



# AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 6 JUL 2007

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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 Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
October 2007	5 October 2007
January 2008	11 January 2008
April 2008	4 April 2008

## DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 29 June 2007. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

## ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics – By Catalogue Number – 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.

## 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
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

### LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes – People – Labour].

### CHANGES TO THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

In June 2007, the ABS introduced an improved method of estimation for the LFS. The new method, known as composite estimation, is more efficient than the previous estimation method. That is, the composite estimator achieves a given level of standard error at lower cost and respondent load than the previous estimator.

The new estimation method was introduced with the release of May 2007 labour force statistics on 7 June 2007 in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). At the same time, the ABS released revised historical LFS statistics based on the new estimation method back to April 2001. The resulting discontinuity in labour force series at April 2001 is not statistically significant.

LFS data presented in this publication from April 2001 have been produced by composite estimation.

For more information on the new method of composite estimation, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Survey Products, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

### REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS PUBLICATION

The quarterly publication *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) was first released in April 2003. Since then, the environment in which *Australian Labour Market Statistics* was designed has changed. With the introduction of free publications and data products via the ABS web site, and more than four years on from its initial publication, it is timely to review the content and future direction of *Australian Labour Market Statistics*. All users of ABS labour statistics are invited to provide comments on various aspects of the publication through a consultation package accessible from the ABS web site via The Labour Theme Page and *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) July 2007, under the 'Details tab'. Feedback provided by users will assist in determining the future content and direction of *Australian Labour Market Statistics*. For further information on the review of 6105.0, please contact Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636 or email <[c.toet@abs.gov.au](mailto:c.toet@abs.gov.au)>.

### 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 *Forms of Employment, Australia* (cat. no. 6359.0) and *Working Time Arrangements, Australia* (cat. no. 6342.0). See the Recent Releases in this issue for more details.

### EMPLOYMENT TYPE

An updated spreadsheet containing the annual time series on employment type, from 1992 to 2006, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices – 61. Labour statistics – general]. The spreadsheet is listed under the Details tab in this July 2007 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). The spreadsheet includes estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation. For more information see the Spotlight section of this publication.

## LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

### RELEASE OF ANZSCO AND ANZSIC06 DATA

In 2006 the ABS released the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations* (cat. no. 1220.0) and *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0). These products replaced the previous occupation and industry classifications. The ABS has been coding industry and occupation data from the Labour Force Survey to both the old and new classifications since August 2006, and will continue doing so until 2009. The ABS released six data cubes containing data based on the new classifications in March 2007. The data cubes currently contain data for August 2006, November 2006 and February 2007 and will be updated each quarter as additional data become available. To find the data cubes go to the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6291.0.55.003, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly*.

### ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

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

### RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
<b>June 2007</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	July 2007	1350.0
Forms of Employment, Australia (Reissue)	November 2006	6359.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2007	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	May 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	May 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	May 2007	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly (Revised Methodology)	May 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly (Revised Methodology)	February 2007	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	2006	6287.0
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia – Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	August 2006	6202.0.30.001
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia – Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	August 2006	6202.0.30.002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube	2007	6298.0.55.001
Voluntary Work, Australia	2006	4441.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2007	6248.0.55.001
<b>July 2007</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	August 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2007	6105.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia	2005–06	6523.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia – Detailed Tables	2005–06	6523.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	June 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	June 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	June 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families – Electronic Delivery	June 2007	6224.0.55.001
Labour Force Experience, Australia	February 2007	6206.0
Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2005–06	6541.0.30.001
Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2005–06	6541.0
<b>August 2007</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	September 2007	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	2007	4102.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	May 2007	6302.0

# LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

## RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES *continued*

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
<b>August 2007</b>		
Census of Population & Housing: Working Population Profile	2006	2006.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	1998-99	6544.0.30.001
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	1998-99	6544.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files (Second edition)	2003-04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper (Second edition)	2003-04	6540.0.00.001
Information Paper: Measuring Voluntary & Unpaid Work in ABS Household Collections	2007	1200.0.55.003
Information Paper: Persons in Their Own Business, Experimental Estimates for Small Areas	1996-97 to 2003-04	6225.0
Labour Force, Australia	July 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	July 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	July 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	June 2007	6345.0
Survey of Income and Housing, Australia: User Guide	2005-06	6503.0
<b>September 2007</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	October 2007	1350.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2007	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	August 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	August 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	August 2007	6291.0.55.003
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Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	September 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	September 2007	6291.0.55.001

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)	
<b>Employed</b>						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2007	10 432.4	0.6	2.8
Full-time	'000	Trend	May 2007	7 498.1	1.0	3.5
Part-time	'000	Trend	May 2007	2 934.3	-0.4	1.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	May 2007	28.1	(c)-0.3	(c)-0.5
<b>Unemployed</b>						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2007	472.1	-3.3	-8.5
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	May 2007	327.3	-4.5	-9.5
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	May 2007	144.8	-0.2	-6.2
<b>Unemployment rate</b>						
Persons	%	Trend	May 2007	4.3	(c)-0.2	(c)-0.5
<b>Long-term unemployment</b>						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2007	75.7	-8.2	-22.4
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	May 2007	16.0	(c)-0.9	(c)-2.9
<b>Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)</b>						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	0.8	na	(c)-0.1
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	4.8	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	5.0	na	(c)-0.3
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	9.8	na	(c)-0.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	10.6	na	(c)-0.9
<b>Children living without an employed parent(e)</b>						
	%	Original	Jun 2006	14.4	na	(c)-0.5
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	May 2007	76.2	(c)-0.2	(c)0.5
Total	%	Trend	May 2007	64.9	(c)0.0	(c)0.4
<b>Actual hours worked</b>						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	May 2007	362.1	0.9	3.0
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	May 2007	34.7	-0.3	0.0
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	May 2007	41.8	0.4	-0.4
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	May 2007	16.8	-1.0	-0.5
<b>Part-time workers</b>						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	May 2007	23.9	(c)-0.9	(c)-0.4
<b>Wage price index</b>						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	109.7	1.0	4.1
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2007	1 070.40	0.9	3.4
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2007	856.10	1.0	4.4
<b>Compensation of employees</b>						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Mar qtr 2007	124 729	2.0	7.9
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Mar qtr 2007	1 048	1.1	4.3
<b>Industrial disputes</b>						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Mar qtr 2007	6.9	-87.2	-77.0
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Mar qtr 2007	0.8	-87.4	-77.9
<b>Job vacancies</b>						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2007	166.0	1.7	9.9

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

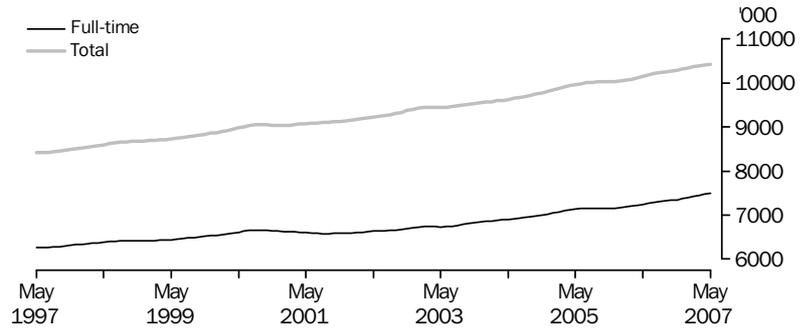
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

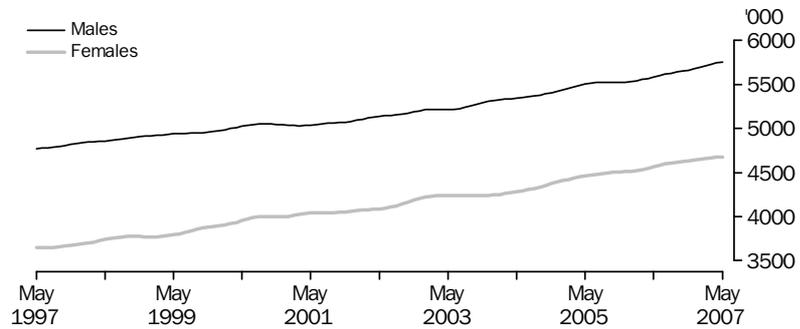
EMPLOYMENT: TREND  
SERIES

## FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

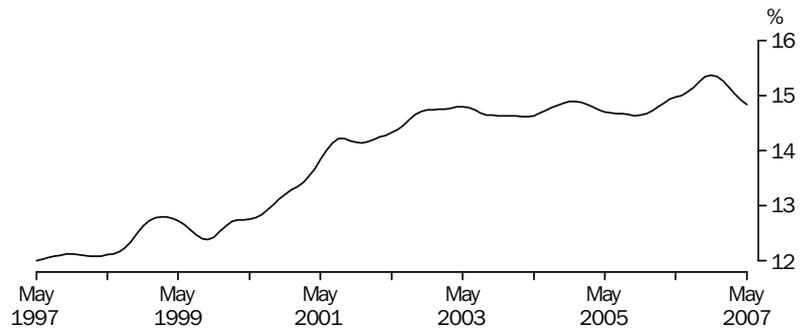
## MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

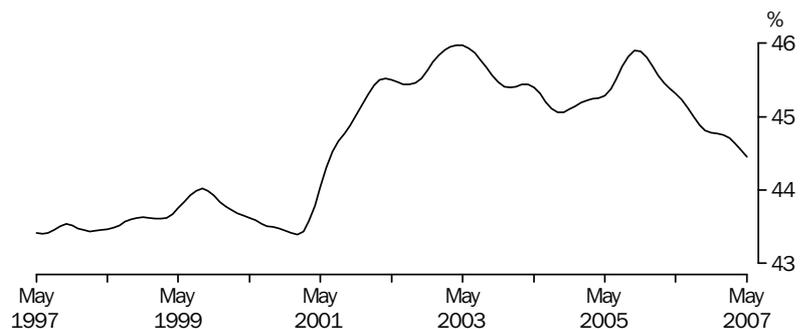
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:  
TREND SERIES

## PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

## PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

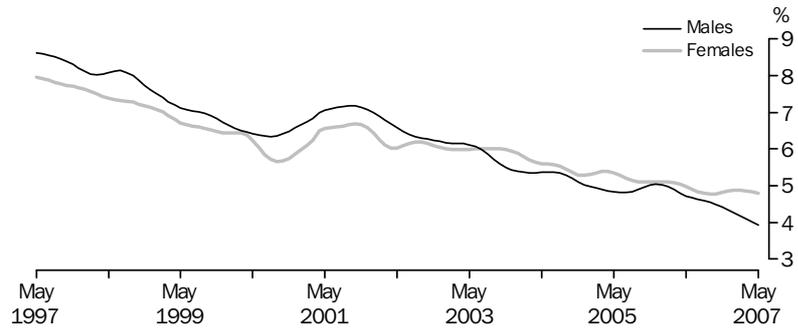


Source: Labour Force Survey.

