.1	*6.0	*2.0	36.2	13.2	49.4
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	14.7	*7.0	14.7	12.2	9.1	*4.0	41.0	20.7	61.7
52 weeks and over	*3.3	*2.4	8.3	8.5	10.7	*5.8	29.8	9.1	39.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.3	*2.4	*6.3	*4.5	*4.2	*1.1	15.6	*6.1	21.8
104 weeks and over	—	—	*2.0	*4.0	*6.5	*4.6	14.2	*3.0	17.2
Total	58.9	39.0	62.4	56.5	42.0	17.4	172.1	104.1	276.2
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	17.4	16.2	27.9	32.6	55.2	89.3	39.0	23.0	33.0
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	7	14	16	19	28	19	7	15
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	29.5	28.6	32.5	23.0	15.1	11.1	88.2	51.6	139.8
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	31.8	25.1	36.2	26.2	19.2	*7.3	102.3	43.6	145.8
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	18.3	20.2	20.2	24.8	13.7	*7.0	83.2	21.1	104.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	32.3	21.2	30.6	22.1	22.3	11.5	104.0	35.9	139.9
52 weeks and over	8.7	10.6	17.1	18.8	22.4	16.6	75.8	18.3	94.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*6.8	7.5	10.8	10.0	8.9	*5.4	37.7	11.6	49.4
104 weeks and over	*1.9	*3.0	*6.2	8.8	13.5	11.2	38.0	*6.7	44.7
Total	120.5	105.7	136.7	114.9	92.6	53.4	453.4	170.4	623.9
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	20.3	22.5	29.6	32.5	50.8	86.7	39.1	24.7	35.2
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	12	10	12	14	23	27	17	9	15

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
MALES				
August 2004	25.7	43.7	69.4	23.0
August 2005	21.7	34.8	56.5	20.0
August 2006	21.8	33.1	55.0	20.0
2007				
August	17.1	20.0	37.1	15.5
November	18.1	21.0	39.1	16.0
2008				
February	19.3	20.5	39.8	17.0
May	19.6	18.7	38.3	16.1
August	18.4	18.3	36.8	15.2
November	18.1	20.1	38.2	14.4
2009				
February	20.5	22.0	42.5	13.1
May	28.4	25.1	53.5	14.5
August	33.4	28.2	61.6	16.1
FEMALES				
August 2004	21.6	24.9	46.5	18.4
August 2005	17.3	20.3	37.6	15.4
August 2006	16.9	18.9	35.8	15.3
2007				
August	17.4	15.4	32.7	13.8
November	15.7	14.7	30.4	12.9
2008				
February	16.1	15.8	31.9	14.1
May	15.8	16.2	32.0	13.9
August	16.7	16.1	32.8	13.8
November	18.2	16.6	34.8	14.3
2009				
February	20.5	15.0	35.4	13.2
May	23.5	14.3	37.8	13.3
August	24.8	16.0	40.8	14.4
PERSONS				
August 2004	47.3	68.6	115.9	20.9
August 2005	39.0	55.2	94.1	17.9
August 2006	38.8	52.0	90.8	17.9
2007				
August	34.5	35.3	69.8	14.7
November	33.9	35.6	69.5	14.5
2008				
February	35.4	36.3	71.7	15.5
May	35.4	35.0	70.3	15.0
August	35.1	34.4	69.5	14.5
November	36.3	36.7	73.0	14.3
2009				
February	40.9	37.0	77.9	13.2
May	51.9	39.5	91.3	14.0
August	58.2	44.2	102.4	15.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
Job loser	Job leaver	Males	Females	Persons
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

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

Industry of last job

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.4	*2.5	9.2	*3.7	12.9
Mining	8.9	*0.7	7.0	*2.6	9.6
Manufacturing	44.1	9.6	41.5	12.2	53.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	*4.7	*1.3	*4.6	*1.3	*6.0
Construction	38.2	*8.6	42.7	*4.1	46.8
Wholesale trade	10.3	*3.5	7.7	*6.1	13.8
Retail trade	32.6	21.8	29.5	25.0	54.5
Accommodation and food services	22.2	25.7	22.4	25.5	47.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	14.4	*5.4	15.7	*4.0	19.7
Information media and telecommunications	*7.7	*3.6	*6.3	*5.1	11.4
Financial and insurance services	8.1	*1.8	4.3	5.5	9.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	*3.2	*2.9	*2.4	*3.8	*6.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	16.3	*10.2	17.0	9.5	26.5
Administrative and support services	14.3	5.1	10.8	8.6	19.3
Public administration and safety	12.4	*2.2	*8.8	*5.9	14.7
Education and training	*7.6	*5.4	*4.8	8.2	13.0
Health care and social assistance	11.3	11.9	*5.1	18.1	23.2
Arts and recreation services	*4.6	*0.4	*2.7	*2.3	5.0
Other services	9.7	*5.1	9.3	*5.6	14.9

Occupation of last job

Managers	14.7	7.9	13.1	9.4	22.6
Professionals	29.0	16.2	26.2	18.9	45.1
Technicians and trades workers	53.9	13.2	56.6	10.5	67.1
Community and personal service workers	17.6	15.7	12.8	20.5	33.3
Clerical and administrative workers	33.3	17.6	13.0	37.9	50.9
Sales workers	23.7	26.7	21.4	29.0	50.4
Machinery operators and drivers	30.4	*7.3	35.9	*1.8	37.7
Labourers	78.7	23.1	72.9	28.9	101.7

Total	281.1	127.6	251.8	157.0	408.8
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HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

Looking for first job

Looking for full-time work	31.2	31.3	62.5
Total	57.7	67.4	125.1

Former worker

..	..	38.1	51.9	90.0
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Total	95.8	119.2	215.1
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TOTAL	281.1	127.6	347.6	276.2	623.9
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* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.1

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER) : Trend

	Unemployed(a)	Underemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Labour force underutilisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES						
August 2004	297.2	285.4	5 647.7	5.3	5.1	10.3
August 2005	285.6	288.1	5 795.1	4.9	5.0	9.9
August 2006	271.2	290.1	5 896.3	4.6	4.9	9.5
2007						
August 2007	240.6	279.8	6 033.3	4.0	4.6	8.6
November 2007	239.7	276.2	6 065.7	4.0	4.6	8.5
2008						
February 2008	235.8	268.1	6 090.5	3.9	4.4	8.3
May 2008	229.8	258.8	6 109.8	3.8	4.2	8.0
August 2008	237.2	263.3	6 123.7	3.9	4.3	8.2
November 2008	272.0	295.3	6 146.4	4.4	4.8	9.2
2009						
February 2009	318.4	340.7	6 175.8	5.2	5.5	10.7
May 2009	359.8	375.8	6 203.5	5.8	6.1	11.8
August 2009	387.1	390.8	6 216.1	6.2	6.4	12.6
FEMALES						
August 2004	255.8	432.7	4 563.7	5.6	9.5	15.1
August 2005	243.8	427.9	4 745.6	5.1	9.0	14.2
August 2006	239.6	419.0	4 875.5	4.9	8.6	13.5
2007						
August 2007	239.8	417.1	4 999.7	4.8	8.3	13.1
November 2007	236.0	408.4	5 031.6	4.7	8.1	12.8
2008						
February 2008	230.9	399.1	5 059.4	4.6	7.9	12.5
May 2008	228.5	396.6	5 081.7	4.5	7.8	12.3
August 2008	236.9	415.2	5 110.7	4.6	8.1	12.8
November 2008	253.7	445.6	5 150.1	4.9	8.6	13.6
2009						
February 2009	270.8	473.3	5 181.2	5.2	9.1	14.3
May 2009	285.3	492.0	5 197.2	5.5	9.5	15.0
August 2009	293.6	500.9	5 197.4	5.7	9.7	15.3
PERSONS						
August 2004	553.0	718.1	10 211.4	5.4	7.0	12.4
August 2005	529.4	716.1	10 540.8	5.0	6.8	11.8
August 2006	510.8	709.1	10 771.7	4.7	6.6	11.3
2007						
August 2007	480.3	696.8	11 033.0	4.4	6.3	10.7
November 2007	475.7	684.6	11 097.3	4.3	6.2	10.5
2008						
February 2008	466.7	667.2	11 149.9	4.2	6.0	10.2
May 2008	458.3	655.4	11 191.5	4.1	5.9	10.0
August 2008	474.1	678.5	11 234.3	4.2	6.0	10.3
November 2008	525.6	740.9	11 296.5	4.7	6.6	11.2
2009						
February 2009	589.2	814.0	11 357.0	5.2	7.2	12.3
May 2009	645.0	867.8	11 400.7	5.7	7.6	13.3
August 2009	680.7	891.8	11 413.5	6.0	7.9	13.9

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

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	Unemployed(a)	Underemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Labour force underutilisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES						
August 2004	301.7	289.0	5 610.2	5.4	5.2	10.5
August 2005	279.4	278.7	5 799.9	4.8	4.8	9.6
August 2006	270.1	304.9	5 905.8	4.6	5.2	9.7
2007						
August 2007	238.3	284.0	6 023.6	4.0	4.7	8.7
November 2007	257.2	275.7	6 076.6	4.2	4.5	8.8
2008						
February 2008	217.5	270.7	6 080.1	3.6	4.5	8.0
May 2008	245.1	263.6	6 123.2	4.0	4.3	8.3
August 2008	230.2	250.6	6 112.6	3.8	4.1	7.9
November 2008	258.2	294.2	6 151.0	4.2	4.8	9.0
2009						
February 2009	324.9	337.7	6 163.0	5.3	5.5	10.8
May 2009	380.8	400.7	6 223.2	6.1	6.4	12.6
August 2009	366.9	375.4	6 212.2	5.9	6.0	11.9
FEMALES						
August 2004	259.6	434.2	4 558.2	5.7	9.5	15.2
August 2005	238.1	427.5	4 748.2	5.0	9.0	14.0
August 2006	240.8	422.2	4 885.8	4.9	8.6	13.6
2007						
August 2007	240.0	419.0	4 993.1	4.8	8.4	13.2
November 2007	245.0	411.9	5 042.1	4.9	8.2	13.0
2008						
February 2008	220.2	391.7	5 056.8	4.4	7.7	12.1
May 2008	235.8	404.0	5 079.7	4.6	8.0	12.6
August 2008	229.7	404.5	5 111.4	4.5	7.9	12.4
November 2008	254.9	439.8	5 138.5	5.0	8.6	13.5
2009						
February 2009	275.1	500.0	5 197.6	5.3	9.6	14.9
May 2009	283.7	471.7	5 201.9	5.5	9.1	14.5
August 2009	295.0	509.2	5 187.4	5.7	9.8	15.5
PERSONS						
August 2004	561.4	723.2	10 168.4	5.5	7.1	12.6
August 2005	517.5	706.2	10 548.1	4.9	6.7	11.6
August 2006	510.9	727.1	10 791.6	4.7	6.7	11.5
2007						
August 2007	478.4	703.0	11 016.6	4.3	6.4	10.7
November 2007	502.2	687.6	11 118.7	4.5	6.2	10.7
2008						
February 2008	437.7	662.4	11 136.9	3.9	5.9	9.9
May 2008	480.8	667.6	11 202.9	4.3	6.0	10.3
August 2008	459.8	655.1	11 224.1	4.1	5.8	9.9
November 2008	513.0	734.1	11 289.5	4.5	6.5	11.0
2009						
February 2009	600.0	837.7	11 360.5	5.3	7.4	12.7
May 2009	664.5	872.4	11 425.1	5.8	7.6	13.5
August 2009	661.9	884.6	11 399.6	5.8	7.8	13.6

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

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.3

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, States and territories: Trend