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:  
TREND SERIES

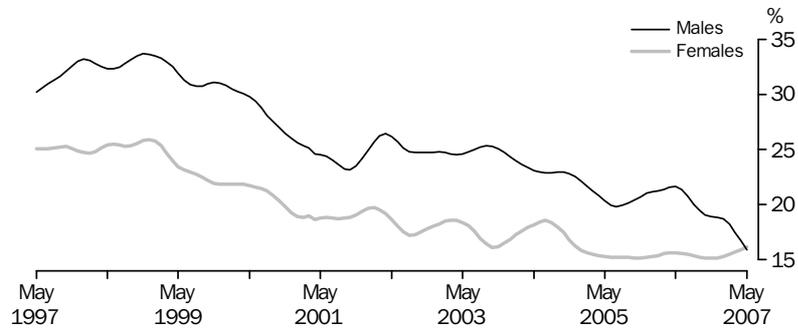
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM  
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND  
SERIES

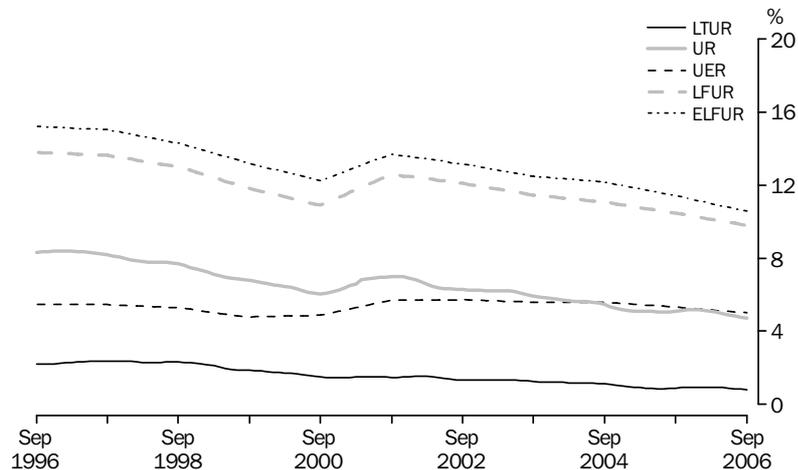
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1996–2006



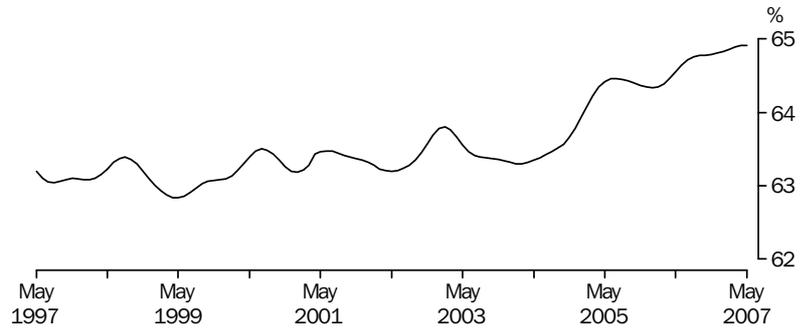
Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate (trend)  
UR — unemployment rate (trend)  
UER — underemployment rate (original)  
LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate (original)  
ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate (original)  
See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on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

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

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

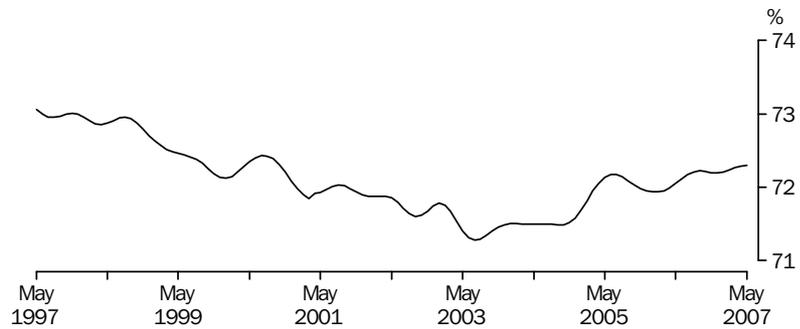
PARTICIPATION RATE:  
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



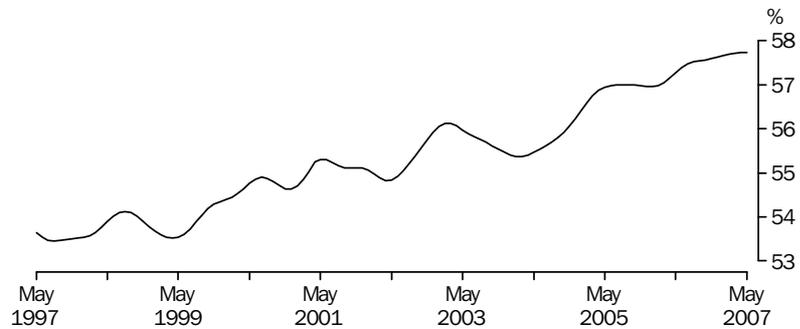
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

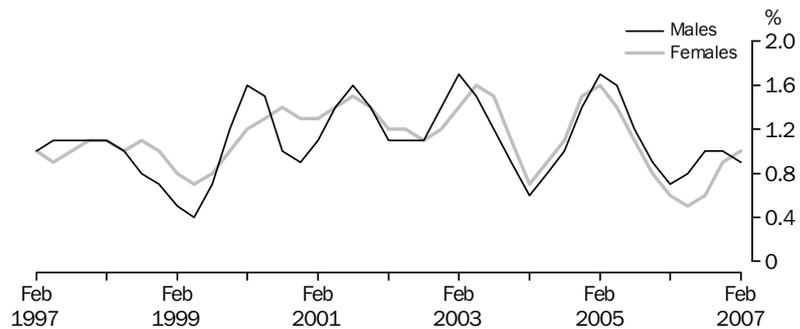
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY  
EARNINGS: TREND  
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

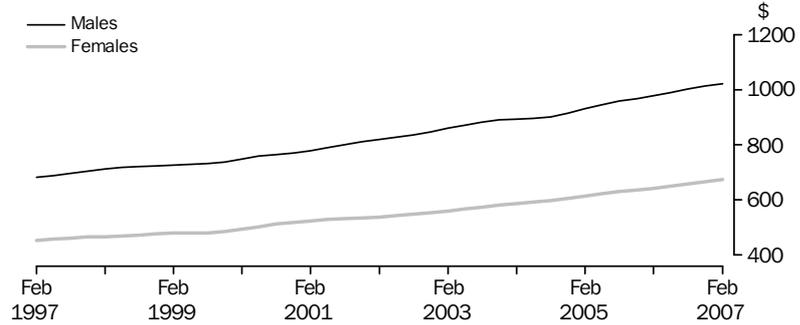


Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY  
EARNINGS: TREND  
SERIES *continued*

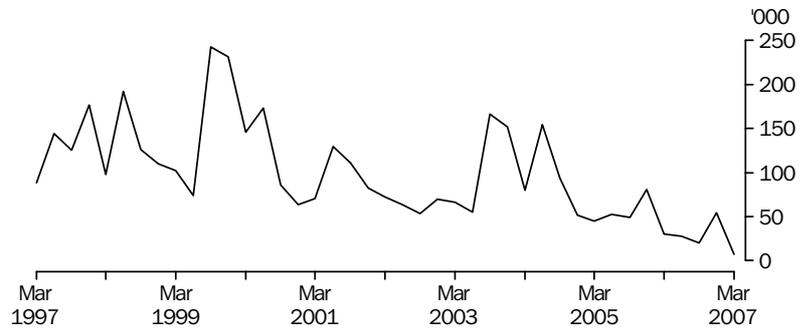
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:  
ORIGINAL SERIES

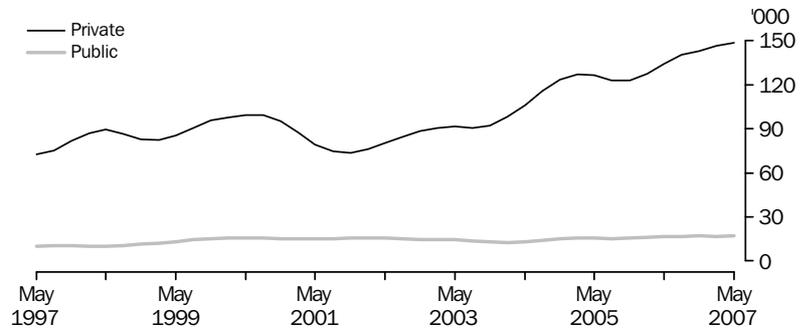
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND  
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, by Sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

## SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE

### INTRODUCTION

The nature of employment in Australia has been changing over the past two decades. People have been particularly interested in the rise in part-time and 'casual' employment during this time. Related issues of interest are changes in the types of benefits for employees, such as leave entitlements, and the extent of self-employment.

The ABS has developed an annual time series on the types of employment that people have, including information on employees who are not entitled to paid sick or holiday leave (used as a proxy for 'casual' employees), and people who operate their own business. The series are derived by combining data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, conducted as a supplement to the August LFS each year. The time series has now been updated to cover August 1992 to August 2006.

The October 2004 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) contains an article 'Changes in types of employment' that presents time series data and discusses the classification and methodology used to construct the time series. More detail can be found in an appendix to the October 2004 article, available from the ABS web site. This spotlight presents an update of the time series to August 2006.

To allow comparison over time, the occupation and industry classifications referred to in this article, and those contained in the Employment Type spreadsheet, are from the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1997 (Second Edition)*, and the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993*.

### EMPLOYMENT TYPE

The series presented in this article are for the following types of employment:

- employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)
  - employees with paid leave entitlements
  - employees without paid leave entitlements
- owner managers<sup>1</sup>
  - owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs)<sup>2</sup>
  - owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs)<sup>3</sup>

### CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

The most common type of employment in main job continues to be employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) entitled to paid sick or holiday leave, with a 61% share of employment in August 2006. This figure has remained relatively stable in recent years. While the proportion of employees<sup>4</sup> *with* paid leave entitlements declined from 1992 to 1997 (62% to 60%), there has been little change since this period.

As shown in graph 1, employees<sup>4</sup> *without* paid leave entitlements rose as a proportion of total employment, from 17% in 1992 to 20% in 1998. Since 1998 the proportion has remained relatively stable.

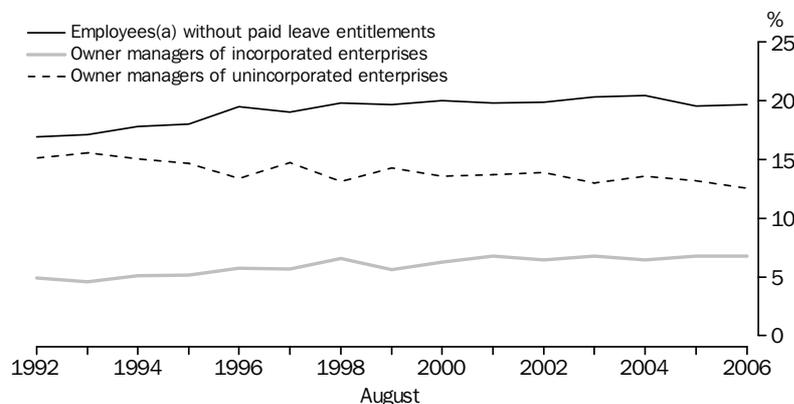
In August 2006, owner managers made up 19% of all employed people. This is similar to the situation in 1992, and it has remained relatively stable since then. However, the split between owner managers of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises has changed over time.

## SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

### CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

Graph 1 shows that the proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises gradually increased to 7% in 2006 (compared to 5% in 1992). In contrast, the proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises declined over the period, from 15% in 1992 to 13% in 2006.

#### 1. TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed—1992–2006



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

Women make up more than half of all employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements. This reflects the fact that women are more likely to be in part-time work than men and that part-time workers<sup>5</sup> are more likely to be employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements. In 1992, women made up almost two-thirds (64%) of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements. By 1998 this had declined to 58%, and since then it has remained relatively stable.

Men are far more likely to be owner managers than women. In August 2006, more than two-thirds (70%) of owner managers of incorporated enterprises were male (down from 73% in 1992), as were two-thirds (67%) of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (down from 68% in 1992).