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)									
August 2004	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.9	4.8	6.3	6.0	3.8	5.4
August 2005	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	6.3	5.1	3.1	5.0
August 2006	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.1	3.4	6.4	4.6	3.3	4.7
2007									
August	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.7	3.2	5.0	5.4	2.8	4.4
November	4.6	4.7	3.7	4.7	3.2	5.1	5.5	2.8	4.3
2008									
February	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.7	3.1	4.8	4.6	2.8	4.2
May	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.7	3.0	4.4	3.6	2.8	4.1
August	5.0	4.3	3.6	4.9	3.0	4.2	3.3	2.7	4.2
November	5.5	4.7	4.0	5.2	3.4	4.4	3.5	2.7	4.7
2009									
February	5.9	5.3	4.6	5.5	4.1	4.9	3.7	2.8	5.2
May	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.2	3.7	3.1	5.7
August	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	3.7	3.5	6.0
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE									
August 2004	6.8	7.0	7.2	8.1	6.6	8.3	4.0	5.1	7.0
August 2005	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.5	5.7	6.8
August 2006	6.6	7.0	6.7	7.7	5.3	7.0	3.3	4.7	6.6
2007									
August	6.3	6.7	6.1	7.6	4.8	7.5	3.6	4.2	6.3
November	6.3	6.7	5.9	7.6	4.4	7.1	5.1	4.4	6.2
2008									
February	6.2	6.6	5.6	7.3	4.1	6.3	6.3	4.6	6.0
May	6.1	6.5	5.4	6.8	4.0	5.6	6.3	4.6	5.9
August	6.3	6.7	5.6	6.9	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	6.0
November	6.8	7.2	6.2	7.4	5.0	5.8	3.4	4.4	6.6
2009									
February	7.4	7.8	7.0	8.0	5.9	6.7	3.2	4.5	7.2
May	7.7	8.2	7.6	8.3	6.7	7.4	3.6	4.7	7.6
August	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.3	7.3	7.7	3.9	4.7	7.9
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)									
August 2004	12.3	12.6	12.4	14.0	11.4	14.7	10.1	8.9	12.4
August 2005	11.9	12.2	11.8	12.8	10.3	14.1	8.6	8.8	11.8
August 2006	11.8	11.8	11.2	12.7	8.7	13.4	8.0	8.0	11.3
2007									
August	11.1	11.5	9.7	12.3	7.9	12.6	9.1	7.0	10.7
November	10.8	11.3	9.6	12.3	7.6	12.2	10.6	7.2	10.5
2008									
February	10.7	11.0	9.4	12.0	7.2	11.2	10.9	7.4	10.2
May	10.8	10.7	9.0	11.6	7.0	9.9	9.9	7.4	10.0
August	11.3	11.0	9.2	11.8	7.3	9.5	8.2	7.1	10.3
November	12.3	11.9	10.2	12.6	8.4	10.2	6.9	7.1	11.2
2009									
February	13.3	13.1	11.6	13.5	10.0	11.6	6.9	7.4	12.3
May	14.0	14.1	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.6	7.3	7.8	13.3
August	14.3	14.7	13.5	14.0	12.7	13.1	7.6	8.3	13.9

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

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)									
August 2004	5.5	5.9	5.3	6.2	4.8	6.5	6.8	4.2	5.5
August 2005	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.4	6.1	4.6	3.0	4.9
August 2006	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	3.6	6.3	5.1	3.1	4.7
2007									
August	4.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.2	5.5	5.3	2.5	4.3
November	4.9	4.9	3.9	4.8	3.4	5.1	5.9	3.2	4.5
2008									
February	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.5	2.8	5.0	4.7	2.9	3.9
May	4.8	4.3	3.8	5.2	3.5	4.1	3.4	2.2	4.3
August	5.0	4.3	3.4	4.4	2.7	4.1	2.7	3.5	4.1
November	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.4	3.1	4.6	4.4	2.5	4.5
2009									
February	6.0	5.6	4.6	5.8	4.3	4.6	3.5	2.3	5.3
May	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.6	3.5	3.8	5.8
August	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.0	3.3	5.8
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE									
August 2004	6.9	7.1	7.3	8.4	6.5	8.6	4.1	5.5	7.1
August 2005	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.2	5.9	7.7	3.7	5.4	6.7
August 2006	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.5	5.3	7.5	3.8	5.1	6.7
2007									
August	6.4	6.8	6.1	8.2	4.7	7.4	4.3	4.3	6.4
November	6.2	6.8	5.9	7.3	4.5	6.9	3.3	4.3	6.2
2008									
February	6.1	6.4	5.5	7.3	4.2	6.4	7.4	4.5	5.9
May	6.3	6.6	5.6	7.3	3.6	6.1	7.7	4.8	6.0
August	6.2	6.5	5.3	6.0	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.5	5.8
November	6.6	7.3	5.9	7.7	5.1	6.0	3.4	3.9	6.5
2009									
February	7.8	7.6	7.4	8.4	5.6	7.2	3.4	4.9	7.4
May	7.7	8.5	7.5	8.2	7.1	7.2	3.1	4.8	7.6
August	7.7	8.2	7.8	8.2	7.2	7.7	4.4	4.6	7.8
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)									
August 2004	12.4	13.0	12.6	14.6	11.4	15.1	10.9	9.7	12.6
August 2005	11.8	11.9	11.6	12.2	10.3	13.9	8.3	8.4	11.6
August 2006	12.1	11.8	11.3	12.4	8.9	13.8	8.9	8.2	11.5
2007									
August	11.2	11.6	9.8	13.0	7.8	13.0	9.5	6.8	10.7
November	11.1	11.7	9.8	12.1	7.9	12.0	9.2	7.5	10.7
2008									
February	10.3	10.5	9.1	11.8	7.0	11.4	12.0	7.5	9.9
May	11.1	10.9	9.4	12.5	7.1	10.3	11.1	7.0	10.3
August	11.2	10.8	8.7	10.4	7.2	8.4	6.1	7.9	9.9
November	11.9	11.8	9.8	13.0	8.2	10.6	7.8	6.4	11.0
2009									
February	13.8	13.2	12.1	14.2	9.9	11.8	6.9	7.1	12.7
May	14.2	14.5	12.8	13.7	12.1	12.8	6.6	8.6	13.5
August	13.9	14.4	13.3	14.0	12.5	13.0	8.4	7.9	13.6

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

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)						
August 2004	11.3	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.4	5.4
August 2005	10.2	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.0	5.0
August 2006	9.9	4.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	4.7
2007						
August 2007	9.5	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.4	4.4
November 2007	9.4	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.2	4.3
2008						
February 2008	8.9	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	4.2
May 2008	8.4	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.2	4.1
August 2008	8.5	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.3	4.2
November 2008	9.5	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.4	4.7
2009						
February 2009	10.8	5.1	4.1	3.5	2.7	5.2
May 2009	11.8	5.6	4.4	3.9	2.9	5.7
August 2009	12.4	5.9	4.7	4.2	3.0	6.0
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE						
August 2004	13.1	5.6	5.9	6.1	4.5	7.0
August 2005	12.6	5.2	5.7	5.9	4.8	6.8
August 2006	12.3	4.9	5.8	5.7	4.1	6.6
2007						
August 2007	11.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	6.3
November 2007	11.4	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.5	6.2
2008						
February 2008	11.1	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.0
May 2008	10.9	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.2	5.9
August 2008	11.3	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.3	6.0
November 2008	12.4	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.7	6.6
2009						
February 2009	13.5	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.1	7.2
May 2009	14.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.5	7.6
August 2009	14.6	6.9	6.6	6.0	5.7	7.9
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)						
August 2004	24.4	10.4	10.2	9.4	7.9	12.4
August 2005	22.8	10.1	9.5	9.1	7.8	11.8
August 2006	22.3	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.2	11.3
2007						
August 2007	21.3	8.9	8.7	7.8	7.0	10.7
November 2007	20.9	8.9	8.7	7.5	6.7	10.5
2008						
February 2008	20.0	8.7	8.5	7.4	6.5	10.2
May 2008	19.3	8.5	8.4	7.5	6.4	10.0
August 2008	19.9	8.7	8.8	7.8	6.6	10.3
November 2008	21.9	9.6	9.4	8.6	7.1	11.2
2009						
February 2009	24.2	10.9	10.2	9.4	7.8	12.3
May 2009	26.0	12.0	10.9	10.0	8.4	13.3
August 2009	27.0	12.8	11.3	10.2	8.8	13.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYED			PROPORTION UNDEREMPLOYED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	250.4	109.8	360.2	*9.1	*7.2	16.3	*3.6	*6.5	*4.5
Mining	140.4	21.2	161.7	*2.5	*—	*2.5	*1.8	*—	*1.5
Manufacturing	730.2	284.1	1 014.3	27.5	20.0	47.5	*3.8	7.0	*4.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	99.1	25.1	124.2	*1.3	*0.5	*1.8	*1.3	*1.8	*1.4
Construction	856.0	111.2	967.3	61.1	4.5	65.5	*7.1	*4.0	*6.8
Wholesale trade	281.5	126.8	408.2	10.3	3.7	14.0	*3.7	*2.9	*3.4
Retail trade	506.2	644.0	1 150.2	54.8	111.1	166.0	10.8	17.3	14.4
Accommodation and food services	326.2	413.4	739.6	51.0	81.6	132.6	15.6	19.7	17.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	436.2	136.1	572.3	29.4	10.9	40.2	6.7	8.0	7.0
Information media and telecommunications	123.0	85.0	207.9	7.6	7.0	14.6	*6.2	8.2	*7.0
Financial and insurance services	191.1	199.1	390.2	*1.8	*5.0	*6.8	*1.0	*2.5	*1.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	91.3	98.2	189.5	*4.5	*6.0	10.6	*5.0	*6.1	*5.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	442.1	337.1	779.3	23.8	16.6	40.4	*5.4	*4.9	*5.2
Administrative and support services	162.2	188.5	350.7	15.0	22.4	37.3	9.2	11.9	10.6
Public administration and safety	353.0	285.8	638.8	7.4	9.2	16.6	*2.1	*3.2	*2.6
Education and training	252.6	565.8	818.4	18.4	53.0	71.5	*7.3	*9.4	*8.7
Health care and social assistance	255.6	957.0	1 212.6	13.9	88.5	102.4	*5.4	9.2	8.4
Arts and recreation services	93.9	98.2	192.1	10.7	17.3	27.9	11.4	17.6	14.5
Other services	242.6	186.7	429.2	18.1	26.5	44.6	*7.4	14.2	10.4
Occupation									
Managers	937.0	474.1	1 411.1	10.8	10.1	21.0	*1.2	*2.1	*1.5
Professionals	1 091.3	1 190.0	2 281.3	43.5	58.1	101.6	*4.0	*4.9	*4.5
Technicians and trades workers	1 331.8	213.7	1 545.5	67.7	23.8	91.4	*5.1	11.1	*5.9
Community and personal service workers	302.1	689.1	991.1	37.7	131.2	168.9	12.5	19.0	17.0
Clerical and administrative workers	400.0	1 228.4	1 628.4	12.9	70.4	83.3	*3.2	*5.7	*5.1
Sales workers	388.0	619.9	1 007.9	39.9	110.1	149.9	10.3	17.8	14.9
Machinery operators and drivers	631.0	60.1	691.1	44.0	6.8	50.8	7.0	11.4	7.4
Labourers	752.4	397.7	1 150.2	111.9	80.3	192.2	14.9	20.2	16.7
Australia	5 833.5	4 873.0	10 706.5	368.3	490.8	859.1	*6.3	10.1	8.0