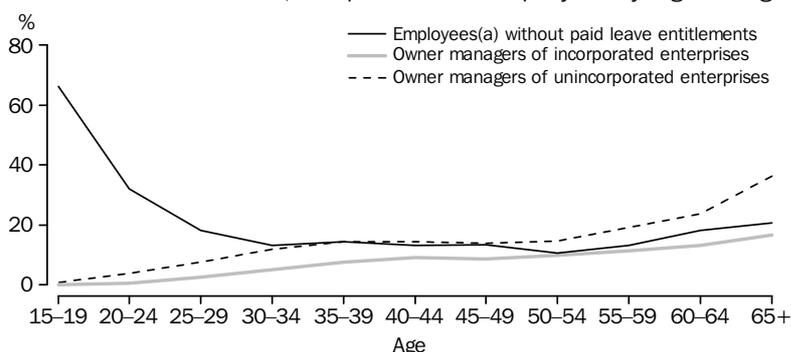
### AGE

Younger people, particularly those aged 15 to 24 years, are much more likely to be working as an employee<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements than people in other age groups. In August 2006, almost two-thirds (66%) of employed people aged 15 to 19 years were employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements (compared to 54% in 1992), as were almost one-third (32%) of employed people aged 20 to 24 years (compared to 23% in 1992). One reason for this is the higher participation of young people in part-time work compared to other age groups. This in turn reflects their participation both in education and in the labour force.

## SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

AGE *continued*

### 2. EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Proportion of employed by age—August 2006



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

The likelihood of being an owner manager generally increases with age. Of employed people aged 65 years and over, 36% (76,800 people) were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (compared to 56% or 58,100 people in 1992), and 17% (35,600 people) were owner managers of incorporated enterprises (compared to 11% or 10,900 people in 1992).

FULL-TIME / PART-TIME

The most common type of employment continues to be an employee<sup>4</sup> with paid leave entitlements working full-time. The proportion of this employment type declined from 56% in 1992 to 52% in 1998. Since then, it has remained relatively stable, declining slightly to 51% in 2006.

### 3. EMPLOYED PERSONS, Type of employment in main job—by Full-time/part-time status in all jobs—1992 and 2006

	PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED			Total '000	Proportion employed part-time %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total		
	%	%	%		
<b>1992</b>					
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	55.6	6.5	62.0	4 738.3	10.4
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	4.2	12.8	16.9	1 294.3	75.3
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	4.0	0.8	4.9	372.2	17.4
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	11.2	3.9	15.2	1 157.0	25.8
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 636.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>2006</b>					
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	50.6	10.1	60.7	6 176.0	16.6
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	6.3	13.4	19.7	2 001.8	67.9
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	5.4	1.4	6.8	690.4	21.2
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	8.7	3.9	12.5	1 275.2	30.8
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10 172.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>

(a) Total includes 'Contributing family workers'.

Note: \* Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

Employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements are heavily concentrated among part-time workers. In August 2006, 68% of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements worked part-time (down from 75% in 1992). The largest group of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements were women who worked part-time, making up almost half (45%) of this employment type.

## SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

### FULL-TIME / PART-TIME

*continued*

In 2006, full-time men accounted for just over one-fifth (21%) of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements, compared to just 11% of full-time women.

### OCCUPATION

Data on occupation and employment type are available from 1996 onwards. Employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements tend to be concentrated in the two lowest skills occupations – skill level 4 (comprising Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and Intermediate production and transport workers)<sup>6</sup> and skill level 5 (comprising Elementary clerical, sales and service workers, and Labourers and related workers).<sup>6</sup>

Between 1996 and 2006, much of the growth in the number of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill levels 4 and 5; these two skill levels accounted for 75% of all employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements in 2006.

The largest percentage increase in employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill level 2. Between 1996 and 2006, there was a 57% increase in the number of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements in this skill level, which comprises Associate professionals.

#### 4. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO ARE EMPLOYEES\* WITHOUT PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS, by Occupation

Occupation (a)	1996		2006		Difference	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	% change
Skill level 1	167.7	10.3	212.9	10.6	45.1	26.9
Skill level 2	67.1	4.1	105.1	5.2	38.0	56.7
Skill level 3	192.4	11.8	182.1	9.1	-10.3	-5.4
Skill level 4	476.8	29.3	637.9	31.9	161.1	33.8
Skill level 5	722.6	44.4	863.9	43.2	141.3	19.6
Total	1 626.6	100.0	2 001.8	100.0	375.2	23.1

(a) For more detail on skill level see the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (cat. no. 1220.0).

Note: \* Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)

### INDUSTRY

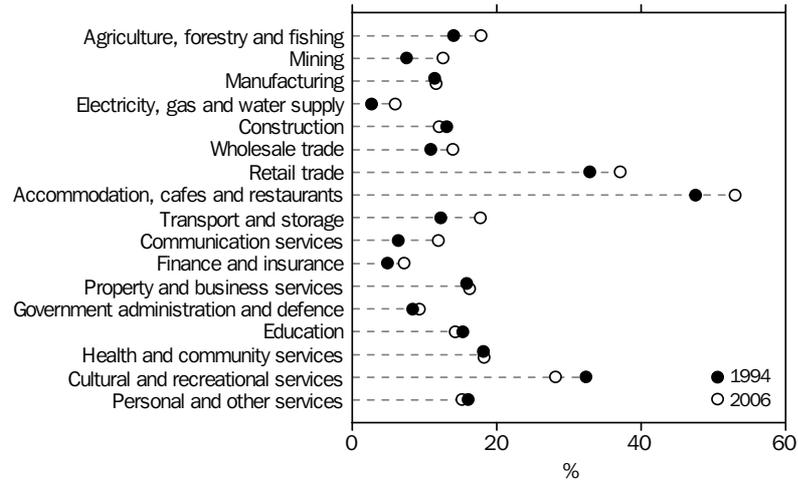
Spreadsheets showing a breakdown by industry are available from 1994 onwards. In August 2006, the proportion of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements was highest in three main industries: Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (53%), Retail trade (37%), and Cultural and recreational services (28%). This reflects the fact that these industries have high proportions of part-time workers.<sup>5</sup>

There was little increase in the proportion of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements across most industries from 1994 to 2006. However, the proportion of employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements in the Mining industry rose from 8% to 13% between 1994 and 2006, and from 6% to 12% in the Communication services industry. These two industries also have the highest percentage increase in employees<sup>4</sup> without paid leave entitlements between 1994 and 2006.

## SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

INDUSTRY *continued*

### 5. EMPLOYEES (a) WITHOUT PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS, by Industry



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

In August 2006, the industry with the largest proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises was Construction (13%). The industry which had the greatest proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (48%).

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

An updated spreadsheet containing the annual time series on employment type from 1992 to 2006, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices – 61. Labour statistics – general]. The spreadsheet is listed under the Details tab in this July 2007 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). The employment type spreadsheet includes estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation.

Employment type data can also be obtained from the Forms of Employment Survey. An article highlighting data from the November 2006 survey is included in this issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This provides a more detailed employment type classification including employees<sup>4</sup> working on a fixed-term contract and owner managers working on a contract basis.

For further information about the concepts and methods used in compiling this Employment Type time series, see the 'Changes in types of employment' article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). For further information, please contact Damien Beard-Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 7822 or email <[damien.beard-browning@abs.gov.au](mailto:damien.beard-browning@abs.gov.au)>.

END NOTES

1. *Owner managers* are people who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.
2. *Owner managers of incorporated enterprises* are people who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity that is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). They are technically employees although they are more similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (i.e. self-employed people).
3. *Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises* are 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.
4. *Employees* (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).
5. *Part-time workers* are employed people 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.
6. For more detail on skill level see the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997* (cat. no. 1220.0).

# FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Forms of Employment</i> (cat. no. 6359.0).
Survey title:	Forms of Employment.
Conducted:	Most recently conducted in November 2006. From November 2006 this survey will be conducted annually.
Scope:	Employed people aged 15 years and over who were within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (see paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). Those people who were contributing family workers in their main job were excluded.
Key output:	Details of employment arrangements in the Australian labour market. The survey includes information on different types of employment that can be cross-classified by demographic characteristics, hours worked, industry and occupation.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

## INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, there have been a number of significant changes in the Australian labour market. Apart from the increased participation of women and students, there has been growth in service and knowledge jobs alongside changes in the types of employment arrangements available.<sup>1</sup> Globalisation and rapid changes in technology have also led to a greater demand for organisations to be more flexible and responsive.<sup>2</sup>

Differing forms of employment may assist organisations to better meet their business needs, and individuals to balance their work and non-work commitments.<sup>1</sup> However, some of these same options may have negative impacts on individuals, as they may find themselves in less than favourable employment arrangements.

The Forms of Employment survey collects data about the nature of employment arrangements in the Australian workforce. It presents information about different types of employment which can be cross-classified by characteristics such as hours worked, industry, occupation and demographic characteristics. This article focuses on employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who worked on a fixed-term contract, using data from the Forms of Employment survey. It also briefly explores some of the characteristics of owner managers who worked on a contract basis.

For the purposes of this article, unless otherwise stated, the term 'owner managers' includes owner managers of incorporated enterprises and owner managers of unincorporated enterprises and the term 'employees' excludes owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

## PEOPLE WHO WORKED ON A CONTRACT BASIS

There were 1.5 million (15%) employed people who reported that they worked on a contract basis in November 2006. Of these, men represented almost three-fifths (57%). People who reported working on a contract basis could have been involved in a range of different working arrangements. Due to the broad nature of this concept, these working arrangements may have included a variety of employment contracts, such as: a casual contract, an Australian Workplace Agreement, a fixed-term contract or some other type of employment contract. This article will focus on employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract, that is they have a contract of employment which specifies that the employment will be terminated on a particular date or event.

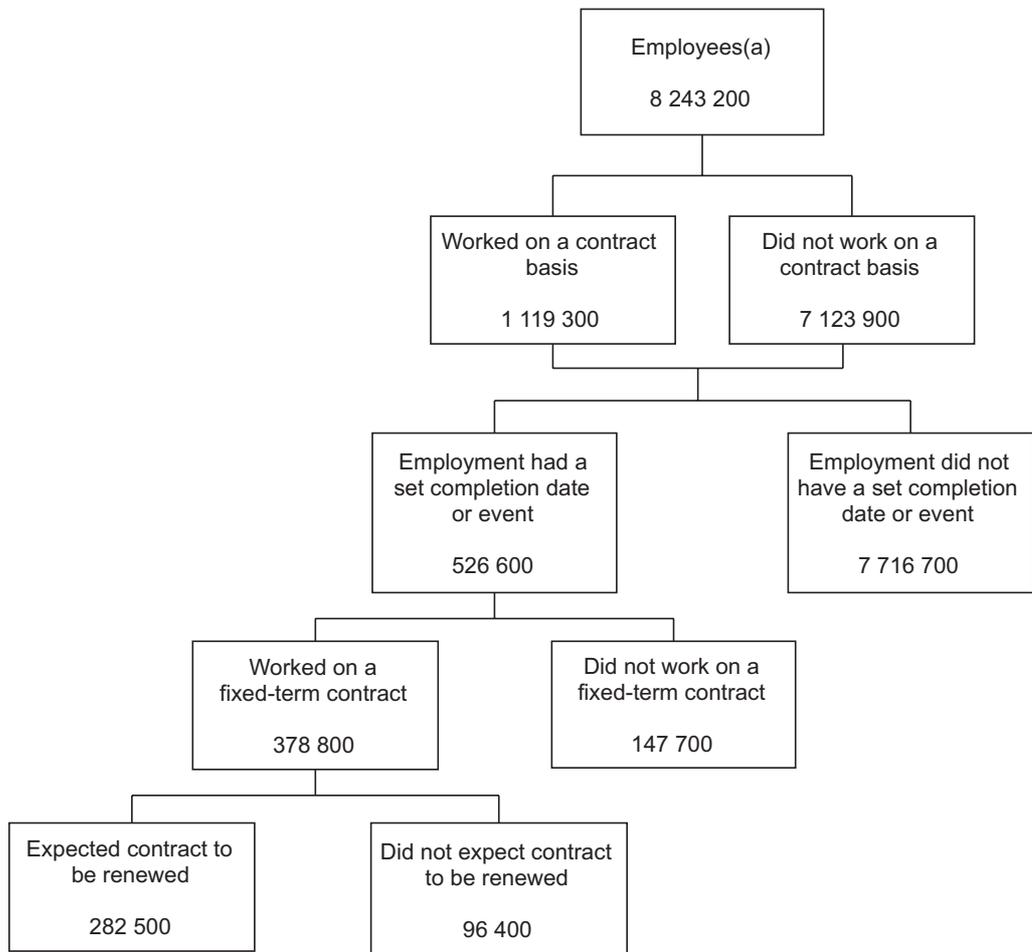
## FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

### *Employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a contract basis*

The framework shown provides an overview of some of the forms of employment undertaken by employees.<sup>3</sup> In November 2006 there were 8.2 million employees<sup>3</sup>, of whom 1.1 million (14%) reported working on a contract basis. A slightly higher proportion of women worked on a contract basis compared to men (15% and 13% respectively).