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
<i>Whether looking for work</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*1.9	*2.5	*5.5	*2.6	*4.7	*0.6	*1.0	*0.3	19.1
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.3	*1.9	*0.7	—	—	—	*0.3	*0.5	*5.7
Total	*4.2	*4.4	*6.2	*2.6	*4.7	*0.6	*1.3	*0.8	24.8
Did not take active steps to find work	8.9	8.4	*2.4	*4.1	*5.5	*1.5	*3.8	—	34.6
Total	13.1	12.8	8.6	*6.7	10.2	*2.0	*5.1	*0.8	59.4
Not looking for work(b)	354.8	113.7	111.7	100.3	122.5	100.4	184.3	1 029.9	2 117.5
Permanently unable to work	*1.0	*3.9	12.4	22.6	45.6	27.6	44.5	22.7	180.3
Institutionalised	*1.1	*2.1	*5.3	10.3	*5.4	*3.5	*4.5	85.8	118.1
Total	370.1	132.5	138.0	139.9	183.7	133.5	238.4	1 139.2	2 475.3
FEMALES									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.4	*5.1	*5.3	*6.1	*1.6	*1.2	*0.5	*—	22.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.4	*0.7	*1.6	*2.5	*1.6	*0.4	*—	*—	*7.2
Total	*2.8	*5.8	*6.9	8.5	*3.2	*1.7	*0.5	*—	29.3
Did not take active steps to find work	9.0	*4.1	*8.2	*7.4	*8.3	*3.7	*1.3	*—	42.0
Total	11.8	9.9	15.1	16.0	11.4	*5.4	*1.7	*—	71.3
Not looking for work(b)	311.0	182.9	387.1	359.6	288.6	208.7	302.0	1 272.1	3 311.9
Permanently unable to work	*3.3	*4.3	10.4	16.9	28.3	33.1	45.0	25.6	166.8
Institutionalised	*0.2	*0.1	*0.3	*2.0	*5.9	*1.9	*1.2	195.5	207.2
Total	326.3	197.2	412.9	394.5	334.3	249.1	349.8	1 493.1	3 757.2
PERSONS									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*4.4	*7.6	10.7	8.7	*6.3	*1.8	*1.5	*0.3	41.3
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.7	*2.6	*2.3	*2.5	*1.6	*0.4	*0.3	*0.5	12.9
Total	*7.0	10.2	13.1	11.1	*7.9	*2.2	*1.8	*0.8	54.1
Did not take active steps to find work	17.9	12.5	10.6	11.6	13.8	*5.2	*5.1	—	76.6
Total	25.0	22.7	23.7	22.7	21.6	*7.4	*6.9	*0.8	130.7
Not looking for work(b)	665.8	296.6	498.8	459.8	411.1	309.0	486.3	2 301.9	5 429.4
Permanently unable to work	*4.3	*8.2	22.8	39.4	73.9	60.7	89.4	48.3	347.2
Institutionalised	*1.3	*2.2	*5.6	12.4	11.4	*5.5	*5.7	281.3	325.3
Total	696.4	329.7	551.0	534.4	518.0	382.6	588.2	2 632.3	6 232.6

* 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		
	Jun Qtr 2007	Sep Qtr 2007	Dec Qtr 2007	Mar Qtr 2008	Jun Qtr 2008	Sep Qtr 2008	Dec Qtr 2008	Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2007	Jun Qtr 2008	Jun Qtr 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	4.0	4.1	3.9
Sector												
Private	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	3.9	4.2	3.6
Public	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	4.2	3.8	4.5
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	4.0	4.2	3.7
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	3.8	3.9	3.7
Victoria	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	3.6	4.1	3.5
Queensland	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	4.5	3.9	4.1
South Australia	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	4.2	4.6	3.7
Western Australia	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.5	5.1	5.6	4.6
Tasmania	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	4.5	3.7	4.3
Northern Territory	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	4.1	4.3	3.8
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	4.2	3.9	4.1
Industry(a)												
Mining	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	5.6	6.7	4.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.2	4.3	2.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	4.2	3.1	4.6
Construction	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	4.3	4.7	4.3
Wholesale trade	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.6	4.6	3.2
Retail trade	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.2	3.2	4.2	3.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.2	3.1	2.2	3.4
Transport and storage	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	4.1	3.8	4.3
Communication services	0.1	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	3.3	3.7	3.0
Finance and insurance	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	4.3	3.7	3.1
Property and business services	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	3.9	5.4	4.3
Government administration and defence	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	4.4	3.9	4.5
Education	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.8	4.0	4.0	4.5
Health and community services	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.4	4.5	3.6	4.0
Cultural and recreational services	0.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	4.1	4.1	4.0
Personal and other services	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	4.3	3.4	4.3

(a) ANZSIC93 classification

Source: Labour Price Index, See Appendix 1.

5.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
May 2004	1 000.40	846.50	945.50	920.40	1 030.60	892.70	586.40	746.90
May 2005	1 057.10	894.30	999.20	977.40	1 072.70	940.30	617.40	787.70
May 2006	1 095.50	919.20	1 033.00	1 007.30	1 125.60	982.80	642.60	822.10
2007								
May	1 149.50	961.10	1 081.90	1 058.30	1 166.30	1 034.50	675.50	861.30
August	1 164.00	974.80	1 096.30	1 073.90	1 176.00	1 046.00	681.00	869.30
November	1 175.80	985.80	1 107.50	1 086.00	1 184.20	1 055.20	686.20	875.50
2008								
February	1 187.60	995.50	1 117.70	1 097.10	1 192.20	1 063.50	692.50	881.80
May	1 203.60	1 006.30	1 131.00	1 111.60	1 201.70	1 074.90	700.60	890.20
August	1 223.60	1 019.20	1 147.90	1 129.30	1 215.90	1 088.20	710.10	900.30
November	1 244.60	1 033.20	1 166.00	1 146.80	1 234.80	1 099.90	719.10	909.70
2009								
February	1 264.30	1 046.40	1 182.60	1 162.30	1 254.00	1 108.90	726.70	917.20
May	1 282.00	1 058.40	1 197.50	1 175.50	1 272.20	1 115.80	733.40	923.40
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2007								
May	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2
August	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9
November	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
2008								
February	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
May	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
August	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
November	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.0
2009								
February	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.8
May	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
May 2004	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.3	2.8	4.2	3.7
May 2005	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.5
May 2006	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4
May 2007	4.9	4.6	4.7	(a)np	(a)np	5.3	5.1	4.8
May 2008	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.0	3.9	3.7	3.3
May 2009	6.5	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.9	3.8	4.7	3.7

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

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

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

Quarter	Compensation of employees for household income account	Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal)	GDP per hour worked
	\$m	\$ per week	index number

TREND

June 2004	102 667	939	98.3
June 2005	110 918	975	97.7
June 2006	118 924	1 016	99.4
2007			
June	129 275	1 069	100.6
September	131 376	1 079	100.7
December	133 283	1 087	100.8
2008			
March	135 685	1 099	101.0
June	138 823	1 118	100.9
September	141 481	1 136	100.9
December	142 373	1 143	101.3
2009			
March	142 139	1 142	102.2
June	141 324	1 137	103.4

CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)

2007			
June	2.1	1.5	0.3
September	1.6	1.0	0.1
December	1.5	0.7	0.1
2008			
March	1.8	1.1	0.2
June	2.3	1.8	—
September	1.9	1.6	—
December	0.6	0.6	0.4
2009			
March	-0.2	-0.1	0.9
June	-0.6	-0.4	1.1

CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)

June 2004	7.2	5.2	2.5
June 2005	8.0	3.9	-0.5
June 2006	7.2	4.2	1.7
June 2007	8.7	5.2	1.2
June 2008	7.4	4.6	0.3
June 2009	1.8	1.7	2.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Note: Reference base of index: 2006-07 = 100.0

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

6.1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2007			2008				2009	
	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	7.1	11.3	24.4	42.8	86.5	36.2	31.1	11.6	47.3
% change from previous quarter	2.9	59.2	115.9	75.4	102.1	-58.2	-14.1	-62.7	307.8
States and territories									
New South Wales	1.7	3.6	1.1	5.7	51.2	14.7	16.7	3.4	2.6
Victoria	2.8	6.4	21.0	29.2	14.3	10.2	6.6	4.2	11.0
Queensland	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	6.7	6.0	1.3	2.5	30.4
South Australia	0.6	0.1	—	0.1	9.8	4.3	np	np	0.4
Western Australia	0.4	0.9	1.3	6.8	1.4	0.4	1.8	np	2.5
Tasmania	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	np	np	np
Northern Territory	—	—	0.1	0.6	2.8	0.4	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	np	—	np
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	na	na	na	0.2	—	1.6	—	0.7	0.1
Other	na	na	na	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—
Manufacturing									
Metal product etc manufacturing	na	na	na	0.2	10.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8
Other	na	na	na	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.8
Construction	na	na	na	2.0	1.4	7.1	3.3	4.3	7.6
Transport, postal & warehousing	na	na	na	0.4	1.5	1.3	np	0.7	0.3
Education & training; health care & social assistance	na	na	na	34.4	65.6	17.9	19.5	0.1	31.9
Other industries(a)	na	na	na	5.2	7.5	6.3	np	3.6	5.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

(a) Other industries comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings, i.e. Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Information media and telecommunications; Financial and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Public administration and safety; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Data classified using ANZSIC06 available from March quarter 2008 onwards.

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

	2007			2008				2009	
	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	0.8	1.2	2.6	4.5	9.1	3.8	3.3	1.2	5.0
% change from previous quarter	—	50.0	116.7	73.1	102.2	-58.2	-13.2	-63.6	316.7
States and territories									
New South Wales	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.9	16.8	5.0	5.6	1.1	0.9
Victoria	1.2	2.8	9.1	12.3	6.0	4.3	2.8	1.8	4.6
Queensland	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.5	3.1	0.7	1.3	15.5
South Australia	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	14.3	6.3	np	np	0.6
Western Australia	0.4	0.9	1.3	6.8	1.4	0.4	1.8	np	2.4
Tasmania	—	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.0	np	np	np
Northern Territory	—	—	1.4	6.0	27.4	4.1	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	np	—	np
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	na	na	na	6.2	—	46.9	—	20.2	2.8
Other	na	na	na	0.6	—	1.7	—	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing									
Metal product etc manufacturing	na	na	na	0.6	28.7	0.5	1.8	1.6	2.4
Other	na	na	na	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.5	2.6	1.3
Construction	na	na	na	2.9	2.0	10.3	4.6	6.1	10.6
Transport, postal & warehousing	na	na	na	0.9	3.0	2.7	np	1.3	0.6
Education & training; health care & social assistance	na	na	na	19.3	35.7	9.8	10.8	0.1	16.9
Other industries(a)	na	na	na	1.0	1.4	1.2	np	0.7	1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

(a) Other industries comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings, i.e. Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Information media and telecommunications; Financial and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Public administration and safety; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Data classified using ANZSIC06 available from March quarter 2008 onwards.

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)										
May 2003	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	105.8
May 2004	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	119.2
May 2005	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	142.2
2006										
May	41.7	32.8	36.8	10.8	21.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	152.0	151.2
August	42.5	31.6	39.8	9.0	22.6	2.3	2.6	4.7	155.0	156.9
November	47.7	31.6	38.8	9.4	23.9	2.5	2.7	4.5	161.1	159.9
2007										
February	48.2	32.1	38.7	9.9	25.0	2.5	2.5	4.8	163.7	163.0
May	51.9	31.8	35.6	10.2	27.0	2.3	2.4	5.3	166.5	168.4
August	51.7	31.6	38.5	10.0	29.7	2.8	2.8	6.1	173.1	174.4
November	55.5	36.1	37.3	9.4	32.6	2.6	3.5	5.9	182.8	179.0
2008										
February	54.7	36.2	38.6	9.8	27.1	*2.6	4.2	4.9	178.0	181.6
May	56.5	38.5	41.6	8.6	27.2	2.6	3.6	5.6	184.4	183.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2006										
May	-10.5	3.8	14.0	27.5	2.8	18.6	22.0	5.0	3.2	5.3
August	1.9	-3.6	8.3	-16.2	6.2	-6.6	8.4	18.3	2.0	3.8
November	12.1	0.1	-2.5	4.1	6.0	10.2	5.4	-3.9	3.9	1.9
2007										
February	1.2	1.7	-0.4	5.3	4.8	1.3	-7.6	6.0	1.7	1.9
May	7.6	-0.9	-8.0	2.9	7.7	-9.6	-4.3	11.9	1.7	3.3
August	-0.5	-0.7	8.2	-1.8	10.2	19.7	15.5	14.9	4.0	3.6
November	7.4	14.2	-3.2	-6.3	9.6	-6.9	28.0	-2.8	5.6	2.6
2008										
February	-1.4	0.4	3.5	4.7	-16.8	1.4	18.1	-18.4	-2.6	1.5
May	3.4	6.4	8.0	-12.0	0.2	1.2	-13.5	15.2	3.6	1.1
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
May 2003	22.9	-8.1	64.9	-17.0	-18.5	20.8	7.2	-30.8	10.1	10.6
May 2004	14.2	33.9	30.3	4.0	35.7	-15.6	107.1	13.9	23.4	12.7
May 2005	-5.7	3.0	39.1	22.3	37.8	8.1	-4.1	55.2	12.3	19.3
May 2006	1.3	3.6	5.2	45.6	46.1	31.3	1.1	-0.3	10.3	6.3
May 2007	24.4	-2.8	-3.3	-5.4	27.0	-5.8	1.0	35.0	9.5	11.4
May 2008	8.9	21.1	17.1	-15.2	0.8	14.4	51.1	5.0	10.8	9.0