Just over half a million (526,600 or 6%) employees<sup>3</sup> worked in jobs that had a set completion date or event. The length of time until the completion of their employment varied from less than one year to three years and over. Almost three-quarters (72%) of these employees<sup>3</sup> expected to complete their employment in less than one year, and of these employees<sup>3</sup> almost half (46%) had a continuous duration with their current employer of less than 12 months. Almost three-quarters (72%) of the employees<sup>3</sup> who worked in jobs that had a set completion date or event also reported that they worked on a fixed-term contract.

#### 1. EMPLOYEES(a) WHO WORKED ON A CONTRACT BASIS — 2006



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

## FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

### EMPLOYEES<sup>3</sup> WHO WORKED ON A FIXED-TERM CONTRACT

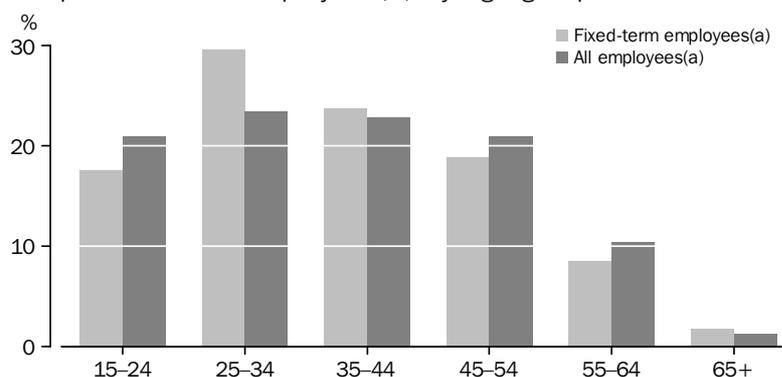
Fixed-term contracts are distinct from other types of employment. Fixed-term employment is based on a contract that specifies that the employment will be terminated on a particular date or event.

#### *Age and sex*

In November 2006, employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract comprised 378,800 or 5% of all employees.<sup>3</sup> Almost three-fifths (56%) of the fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> were women, compared to less than half (48%) of all female employees.<sup>3</sup> In comparison, in November 2004 there were 284,400 employees<sup>3</sup> working on a fixed-term contract, representing 4% of all employees.<sup>3</sup>

Almost one-third (30%) of the employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract in November 2006 were aged 25 to 34 years. In comparison, less than one-quarter (24%) of all employees<sup>3</sup> were in the same age group. The highest proportions of both men and women working on a fixed-term contract were also in this age group (28% and 31% respectively).

#### 2. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO WORKED ON A FIXED-TERM CONTRACT—2006, Comparison to all employees(a) by age group



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

Source: *Forms of Employment, Australia* (cat. no. 6359.0).

#### *Leave entitlements*

More than three-quarters (76%) of employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract in November 2006 had paid leave entitlements, which is a similar proportion (75%) to all employees.<sup>3</sup> In November 2004, less than three-quarters (71%) of employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract had paid leave entitlements.

#### *Occupation and industry*

Fixed-term employment is more common among professionals and workers with higher levels of education.<sup>4</sup> In November 2006, almost half (45%) of the employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract were Professionals. This was more than twice the proportion (21%) of all employees<sup>3</sup> in the same occupation group.

## FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

### Occupation and industry *continued*

Of Professionals who worked on a fixed-term contract, almost three-fifths (57%) were women and just over two-fifths (43%) were men. Education professionals comprised more than one-third (36%) of the Professional employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract, compared to one-quarter (25%) of all Professional employees.<sup>3</sup> Almost half (47%) the female fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> who worked as Professionals were Education professionals, compared to just under one-third (31%) of all female Professional employees.<sup>3</sup> More than twice the proportion (17%) of male fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> working as Professionals were employed as Health professionals, compared to less than one-tenth (8%) of all male Professional employees.<sup>3</sup>

### 3. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO WORKED ON A FIXED-TERM CONTRACT—2006, Comparison to all employees(a) by occupation



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

Source: *Forms of Employment, Australia* (cat. no. 6359.0).

In some industries, the use of contract workers may enable an organisation to import needed skills rather than having to 'grow' the skills in-house. Other reasons for utilising contract workers include the ability to respond better to changes in demand for labour and to reduce costs.<sup>2</sup> Fixed-term employment predominantly occurs in just a few industries, including Education and training, and Public administration and safety. It is more heavily used in the public sector than the private sector.<sup>4</sup>

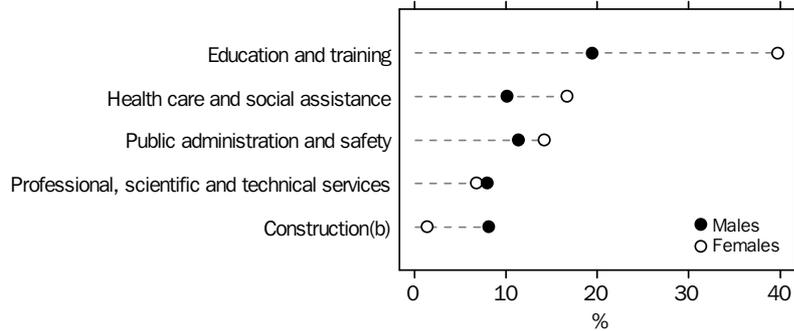
In November 2006, almost one-third (31%) of fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> were employed in Education and training. This was more than three times the proportion (9%) of all employees<sup>3</sup> in the same industry group. Of the fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> in this industry, more than three-fifths (63%) were employed in Professional occupations. Almost twice the proportion of fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> worked in the Public administration and safety industry, compared to all employees<sup>3</sup> in the same industry group (13% and 7% respectively). In this industry, more than one-third (35%) of the fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> were Clerical and administrative workers.

The Manufacturing and Retail trade industries both had small proportions of fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> (3% and 2% respectively), in comparison to all employees<sup>3</sup> in the same industry groups (11% and 12% respectively). Almost one-third (31%) of fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> in the Manufacturing industry were Technicians or trades workers and just under half (47%) of the fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> in Retail trade were Sales workers.

## FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

*Occupation and industry  
continued*

### 4. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO WORKED ON A FIXED-TERM CONTRACT—2006, By the top five industries and sex



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

(b) Estimate for females has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: *Forms of Employment, Australia (cat. no. 6359.0)*.

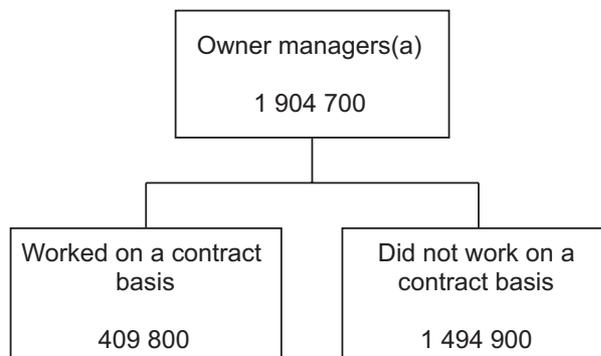
Across the distribution of usual hours worked, there were only slight differences between employees<sup>3</sup> who worked on a fixed-term contract and all employees.<sup>3</sup> Just over one-fifth (22% and 21% respectively) of both employees<sup>3</sup> groups usually worked 36 to 39 hours per week. Of the fixed-term employees<sup>3</sup> who usually worked these hours, more than three-fifths (61%) were women. In comparison, less than half (47%) of all employees<sup>3</sup> who worked 36 to 39 hours per week were women.

Although by its nature, fixed-term employment is supposed to be 'fixed-term', often it is possible for a new employment contract to be entered into by the same employee and employer. In November 2006, three-quarters (75%) of employees<sup>3</sup> working on a fixed-term contract expected their contract to be renewed, compared to less than three-quarters (71%) in November 2004.

### OWNER MANAGERS WHO WORKED ON A CONTRACT BASIS

In November 2006, there were 1.9 million owner managers, of whom just over one-fifth (22%) worked on a contract basis. Of these, four-fifths (80%) were men. In comparison, of all owner managers, just over two-thirds (68%) were men.

### 5. OWNER-MANAGERS(a) WHO WORKED ON A CONTRACT BASIS — 2006



(a) Includes owner managers of incorporated enterprises and owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

## FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

### OWNER MANAGERS WHO WORKED ON A CONTRACT BASIS *continued*

Across nearly all age groups, there were similar proportions of owner managers who worked on a contract basis, compared to the age distribution of all owner managers. A slightly higher proportion of owner managers aged 25 to 34 years worked on a contract basis, compared to all owner managers (18% to 15% respectively) in the same age group.

Just over one-third (34%) of owner managers who worked on a contract basis were employed as Technicians and trades workers, compared to just over one-fifth (21%) of all owner managers. Just over two-fifths (41%) of male owner managers who worked on a contract basis were employed in this same occupation, compared to just over one-quarter (28%) of all male owner managers. Of Technicians and trades workers who worked on a contract basis, more than two-thirds (69%) were employed in the Construction industry.

One-fifth (20%) of owner managers who worked on a contract basis were Professionals. More than one-third (35%) of female owner managers who worked on a contract basis were Professionals, which is almost twice the proportion (19%) of all female owner managers in the same occupation group. The highest proportion (44%) of owner managers who worked on a contract basis as Professionals were employed in the Professional, scientific and technical services industry. Of these, more than half (54%) were men and more than one-quarter (26%) were women.

### FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The ABS is currently developing a survey topic relating to contract work and labour hire, to be conducted in November 2008 as a Labour Force Supplementary Survey. The survey topic will be run at the same time as the Forms of Employment survey. A user consultation period is to be undertaken in mid-2007. If you would like to be involved in this process please contact Penny Vandebroek on Canberra (02) 6252 7879 or email <penny.vandebroek@abs.gov.au>.

### END NOTES

1. Productivity Commission, May 2006. *The role of non-traditional work in the Australian labour market*, Commission Research Paper, Melbourne.
2. Owen, C and Bound, H, 1999. *Strategic alliances and the New world of work*, Research paper, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
3. Employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.
4. Watson, I, Buchanan, J, Campbell, I & Briggs, C, 2003. *Fragmented futures: New challenges in working life*, The Federation Press, Sydney.

# WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Working Time Arrangements, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6342.0).
Survey title:	Working Time Arrangements
Conducted:	Three-yearly, most recently conducted in November 2006.
Scope:	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, excluding persons aged 15–19 years attending school and subject to the standard scope exclusions for supplementary surveys (see paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes).
Key output:	Information about paid employees (excluding payment in kind and contributing family workers) aged 15 years and over and their working arrangements, including job stability, job flexibility, extra hours and work patterns.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

## INTRODUCTION

The arrangements under which people work can impact on the wellbeing of individuals, their families, and society. Access to flexible and stable working conditions may assist employees in balancing work and family responsibilities or work and education. However, arrangements that are less flexible or more unstable can put a strain on this balance and can affect people's sense of well-being.

The Working Time Arrangements survey provides information about the working arrangements of employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises). This article will examine aspects of job flexibility and job stability using data from the November 2006 survey, and will look at how they vary by demographic characteristics, industry and occupation.

## ASPECTS OF JOB

### FLEXIBILITY

*Choose to work extra hours in order to take time off*

In November 2006 about 3 million employees<sup>1</sup> (38%) were able to choose to work extra hours in order to take time off. Younger people aged 15–24 years were less likely to be able to choose than those aged 25–54 years (31% compared to 41%). Employees<sup>1</sup> aged 15–24 years were also less likely to have a say in their start and finishing times than the latter age group (27% compared to 43%).

Employees<sup>1</sup> working in the Public administration and safety industry were most likely (56%) to be able to choose to work extra hours in order to take time off. This industry also had the second highest proportion of employees<sup>1</sup> (58%) who had some say in their start and finish times, most of whom (72%) had an agreement with their employer to work flexible hours. Employees<sup>1</sup> working in the Education and training industry were least likely (23%) to be able to choose to work extra hours in order to take time off.

Managers have a greater say in the hours that they work than any other occupation group. In November 2006, Managers were more likely (52%) than any other occupation group to be able choose to work extra hours in order to take time off, and to choose their start and finish times (65%). In contrast, Labourers were the least likely (25%) to be able to choose to work extra hours, while Machinery operators and drivers were the least likely (21%) to have some say in their start and finish times.

*Shift work*

Of the 8 million employees<sup>1</sup> in November 2006, 1.4 million employees<sup>1</sup> (17%) said that they usually work shift work in their main job. A slightly higher proportion of men (18%) undertook shift work than women (16%).

## WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

### Shift work *continued*

Younger employees<sup>1</sup> were more likely than older employees<sup>1</sup> to be engaged in shift work in their main job. Around one-fifth (21%) of 15–24 year olds reported that they undertook shift work, compared to about one in six (17%) employees<sup>1</sup> aged 25–54 years.

Community and personal service workers were far more likely to do shift work than any other occupation, with 42% of all employees<sup>1</sup> in this occupation group identifying as shift workers. This occupation group includes Protective service workers, of whom almost three-quarters (71%) undertook shift work. Among Community and personal service workers there was also a much larger proportion of men (62%) than women (33%) undertaking shift work.

Within the Professionals occupation group there was a much higher proportion of women than men working shift work (16% compared to 7%). Among female Health professionals, 54% undertook shift work (compared to 43% of male Health professionals), including 82% of Midwives.

### 1. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (a) AND SHIFT WORKERS, by Occupation group



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

The uneven distribution of shift workers across occupation groups is indicated in graph 3. Although Community and personal service workers accounted for nearly a quarter (24%) of employees<sup>1</sup> who undertake shift work, they made up only 10% of all employees.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, Machinery operators and drivers accounted for 13% of employees<sup>1</sup> who undertake shift work, but represent only 7% of all employees<sup>1</sup>, while Labourers also have a higher representation of shift workers than employees<sup>1</sup> (14% and 11% respectively). In contrast, Clerical and administrative workers made up 17% of employees<sup>1</sup> but only accounted for 6% of shift workers.

### Whether able to choose when holidays are taken

In November 2006, 5.7 million (72%) employees<sup>1</sup> could choose when their holidays are taken, including similar proportions of men (73%) and women (70%).

The Education and training industry had by far the lowest proportion (26%) of employees<sup>1</sup> who could choose when their holidays are taken, which is consistent with the low proportion (23%) who could choose to work extra hours in order to take time off. One reason for this is that a higher proportion of people in this industry are required to work during specified periods, such as school and university terms.

## WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

*Whether able to choose when holidays are taken continued*

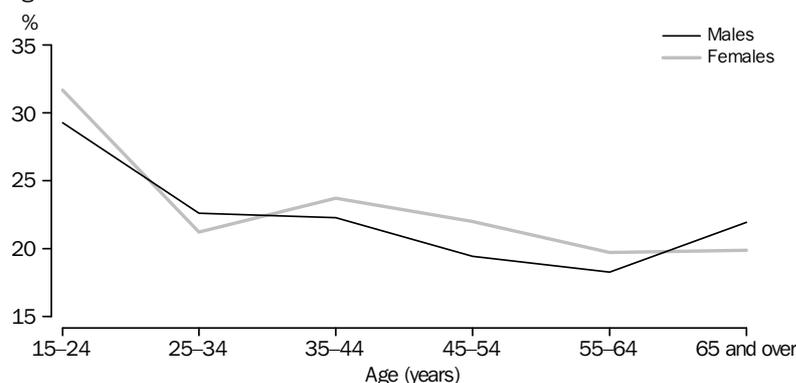
Managers have more say in when their holidays are taken than any other occupation group, with four in five (80%) employees<sup>1</sup> in this occupation group able to choose when their holidays are taken. In contrast, the occupation group with the lowest proportion of employees<sup>1</sup> who were able to choose was Professionals (65%), including 7% of school teachers.

### ASPECTS OF JOB STABILITY

*Whether earnings and hours varied*

Approximately 23% of employees<sup>1</sup> had earnings that varied from one pay period to the next. This was similar for both men (23%) and women (24%). Of these, almost half (45%) were employees<sup>1</sup> without paid leave entitlements, yet employees<sup>1</sup> without paid leave entitlements represented approximately 23% of all employees.<sup>1</sup> Similar proportions of men and women reported that they did not work the same number of hours each week (23% and 22% respectively). Employees<sup>1</sup> without paid leave entitlements were more than twice as likely to have hours that varied than those with paid leave entitlements (38% compared to 17%).

### 2. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO HAVE EARNINGS THAT VARY (b), by Sex and age



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

(b) Earnings that vary from one pay period to the next.

Younger people, aged 15–24 years, were most likely to have earnings and hours that vary. Similar proportions of women and men (32% and 29% respectively) aged 15–24 years had variable earnings, compared to just over one-fifth (22%) of women and men aged 25–54 years. Just under half (48%) of all employees<sup>1</sup> without paid leave entitlements aged 15–24 years had earnings that varied from one pay period to the next.

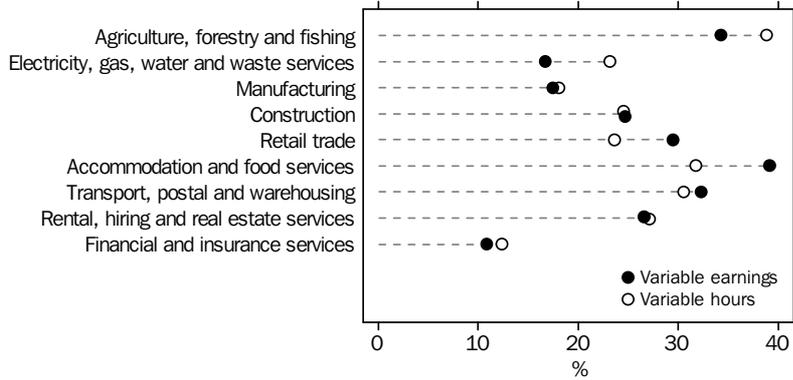
Community and personal service workers were more likely to have varying earnings and hours than any other occupation group. In this occupation almost two in five (39%) employees<sup>1</sup> had earnings that varied and almost one-third (32%) had hours that varied. Clerical and administrative workers were least likely (16%) to have varying hours while Managers were least likely (13%) to have earnings that vary from one pay period to the next.

Employees<sup>1</sup> working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry were more likely to have hours that varied weekly (39%) than any other industry. The Accommodation and food services industry had the highest proportion of employees<sup>1</sup> whose earnings varied (39%). In contrast, employees<sup>1</sup> in the Financial and insurance services industry had the lowest proportion of variable hours and earnings (12% and 11% respectively).

## WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

*Whether earnings and hours varied continued*

### 3. EMPLOYEES (a) WHOSE HOURS AND EARNINGS VARIED, by Selected industries (b)



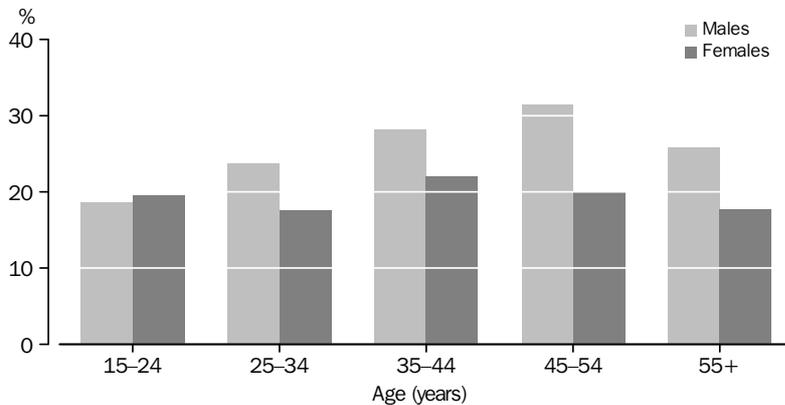
(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).  
 (b) As a proportion of all employees(a) in that industry.

*Whether required to be on call or standby*

Almost a quarter (23%) of all employees<sup>1</sup> in November 2006 were required to be on call or standby in their main job. Men were more likely to be on call or standby than women (26% compared to 20%).

The likelihood that men were required to be on call or standby increased with age, up to the age of 54 years, with almost one-third (32%) of those aged 45–54 years required to be on call or standby. In contrast, for women there was less variation across the age groups, ranging from 18% of female employees<sup>1</sup> aged 25–34 years, to 22% for those aged 35–44 years.

### 4. EMPLOYEES (a) REQUIRED TO BE ON CALL OR STANDBY IN THEIR MAIN JOB, by Age and Sex



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

Employees<sup>1</sup> on call or standby were most prominent among Managers, accounting for more than two in five (41%) employees<sup>1</sup> in this occupation group. Employees<sup>1</sup> in this occupation group comprise Chief executives, General managers and Legislators<sup>2</sup> who are typically more accountable for the operation of their organisation. Clerical and administrative workers had the lowest proportion (13%) of employees<sup>1</sup> required to be on call or standby of all major occupation groups.

## WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

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*Whether required to be on call or standby continued*

Employees<sup>1</sup> were most likely to be on call or standby in the Electricity, gas, water and waste services industry (35%), while those working in the Financial and insurance services and Education and training industries were the least likely to be on call or standby (14% each).

### END NOTES

1. Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) 2006, 1st edition* (cat. no. 1220), Canberra.