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

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

- for labour force see *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see *Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2007–08* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)
- for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

18 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005*

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES <i>continued</i>	(cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from <i>Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007</i> (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).
ROUNDING	19 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA <i>Description of the survey</i>	20 Data in tables 1.1–1.7, 2.1–2.10, 3.1–3.3, and 4.1–4.6 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.
<i>Monthly Population Survey</i>	21 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 23,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.24% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.
<i>Labour Force Survey</i>	22 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001. 23 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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.
<i>Supplementary surveys</i>	24 From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS. 25 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3. 26 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia■ institutionalised persons■ boarding school pupils.
<i>Multi-Purpose Household Survey</i>	27 The Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004–05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3. 28 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ people under 15 years■ people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Multi-Purpose Household Survey continued

- 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.

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

Reference period

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

Notes on data

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

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

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

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

35 The reduced sample will still be representative, with selections made across all parts of Australia. However, there will be increased volatility in the estimates, particularly the original and seasonally adjusted estimates. Therefore, the ABS continues to encourage users to focus on trend estimates.

Population benchmarks

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Population benchmarks continued

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

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

Estimation method

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

Families series

40 The families estimates use family relationship information collected as part of the LFS. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded from the family estimates:

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

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

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

Further information and data on the LFS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Further information and data on the LFS continued

43 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0) and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

44 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

Scope of employer surveys

47 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, businesses that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

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

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

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

Description of the survey

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

Reference period

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

Notes on data

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

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

53 As a result of privatisation, Telstra Corporation was no longer in the scope of SEE, and Telstra data were excluded from the series from March quarter 2007. As a result, a trend break was applied to the Commonwealth government and total public sector employees series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

54 For further information about data relating to public sector employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2007–08* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002), and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA	<p>55 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<p>56 The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed, i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.</p>
<i>Reference period</i>	<p>57 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.</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p>58 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and <i>Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).</p>
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	<p>59 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<p>60 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 5,500 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings of employee jobs in Australia.</p> <p>61 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of numbers of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.</p>
<i>Reference period</i>	<p>62 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.</p>
<i>Notes on data</i>	<p>63 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 has significantly impacted on the private sector and public sector average weekly earnings series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The effect of this change is significant for both the private sector and public sector series. As a result, a trend break has been applied to both series between November 2006 and February 2007. For more information please see <i>Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 8102.0).</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p>64 For further information about average weekly earnings statistics and the concepts and methodology used refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), and <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).</p>
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA	<p>65 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

continued

66 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).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

Description of the survey

67 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

68 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.

69 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).

70 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.

Reference period

71 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

72 For further information about industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001), and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

JOB VACANCIES DATA

Description of the survey

73 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

74 The Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 5,000 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia. The May 2008 issue of the publication *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), released in June 2008, was the final issue for 2008. The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted during 2008–09 but will be reinstated in November 2009.

Reference date

75 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

76 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.

77 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted the private sector and public sector job vacancies series. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see *Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 8102.0).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Further information

79 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Labour force status: trend series	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.22.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2	Includes Age
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3	Includes Hours worked
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment
1.7	Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Occupation
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
6291.0.55.003 data cube E06		Includes Sex, State, Industry	
6291.0.55.003 data cube E07		Includes Sex, Age, Occupation	
6291.0.55.003 data cube E08		Includes Sex, State, Occupation	
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	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
6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment		
6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State		
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	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	
	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
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	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 10	
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes State, Industry
2.11	Public sector employees: state and territories	6291.0.55.003 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.12	Public sector employees: Industry	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes Job tenure, State, Age
2.11	Public sector employees: state and territories	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	
2.12	Public sector employees: Industry	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
3.1	Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median duration of employment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 14B 6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes median Duration of unemployment Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment
3.3	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3 6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes trend data, includes State, Age Excludes Industry of last job
	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1 6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job Excludes Occupation of last job
4.1	Underutilised labour: trend series	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.2	Underutilised labour: seasonally adjusted series	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.3	Underutilised labour by state and territories: trend	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.4	Underutilised labour by state and territories: seasonally adjusted	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.5	Underutilised labour by age: trend	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.6	Underemployed by industry and occupation	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.7	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Wage price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Wage price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1	
	Wage price index: Australia, state and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2b	
	Wage price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3b	Includes State and territories
	Wage price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4b	Includes State and territories
	Wage price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5b	Includes Sector
	Wage price index: occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7b	Includes Sector
5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
	Average weekly earnings by sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
5.3	Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1	Industrial disputes: working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a	
6.2	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b	
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
	Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

- July 2009 Historical labour underutilisation
Independent contractors
Jurisdictional coverage of pay-setting arrangements
Labour underutilisation in the economic downturn
Technical report: Extended labour force underutilisation rate
- April 2009 Job flexibility of casual employees
Work and family balance
Spotlight: labour underutilisation
- January 2009 Comparing unemployment and the claimant count
Jobless families
Retirement intentions
Spotlight on underutilisation
- October 2008 Interstate commuters: An analysis of 2006 Census data
Measures of casual employment
- July 2008 Quarterly labour force underutilisation rate
Technical report: Underenumeration in the Labour Force Survey: Findings of a Census data enhancement study
Spotlight: Employment type
Spotlight: Maternity leave
Spotlight: Underemployed workers
Spotlight: Volume measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2008 Spotlight: First job starters
Technical report: Jurisdictional coverage of pay-setting arrangements
- October 2007 Spotlight: Available labour of the unemployed
Technical report: Census and the Labour Force Survey
- July 2007 Spotlight: Employment type
- April 2007 Spotlight: Methods of setting pay
Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2007 Technical report: ABS measures of employee remuneration
- October 2006 Changes in where people work over time
- July 2006 Job search experience of unemployed people
Labour force transitions
Spotlight: Employment type
- April 2006 Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2006 Labour outcomes of migrants
The relationship between GDP and employment
Spotlight: Long-term unemployment
- October 2005 Job starters
Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration
Spotlight: Employment type