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

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	CHANGE IN EMPLOYED(a)			CHANGE IN RATE(a)	
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total				Full- time	Part- time	Total	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
<b>May 2002</b>	4 403.1	736.5	5 139.5	298.1	63.8	361.8	5 501.3	6.6	71.9	1.5	5.7	2.0	-0.5	-0.1
<b>May 2003</b>	4 441.5	771.9	5 213.4	279.1	60.7	339.7	5 553.1	6.1	71.4	0.9	4.8	1.4	-0.5	-0.5
<b>May 2004</b>	4 563.3	782.8	5 346.2	246.7	56.7	303.4	5 649.5	5.4	71.5	2.7	1.4	2.5	-0.7	0.1
<b>2005</b>														
May	4 695.8	809.8	5 505.6	222.0	58.0	279.9	5 785.5	4.8	72.1	1.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.3
August	4 714.4	810.7	5 525.2	224.1	57.2	281.3	5 806.5	4.8	72.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
November	4 715.7	809.0	5 524.7	230.8	60.7	291.5	5 816.2	5.0	72.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
<b>2006</b>														
February	4 723.7	820.2	5 543.9	227.0	63.0	290.0	5 833.9	5.0	71.9	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	4 749.9	836.7	5 586.7	218.9	58.1	276.9	5 863.6	4.7	72.0	0.6	2.0	0.8	-0.2	0.1
August	4 775.3	853.1	5 628.3	213.2	57.5	270.7	5 899.1	4.6	72.2	0.5	2.0	0.7	-0.1	0.2
November	4 794.0	871.0	5 665.1	206.9	54.9	261.8	5 926.8	4.4	72.2	0.4	2.1	0.7	-0.2	0.0
<b>2007</b>														
February	4 847.0	865.1	5 712.1	198.3	50.7	249.0	5 961.2	4.2	72.2	1.1	-0.7	0.8	-0.2	0.0
May	4 899.4	854.3	5 753.7	186.5	49.4	235.9	5 989.6	3.9	72.3	1.1	-1.3	0.7	-0.2	0.1
FEMALES														
<b>May 2002</b>	2 227.5	1 860.0	4 087.5	170.0	92.4	262.4	4 349.9	6.0	54.8	-1.5	4.5	1.1	-0.5	-0.5
<b>May 2003</b>	2 289.5	1 948.0	4 237.5	177.4	92.8	270.2	4 507.8	6.0	56.0	2.8	4.7	3.7	0.0	1.1
<b>May 2004</b>	2 338.2	1 944.4	4 282.6	160.2	94.2	254.3	4 537.0	5.6	55.5	2.1	-0.2	1.1	-0.4	-0.5
<b>2005</b>														
May	2 441.8	2 021.2	4 462.9	155.1	97.0	252.2	4 715.1	5.3	56.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	2 439.7	2 051.9	4 491.6	147.5	95.9	243.4	4 735.0	5.1	57.0	-0.1	1.5	0.6	-0.2	0.1
November	2 438.8	2 068.6	4 507.5	148.7	93.5	242.2	4 749.7	5.1	57.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>2006</b>														
February	2 461.2	2 059.9	4 521.1	148.3	94.7	243.0	4 764.1	5.1	57.0	0.9	-0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	2 495.6	2 068.2	4 563.7	142.9	96.3	239.2	4 803.0	5.0	57.3	1.4	0.4	0.9	-0.1	0.3
August	2 534.6	2 073.3	4 607.9	142.3	89.6	231.9	4 839.8	4.8	57.5	1.6	0.2	1.0	-0.2	0.2
November	2 557.8	2 074.3	4 632.1	146.6	87.5	234.2	4 866.3	4.8	57.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
<b>2007</b>														
February	2 574.6	2 081.8	4 656.4	144.5	94.4	238.9	4 895.3	4.9	57.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
May	2 598.6	2 080.0	4 678.7	140.8	95.4	236.1	4 914.8	4.8	57.7	0.9	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
PERSONS														
<b>May 2002</b>	6 630.5	2 596.5	9 227.0	468.1	156.1	624.2	9 851.3	6.3	63.2	0.4	4.8	1.6	-0.5	-0.3
<b>May 2003</b>	6 731.0	2 719.9	9 450.9	456.5	153.5	610.0	10 060.9	6.1	63.6	1.5	4.8	2.4	-0.3	0.4
<b>May 2004</b>	6 901.6	2 727.2	9 628.8	406.9	150.8	557.7	10 186.5	5.5	63.3	2.5	0.3	1.9	-0.6	-0.2
<b>2005</b>														
May	7 137.6	2 830.9	9 968.5	377.1	155.0	532.1	10 500.6	5.1	64.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	-0.1	0.3
August	7 154.1	2 862.7	10 016.8	371.5	153.2	524.7	10 541.5	5.0	64.5	0.2	1.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
November	7 154.5	2 877.7	10 032.2	379.5	154.2	533.7	10 565.9	5.1	64.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.1
<b>2006</b>														
February	7 184.9	2 880.1	10 065.0	375.3	157.7	533.0	10 598.0	5.0	64.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	7 245.5	2 904.9	10 150.4	361.8	154.4	516.1	10 666.5	4.8	64.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.2
August	7 309.9	2 926.4	10 236.3	355.5	147.1	502.6	10 738.9	4.7	64.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	-0.2	0.2
November	7 351.8	2 945.3	10 297.2	353.5	142.4	496.0	10 793.1	4.6	64.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0
<b>2007</b>														
February	7 421.6	2 947.0	10 368.5	342.9	145.1	488.0	10 856.5	4.5	64.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.1
May	7 498.1	2 934.3	10 432.4	327.3	144.8	472.1	10 904.4	4.3	64.9	1.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.0

(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					
MALES											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	5.8	*1.3	7.0	*1.7	*0.1	*1.8	8.8	*1.6	10.4	*20.2	84.5
20-24	104.7	9.6	114.3	6.3	*1.5	7.7	122.1	9.4	131.5	6.3	92.8
25-29	296.2	23.4	319.6	10.8	*0.7	11.5	331.1	14.3	345.4	3.5	95.8
30-34	440.0	21.7	461.7	7.4	*0.7	8.1	469.9	23.1	493.0	1.7	95.3
35-39	498.8	30.4	529.3	9.5	*0.4	9.9	539.2	25.6	564.8	1.8	95.5
40-44	495.9	29.8	525.7	8.3	*0.8	9.0	534.7	26.5	561.3	1.7	95.3
45-49	491.5	38.4	529.9	*4.4	*1.3	5.7	535.6	31.7	567.3	1.1	94.4
50-54	419.7	38.5	458.2	7.1	*0.7	7.8	466.0	47.9	513.9	1.7	90.7
55-59	357.4	47.6	405.0	8.1	*1.5	9.6	414.6	92.2	506.8	2.3	81.8
60-64	193.9	55.1	249.1	*3.5	*2.1	5.6	254.6	165.6	420.2	2.2	60.6
65-69	51.6	39.3	90.9	*0.5	*—	*0.5	91.4	225.3	316.6	*0.6	28.9
70 and over	19.6	23.1	42.8	*—	*0.3	*0.3	43.0	560.9	604.0	*0.7	7.1
<b>15-64</b>	<b>3 304.1</b>	<b>295.8</b>	<b>3 599.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>3 676.7</b>	<b>438.0</b>	<b>4 114.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>89.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 375.3</b>	<b>358.2</b>	<b>3 733.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>3 811.1</b>	<b>1 224.2</b>	<b>5 035.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>75.7</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	154.5	200.9	355.4	28.7	27.5	56.2	411.6	305.8	717.4	13.6	57.4
20-24	348.5	134.2	482.7	22.0	7.9	29.8	512.5	105.4	617.9	5.8	82.9
25-29	267.2	42.9	310.0	16.9	*1.9	18.8	328.8	40.7	369.5	5.7	89.0
30-34	158.9	24.4	183.3	11.3	*1.3	12.6	195.9	32.9	228.8	6.4	85.6
35-39	137.9	15.0	152.9	9.9	*1.9	11.7	164.6	32.8	197.4	7.1	83.4
40-44	122.9	16.2	139.1	7.1	*0.6	7.7	146.8	39.2	186.0	5.3	78.9
45-49	118.5	18.2	136.7	*3.8	*0.5	*4.4	141.1	43.6	184.7	*3.1	76.4
50-54	94.4	18.9	113.3	7.2	*0.9	8.1	121.3	41.3	162.6	6.6	74.6
55-59	61.6	10.1	71.7	5.2	*0.7	5.9	77.6	53.8	131.4	7.6	59.1
60-64	35.3	13.3	48.6	*2.0	*—	*2.0	50.6	59.7	110.2	*3.9	45.9
65-69	10.0	5.7	15.7	*0.6	*0.3	*0.9	16.6	70.9	87.5	*5.4	19.0
70 and over	6.2	*4.8	11.0	*—	*0.3	*0.3	11.2	249.1	260.4	*2.4	4.3
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 499.8</b>	<b>494.0</b>	<b>1 993.7</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>2 150.9</b>	<b>755.1</b>	<b>2 906.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 516.0</b>	<b>504.4</b>	<b>2 020.4</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>2 178.7</b>	<b>1 075.2</b>	<b>3 254.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	160.3	202.2	362.5	30.3	27.6	58.0	420.4	307.4	727.8	13.8	57.8
20-24	453.2	143.8	597.0	28.3	9.3	37.6	634.6	114.8	749.4	5.9	84.7
25-29	563.4	66.3	629.6	27.6	*2.7	30.3	659.9	55.0	715.0	4.6	92.3
30-34	598.9	46.1	645.0	18.7	*2.0	20.7	665.8	56.0	721.8	3.1	92.2
35-39	636.8	45.4	682.2	19.4	*2.3	21.7	703.8	58.4	762.2	3.1	92.3
40-44	618.8	45.9	664.8	15.4	*1.4	16.8	681.5	65.7	747.3	2.5	91.2
45-49	610.0	56.6	666.6	8.2	*1.9	10.1	676.7	75.2	751.9	1.5	90.0
50-54	514.1	57.3	571.4	14.3	*1.6	15.9	587.3	89.2	676.6	2.7	86.8
55-59	419.0	57.8	476.8	13.3	*2.1	15.5	492.3	146.0	638.3	3.1	77.1
60-64	229.3	68.4	297.7	5.5	*2.1	7.5	305.2	225.3	530.5	2.5	57.5
65-69	61.6	45.0	106.5	*1.1	*0.3	*1.4	108.0	296.2	404.2	*1.3	26.7
70 and over	25.8	27.9	53.7	*—	*0.5	*0.5	54.3	810.1	864.3	*1.0	6.3
<b>15-64</b>	<b>4 803.8</b>	<b>789.7</b>	<b>5 593.6</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>234.0</b>	<b>5 827.6</b>	<b>1 193.1</b>	<b>7 020.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>83.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 891.3</b>	<b>862.6</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>5 989.8</b>	<b>2 299.4</b>	<b>8 289.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>72.3</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	40.1	36.7	39.6	33.8	26.3	32.1	39.3	56.2	44.0	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	40	32	39	31	19	28	39	64	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.