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES *continued*

- October 2005 *continued* Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey
Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics
- July 2005 Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis
Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth
Spotlight: Employee share schemes
Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey
- April 2005 People who work few hours
Health, disability, age and labour force participation
Spotlight: Methods of setting pay
Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2005 Labour force participation in Australia
Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force
Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology (ICT)
Spotlight: Labour Price Index
Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey
- October 2004 Changes in types of employment
Mature age people and the labour force
- July 2004 Children living without an employed parent
Labour underutilisation
Spotlight: Industrial disputes
Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions
- April 2004 Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs
Trade union membership
Spotlight: Occupation
Technical report: Improvements to Labour Force estimates
- January 2004 Employment in information and communication technology
Labour force participation: international comparison
Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes
- October 2003 Labour market transitions of teenagers
Spotlight: Country of birth
Spotlight: Multiple job holders
Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effort on estimates
- July 2003 Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation
Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis
Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth
Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked
- April 2003 Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth?
Characteristics of underemployed workers

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES *continued*

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

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Childhood Education and Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2008
Child Employment, Australia	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006
Education & Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2008
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2008
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2008
Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2008
Labour force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2009
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2007
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2008
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2008
Multiple Jobholding, Australia	6216.0	Discontinued	Aug 1997
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2008
Retrenchment & Redundancy, Australia(a)	6266.0	Discontinued	Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2008
Working Time Arrangements, Australia	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2006
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	Jul 2006 to Jun 2007
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia(b)	6238.0	Biennial	Jul 2006 to Jun 2007
Work-Related Injuries, Australia(c)	6324.0	Irregular	2005-06
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	6302.0	Quarterly	May 2009
Industrial Disputes, Australia	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun 2009
Job Vacancies, Australia	6354.0	Suspended	May 2008
Labour Force, Australia	6202.0	Monthly	Aug 2009
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Suspended	Dec 2008
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Jun 2009
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector Australia(d)	6248.0.55.001	Discontinued	Jun qtr 2007
Other labour surveys			
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.002	Annual	2007-08
Employee Earnings & Hours, Australia	6306.0	Biennial	Aug 2008
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices, Australia	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Employment Arrangements, Retirement & Superannuation, Australia	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007 (reissue)
Labour Costs, Australia	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2007

(a) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

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

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey on 2000, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

(d) The quarterly survey of Employment and Earnings | Public Sector has been replaced with an annual survey, commencing with the 2007|08 reference year. As a result, the June quarter 2007 was the final issue of Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001). Data from the 2007|08 survey was released in February 2009.

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, CURF, 1994–1997	6286.0.30.001	Discontinued	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994–1997: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Expanded CURF, Australia	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2008
Childhood Education and Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2008
Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6306.0.55.002	Irregular	May 2006
Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2008
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2008
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.003	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2008
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2006
Microdata: Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Expanded CURF, Australia	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007
Microdata: Employee Earnings and Hours, Expanded CURF, Australia	6306.0.55.001	Irregular	May 2006
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2009
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2009
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2009
Survey of Income and Housing - CURF, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2005-06 (Second edition)
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics, Australia	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6290.0.55.001	Irregular	Jul 2009
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	6313.0	Irregular	2006
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Forces Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2007
Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6224.0.55.002	Irregular	2008
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	Nov 2007 (Second edition)
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube	6298.0.55.001	Irregular	May 2009
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr 2007
Labour Statistics News	6106.0	Biennial	Aug 2009
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.002	Annual	2007-08

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Oct 2009
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2008
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Quarterly	Sep qtr 2008
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2007-08
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Discontinued	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators, Australia	5676.0	Quarterly	Jun 2009
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics, Australia	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators, Australia	4230.0	Irregular	2002 (reissue)
General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia	4159.0	Irregular	2006
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income, Australia	6537.0	Irregular	2003-04
Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia	6523.0	Biennial	2007-08
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2006 (reissue)
Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2003-04
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics, Australia	6360.0	Irregular	Jun 2000
Voluntary Work, Australia	4441.0	Irregular	2006

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours worked	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Adult employees	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
Aggregate (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 47 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 by employers■ considered to be too old by employers■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background■ no jobs in their locality or line of work■ no jobs available at all■ no jobs in suitable hours.
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	<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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee continued	<i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.
Employee job	<i>Wage Price Index (WPI).</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following: <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). For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.
Employer	<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. <i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.
Employers' social contributions	<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.
Employment to population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups who are marginally attached to the labour force: <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 as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii). For more information see datacube 'Table 1.1. Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' and the Technical Report 'Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' in the July 2009 issue of this publication.
Family	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.
Family reference person	In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.
Full-time educational attendance	Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Full-time employed	<i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Full-time employees	<i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term or casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industrial dispute	An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.
Industry	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.
Job 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 47 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>ANZSCO Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.
One-parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
Ordinary time earnings	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
Other family	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as 'other family'.
Overtime earnings	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
Own account workers	People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired no employees.
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	People who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). These people are classified as employees under 'status in employment'. Technically they are employees, however, they are similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	People who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. These people are classified as employers under 'status in employment' if their business has employees, or own account workers if they do not.
Participation rate	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
Part-time employed	<i>Household surveys</i> . Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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.
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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed looking for full-time work <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ were waiting to start a new full-time job.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part-time work only, or■ were waiting to start a new part-time job.
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Usual hours worked	The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.
Wage and salary earners	See <i>employee</i> .
Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.
Weekly overtime earnings	Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.
Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.
Working days lost per thousand employees	Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

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