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	%	%
FEMALES											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	8.7	7.9	16.7	*1.3	*0.4	*1.7	18.4	10.3	28.6	*9.3	64.1
20-24	104.1	38.9	143.0	4.8	*1.4	6.2	149.2	54.7	203.9	4.2	73.2
25-29	198.3	79.2	277.5	8.1	*3.2	11.4	288.9	110.5	399.4	3.9	72.3
30-34	180.4	151.0	331.4	8.5	5.4	13.9	345.3	169.8	515.1	4.0	67.0
35-39	195.0	211.2	406.2	5.5	4.8	10.3	416.6	162.2	578.8	2.5	72.0
40-44	203.2	213.6	416.8	8.0	6.6	14.6	431.4	130.1	561.5	3.4	76.8
45-49	246.1	199.3	445.4	6.8	*3.6	10.4	455.8	107.8	563.6	2.3	80.9
50-54	213.0	161.9	374.8	6.3	*2.5	8.8	383.7	123.7	507.4	2.3	75.6
55-59	136.2	133.2	269.3	*2.4	*1.8	*4.2	273.5	188.5	462.0	*1.5	59.2
60-64	51.4	75.8	127.2	*1.6	*1.5	*3.2	130.4	243.2	373.6	*2.4	34.9
65-69	8.5	21.1	29.6	*—	*—	*—	29.6	234.1	263.7	*—	11.2
70 and over	*2.6	11.1	13.7	*—	*—	*—	13.7	401.1	414.8	*—	3.3
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 536.4</b>	<b>1 271.9</b>	<b>2 808.3</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>2 893.0</b>	<b>1 300.9</b>	<b>4 193.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 547.5</b>	<b>1 304.2</b>	<b>2 851.6</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>2 936.3</b>	<b>1 936.1</b>	<b>4 872.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>60.3</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	70.7	284.1	354.8	22.1	29.9	52.0	406.8	259.6	666.4	12.8	61.0
20-24	222.5	164.0	386.5	17.7	8.1	25.8	412.3	104.1	516.4	6.3	79.8
25-29	172.8	54.1	226.9	6.8	*3.4	10.1	237.1	61.6	298.7	4.3	79.4
30-34	111.7	37.4	149.1	6.8	*3.0	9.8	158.9	51.8	210.7	6.2	75.4
35-39	87.9	49.2	137.1	5.4	*3.2	8.5	145.7	50.7	196.4	5.9	74.2
40-44	81.9	52.3	134.2	11.4	*3.4	14.8	149.0	45.4	194.4	9.9	76.6
45-49	92.5	48.2	140.8	8.1	*0.9	9.0	149.8	47.6	197.4	6.0	75.9
50-54	86.1	34.2	120.4	5.5	*0.9	6.5	126.8	53.9	180.8	5.1	70.2
55-59	71.0	34.6	105.6	*4.4	*2.7	7.1	112.7	68.7	181.3	6.3	62.1
60-64	33.0	26.1	59.2	*0.9	*0.5	*1.3	60.5	90.6	151.1	*2.2	40.0
65-69	8.0	14.2	22.1	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	22.8	121.8	144.7	*3.0	15.8
70 and over	*1.9	7.2	9.2	*—	*—	*—	9.2	699.0	708.1	*—	1.3
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 030.2</b>	<b>784.2</b>	<b>1 814.4</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>1 959.4</b>	<b>834.1</b>	<b>2 793.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>70.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 040.1</b>	<b>805.6</b>	<b>1 845.7</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>1 991.4</b>	<b>1 654.9</b>	<b>3 646.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>54.6</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	79.4	292.0	371.4	23.4	30.3	53.7	425.2	269.9	695.1	12.6	61.2
20-24	326.6	202.8	529.5	22.5	9.5	32.0	561.5	158.8	720.3	5.7	78.0
25-29	371.1	133.4	504.5	14.9	6.6	21.5	525.9	172.1	698.1	4.1	75.3
30-34	292.1	188.3	480.4	15.3	8.5	23.8	504.2	221.6	725.8	4.7	69.5
35-39	283.0	260.4	543.4	10.9	8.0	18.9	562.2	212.9	775.1	3.4	72.5
40-44	285.1	265.9	550.9	19.4	10.0	29.4	580.3	175.5	755.9	5.1	76.8
45-49	338.6	247.5	586.2	14.9	*4.5	19.4	605.5	155.5	761.0	3.2	79.6
50-54	299.1	196.1	495.2	11.8	*3.5	15.3	510.5	177.7	688.2	3.0	74.2
55-59	207.2	167.8	374.9	6.8	*4.5	11.3	386.2	257.2	643.4	2.9	60.0
60-64	84.5	101.9	186.4	*2.5	*2.0	*4.5	190.9	333.8	524.7	*2.4	36.4
65-69	16.4	35.3	51.8	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	52.4	355.9	408.4	*1.3	12.8
70 and over	*4.5	18.3	22.8	*—	*—	*—	22.8	1 100.0	1 122.9	*—	2.0
<b>15-64</b>	<b>2 566.7</b>	<b>2 056.1</b>	<b>4 622.8</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>229.7</b>	<b>4 852.5</b>	<b>2 135.0</b>	<b>6 987.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>69.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 587.6</b>	<b>2 109.8</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>4 927.8</b>	<b>3 590.9</b>	<b>8 518.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	38.8	38.5	38.6	34.2	30.5	32.8	38.4	55.1	45.4	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	38	39	39	33	27	31	38	59	44	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
PERSONS											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	14.5	9.2	23.7	*3.0	*0.5	*3.5	27.2	11.9	39.1	*12.8	69.5
20-24	208.8	48.5	257.3	11.1	*2.8	14.0	271.3	64.1	335.4	5.1	80.9
25-29	494.5	102.6	597.1	18.9	*3.9	22.9	620.0	124.8	744.8	3.7	83.2
30-34	620.4	172.6	793.1	15.9	6.1	22.0	815.1	193.0	1 008.1	2.7	80.9
35-39	693.9	241.6	935.5	15.0	5.2	20.3	955.8	187.8	1 143.5	2.1	83.6
40-44	699.1	243.3	942.4	16.2	7.4	23.6	966.1	156.6	1 122.7	2.4	86.0
45-49	737.6	237.7	975.3	11.2	4.9	16.1	991.4	139.5	1 130.9	1.6	87.7
50-54	632.7	200.3	833.0	13.5	*3.2	16.7	849.7	171.6	1 021.3	2.0	83.2
55-59	493.6	180.8	674.4	10.5	*3.3	13.8	688.2	280.7	968.9	2.0	71.0
60-64	245.4	131.0	376.3	5.1	*3.6	8.7	385.0	408.8	793.8	2.3	48.5
65-69	60.0	60.5	120.5	*0.5	*—	*0.5	121.0	459.3	580.3	*0.4	20.8
70 and over	22.2	34.2	56.4	*—	*0.3	*0.3	56.7	962.0	1 018.7	*0.5	5.6
<b>15-64</b>	<b>4 840.5</b>	<b>1 567.7</b>	<b>6 408.2</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>6 569.7</b>	<b>1 738.9</b>	<b>8 308.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 922.7</b>	<b>1 662.4</b>	<b>6 585.1</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>6 747.4</b>	<b>3 160.2</b>	<b>9 907.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	225.1	485.0	710.2	50.8	57.4	108.2	818.4	565.4	1 383.8	13.2	59.1
20-24	571.0	298.1	869.1	39.7	16.0	55.7	924.8	209.5	1 134.3	6.0	81.5
25-29	440.0	97.0	537.0	23.6	5.3	28.9	565.9	102.3	668.2	5.1	84.7
30-34	270.6	61.8	332.4	18.1	*4.3	22.5	354.8	84.7	439.5	6.3	80.7
35-39	225.9	64.1	290.0	15.2	5.0	20.3	310.3	83.5	393.8	6.5	78.8
40-44	204.8	68.5	273.3	18.5	*4.0	22.5	295.8	84.7	380.4	7.6	77.7
45-49	211.1	66.4	277.5	11.9	*1.5	13.4	290.8	91.2	382.0	4.6	76.1
50-54	180.5	53.1	233.6	12.7	*1.8	14.5	248.2	95.3	343.4	5.9	72.3
55-59	132.6	44.7	177.3	9.6	*3.4	13.0	190.3	122.5	312.8	6.8	60.8
60-64	68.4	39.4	107.8	*2.9	*0.5	*3.3	111.1	150.3	261.4	*3.0	42.5
65-69	18.0	19.8	37.8	*0.9	*0.7	*1.6	39.4	192.8	232.2	*4.0	17.0
70 and over	8.1	12.0	20.1	*—	*0.3	*0.3	20.4	948.1	968.5	*1.3	2.1
<b>15-64</b>	<b>2 530.0</b>	<b>1 278.2</b>	<b>3 808.2</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>302.2</b>	<b>4 110.4</b>	<b>1 589.2</b>	<b>5 699.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>72.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 556.1</b>	<b>1 310.0</b>	<b>3 866.1</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>304.1</b>	<b>4 170.2</b>	<b>2 730.1</b>	<b>6 900.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>60.4</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	239.7	494.2	733.9	53.7	57.9	111.7	845.6	577.3	1 422.9	13.2	59.4
20-24	779.8	346.6	1 126.5	50.8	18.8	69.6	1 196.1	273.6	1 469.7	5.8	81.4
25-29	934.5	199.6	1 134.1	42.6	9.2	51.8	1 185.9	227.2	1 413.1	4.4	83.9
30-34	891.0	234.4	1 125.5	34.0	10.5	44.5	1 169.9	277.7	1 447.6	3.8	80.8
35-39	919.7	305.8	1 225.5	30.3	10.3	40.5	1 266.0	271.2	1 537.3	3.2	82.4
40-44	903.9	311.8	1 215.7	34.8	11.4	46.1	1 261.9	241.3	1 503.1	3.7	83.9
45-49	948.7	304.1	1 252.7	23.1	6.4	29.5	1 282.2	230.7	1 512.9	2.3	84.8
50-54	813.2	253.4	1 066.7	26.2	5.0	31.2	1 097.8	266.9	1 364.7	2.8	80.4
55-59	626.2	225.5	851.7	20.1	6.7	26.8	878.5	403.1	1 281.6	3.0	68.5
60-64	313.7	170.4	484.1	8.0	*4.1	12.0	496.1	559.1	1 055.2	2.4	47.0
65-69	78.0	80.3	158.3	*1.4	*0.7	*2.1	160.4	652.1	812.5	*1.3	19.7
70 and over	30.4	46.2	76.6	*—	*0.5	*0.5	77.1	1 910.1	1 987.2	*0.7	3.9
<b>15-64</b>	<b>7 370.5</b>	<b>2 845.9</b>	<b>10 216.3</b>	<b>323.5</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>10 680.1</b>	<b>3 328.1</b>	<b>14 008.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 478.9</b>	<b>2 972.4</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>466.4</b>	<b>10 917.6</b>	<b>5 890.3</b>	<b>16 807.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	39.7	38.0	39.2	34.0	28.9	32.4	38.9	55.5	44.7	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	39	38	39	32	23	30	39	61	43	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>											
<b>Sydney</b>											
Males	1 032.4	177.9	1 210.3	39.5	13.2	52.6	1 262.9	464.8	1 727.7	4.2	73.1
Females	583.1	392.5	975.6	33.1	19.2	52.3	1 027.9	761.1	1 789.0	5.1	57.5
Persons	1 615.5	570.4	2 185.9	72.6	32.4	104.9	2 290.8	1 225.9	3 516.7	4.6	65.1
<b>Balance of New South Wales</b>											
Males	544.8	94.3	639.1	26.0	6.1	32.1	671.2	340.6	1 011.8	4.8	66.3
Females	255.4	271.0	526.4	19.9	13.4	33.3	559.7	473.7	1 033.3	5.9	54.2
Persons	800.2	365.3	1 165.5	45.9	19.5	65.3	1 230.9	814.3	2 045.1	5.3	60.2
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 577.2	272.2	1 849.4	65.4	19.2	84.7	1 934.1	805.3	2 739.5	4.4	70.6
Females	838.4	663.6	1 502.0	53.0	32.6	85.6	1 587.6	1 234.8	2 822.4	5.4	56.2
Persons	2 415.7	935.7	3 351.4	118.4	51.8	170.3	3 521.7	2 040.1	5 561.8	4.8	63.3
<b>VICTORIA</b>											
<b>Melbourne</b>											
Males	882.0	163.2	1 045.1	34.9	9.1	44.0	1 089.1	399.7	1 488.9	4.0	73.2
Females	486.9	375.8	862.7	26.0	18.7	44.7	907.4	652.1	1 559.5	4.9	58.2
Persons	1 368.9	538.9	1 907.8	60.8	27.9	88.7	1 996.5	1 051.8	3 048.4	4.4	65.5
<b>Balance of Victoria</b>											
Males	321.8	58.5	380.3	14.6	*4.9	19.5	399.8	160.1	559.9	4.9	71.4
Females	148.7	153.9	302.6	12.1	7.7	19.8	322.4	256.0	578.4	6.2	55.7
Persons	470.5	212.4	682.9	26.8	12.6	39.3	722.3	416.1	1 138.4	5.4	63.4
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 203.8	221.7	1 425.5	49.5	14.0	63.5	1 489.0	559.8	2 048.8	4.3	72.7
Females	635.6	529.6	1 165.3	38.1	26.4	64.5	1 229.8	908.1	2 137.9	5.2	57.5
Persons	1 839.4	751.3	2 590.8	87.6	40.4	128.0	2 718.8	1 468.0	4 186.7	4.7	64.9
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>											
<b>Brisbane</b>											
Males	461.1	81.2	542.3	14.0	*3.1	17.1	559.4	179.1	738.5	3.1	75.8
Females	263.8	189.1	452.9	13.9	5.1	19.0	471.9	294.5	766.4	4.0	61.6
Persons	724.9	270.3	995.2	27.9	8.2	36.1	1 031.3	473.6	1 504.9	3.5	68.5
<b>Balance of Queensland</b>											
Males	545.9	83.1	629.0	14.8	4.4	19.2	648.2	244.5	892.7	3.0	72.6
Females	280.1	223.1	503.2	13.3	6.1	19.4	522.6	367.2	889.8	3.7	58.7
Persons	826.0	306.2	1 132.2	28.1	10.5	38.6	1 170.8	611.7	1 782.5	3.3	65.7
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 007.0	164.3	1 171.3	28.8	7.5	36.3	1 207.6	423.6	1 631.2	3.0	74.0
Females	544.0	412.1	956.1	27.2	11.2	38.4	994.5	661.7	1 656.2	3.9	60.0
Persons	1 550.9	576.4	2 127.3	56.0	18.7	74.7	2 202.1	1 085.3	3 287.4	3.4	67.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>											
<b>Adelaide</b>											
Males	244.7	55.0	299.6	14.1	3.4	17.5	317.1	143.2	460.3	5.5	68.9
Females	131.0	125.3	256.3	8.1	4.1	12.2	268.5	219.0	487.5	4.5	55.1
Persons	375.6	180.3	556.0	22.2	7.5	29.7	585.7	362.2	947.9	5.1	61.8
<b>Balance of South Australia</b>											
Males	97.3	15.6	112.9	3.7	*0.6	4.3	117.2	52.2	169.4	3.7	69.2
Females	43.0	45.0	88.1	*2.1	*1.1	3.2	91.3	72.7	164.0	3.5	55.7
Persons	140.3	60.7	201.0	5.8	*1.7	7.5	208.5	124.9	333.4	3.6	62.5
<b>Total</b>											
Males	341.9	70.6	412.5	17.8	4.0	21.8	434.3	195.4	629.7	5.0	69.0
Females	174.0	170.4	344.4	10.2	5.2	15.4	359.8	291.7	651.5	4.3	55.2
Persons	515.9	241.0	756.9	28.0	9.3	37.2	794.2	487.1	1 281.3	4.7	62.0
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>											
<b>Perth</b>											
Males	377.6	69.9	447.5	8.8	3.9	12.7	460.2	150.7	610.9	2.8	75.3
Females	195.2	173.1	368.3	6.7	5.5	12.2	380.5	249.9	630.4	3.2	60.4
Persons	572.8	243.0	815.8	15.5	9.4	24.9	840.7	400.6	1 241.3	3.0	67.7
<b>Balance of Western Australia</b>											
Males	148.1	18.1	166.2	4.0	*0.6	4.6	170.8	55.1	225.9	2.7	75.6
Females	58.3	63.3	121.6	3.2	*2.8	6.0	127.6	81.2	208.7	4.7	61.1
Persons	206.4	81.4	287.8	7.2	3.4	10.6	298.4	136.3	434.7	3.6	68.7
<b>Total</b>											
Males	525.7	88.0	613.7	12.8	4.5	17.3	631.1	205.8	836.9	2.7	75.4
Females	253.5	236.3	489.9	9.8	8.3	18.2	508.0	331.1	839.1	3.6	60.5
Persons	779.2	324.4	1 103.6	22.6	12.8	35.5	1 139.1	536.9	1 676.0	3.1	68.0
<b>TASMANIA</b>											
<b>Hobart</b>											
Males	43.7	8.4	52.1	*1.6	*0.9	2.5	54.6	26.1	80.7	4.7	67.6
Females	23.9	23.2	47.0	*0.7	*0.5	*1.2	48.2	38.5	86.6	*2.4	55.6
Persons	67.6	31.5	99.1	2.3	*1.4	3.7	102.8	64.6	167.4	3.6	61.4
<b>Balance of Tasmania</b>											
Males	59.6	13.8	73.4	2.3	*0.4	2.7	76.1	36.5	112.6	3.6	67.6
Females	27.0	28.8	55.8	1.8	*1.0	2.8	58.6	57.1	115.7	4.7	50.7
Persons	86.6	42.7	129.3	4.1	*1.4	5.5	134.8	93.6	228.4	4.1	59.0
<b>Total</b>											
Males	103.3	22.2	125.5	3.9	*1.3	5.3	130.7	62.6	193.4	4.0	67.6
Females	50.9	52.0	102.9	2.5	*1.5	4.0	106.8	95.6	202.4	3.7	52.8
Persons	154.1	74.2	228.3	6.4	2.8	9.2	237.6	158.2	395.8	3.9	60.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
<b>Total</b>											
Males	50.0	7.8	57.8	*2.0	*1.8	3.8	61.6	18.8	80.4	6.2	76.6
Females	33.1	14.2	47.4	*0.7	*1.3	*2.0	49.4	24.1	73.5	*4.1	67.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
<b>Total</b>											
Males	82.4	15.7	98.1	2.0	*1.3	3.3	101.4	28.0	129.4	3.2	78.4
Females	58.0	31.5	89.5	*1.1	*1.2	2.3	91.8	43.8	135.7	2.5	67.7
<b>Persons</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>265.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>
AUSTRALIA											
<b>State capital cities</b>											
Males	3 041.4	555.6	3 597.0	112.8	33.6	146.4	3 743.4	1 363.6	5 107.0	3.9	73.3
Females	1 683.9	1 278.9	2 962.8	88.4	53.2	141.6	3 104.4	2 215.1	5 319.5	4.6	58.4
<b>Persons</b>	<b>4 725.3</b>	<b>1 834.5</b>	<b>6 559.8</b>	<b>201.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>288.0</b>	<b>6 847.8</b>	<b>3 578.7</b>	<b>10 426.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>
<b>Balance of Australia(a)</b>											
Males	1 849.8	307.0	2 156.9	69.4	20.1	89.5	2 246.4	935.8	3 182.2	4.0	70.6
Females	903.7	830.8	1 734.6	54.3	34.5	88.8	1 823.4	1 375.8	3 199.2	4.9	57.0
<b>Persons</b>	<b>2 753.6</b>	<b>1 137.9</b>	<b>3 891.4</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>178.3</b>	<b>4 069.8</b>	<b>2 311.6</b>	<b>6 381.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>
<b>Total</b>											
Males	4 891.3	862.6	5 753.8	182.2	53.7	236.0	5 989.8	2 299.4	8 289.2	3.9	72.3
Females	2 587.6	2 109.8	4 697.4	142.7	87.7	230.4	4 927.8	3 590.9	8 518.7	4.7	57.8
<b>Persons</b>	<b>7 478.9</b>	<b>2 972.4</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>466.4</b>	<b>10 917.6</b>	<b>5 890.3</b>	<b>16 807.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>

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

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000						
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
<b>Males</b>													
15-19	155.3	42.4	197.8	25.3	14.7	*2.1	27.4	225.2	25.7	250.9	12.2	89.8	10.1
20-24	436.2	54.9	491.2	26.5	6.0	*3.0	29.5	520.7	38.9	559.6	5.7	93.0	4.7
Total	591.6	97.4	688.9	51.8	20.7	5.1	56.9	745.9	64.6	810.5	7.6	92.0	6.4
<b>Females</b>													
15-19	73.7	52.6	126.3	18.7	12.8	*3.0	21.6	147.9	26.4	174.3	14.6	84.9	10.7
20-24	314.9	97.9	412.8	19.3	8.6	*3.2	22.5	435.3	86.1	521.4	5.2	83.5	3.7
Total	388.6	150.5	539.1	37.9	21.4	6.2	44.1	583.2	112.5	695.7	7.6	83.8	5.5
<b>Persons</b>													
15-19	229.0	95.0	324.1	44.0	27.5	5.1	49.1	373.1	52.1	425.2	13.2	87.7	10.3
20-24	751.2	152.8	904.0	45.7	14.5	6.2	51.9	955.9	125.1	1 081.0	5.4	88.4	4.2
Total	980.2	247.9	1 228.0	89.7	42.1	11.3	101.0	1 329.1	177.1	1 506.2	7.6	88.2	6.0
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
<b>Males</b>													
15-19	*4.9	159.8	164.7	5.0	*3.6	25.5	30.5	195.2	281.7	476.9	15.6	40.9	1.0
20-24	17.0	88.9	105.8	*1.8	*0.3	6.3	8.1	113.9	75.9	189.9	7.1	60.0	*1.0
Total	21.9	248.6	270.5	6.8	*4.0	31.8	38.6	309.1	357.6	666.7	12.5	46.4	1.0
<b>Females</b>													
15-19	5.7	239.4	245.1	4.8	*3.4	27.3	32.1	277.2	243.5	520.7	11.6	53.2	0.9
20-24	11.7	105.0	116.7	*3.2	*1.7	6.3	9.5	126.2	72.6	198.9	7.6	63.5	*1.6
Total	17.4	344.4	361.8	8.0	5.2	33.6	41.6	403.4	316.2	719.6	10.3	56.1	1.1
<b>Persons</b>													
15-19	10.7	399.2	409.8	9.7	7.1	52.9	62.6	472.4	525.2	997.6	13.2	47.4	1.0
20-24	28.7	193.8	222.5	5.1	*2.0	12.6	17.7	240.2	148.6	388.7	7.4	61.8	1.3
Total	39.3	593.0	632.3	14.8	9.1	65.5	80.2	712.6	673.8	1 386.3	11.3	51.4	1.1
TOTAL													
<b>Males</b>													
15-19	160.3	202.2	362.5	30.3	18.3	27.6	58.0	420.4	307.4	727.8	13.8	57.8	4.2
20-24	453.2	143.8	597.0	28.3	6.3	9.3	37.6	634.6	114.8	749.4	5.9	84.7	3.8
Total	613.5	346.0	959.5	58.6	24.6	37.0	95.5	1 055.0	422.2	1 477.2	9.1	71.4	4.0
<b>Females</b>													
15-19	79.4	292.0	371.4	23.4	16.3	30.3	53.7	425.2	269.9	695.1	12.6	61.2	3.4
20-24	326.6	202.8	529.5	22.5	10.3	9.5	32.0	561.5	158.8	720.3	5.7	78.0	3.1
Total	406.0	494.9	900.9	45.9	26.6	39.8	85.7	986.6	428.7	1 415.3	8.7	69.7	3.2
<b>Persons</b>													
15-19	239.7	494.2	733.9	53.7	34.6	57.9	111.7	845.6	577.3	1 422.9	13.2	59.4	3.8
20-24	779.8	346.6	1 126.5	50.8	16.6	18.8	69.6	1 196.1	273.6	1 469.7	5.8	81.4	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 019.5</b>	<b>840.9</b>	<b>1 860.3</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>2 041.6</b>	<b>850.9</b>	<b>2 892.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000					
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5 503.0</b>	<b>7 767.4</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>8 093.1</b>	<b>3 696.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>68.6</b>
<b>Born overseas</b>	<b>1 970.8</b>	<b>2 678.6</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>2 819.2</b>	<b>1 916.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>
Oceania and Antarctica	299.2	379.2	21.0	400.2	121.1	5.2	76.8
New Zealand	233.6	297.0	13.5	310.5	86.2	4.3	78.3
North-West Europe	585.2	801.2	26.3	827.5	612.4	3.2	57.5
United Kingdom and Ireland	490.4	661.6	20.3	681.8	454.9	3.0	60.0
Germany	32.2	48.9	*2.3	51.1	65.6	*4.4	43.8
Netherlands	28.4	39.1	*1.5	40.6	47.5	*3.7	46.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	234.4	320.0	14.5	334.5	480.1	4.3	41.1
Italy	46.2	64.2	*2.2	66.5	146.4	*3.3	31.2
Greece	22.3	31.6	*0.9	32.5	91.1	*2.6	26.3
North Africa and the Middle East	86.9	130.9	14.3	145.2	137.7	9.8	51.3
Lebanon	25.8	39.2	*3.5	42.7	43.7	*8.1	49.4
South-East Asia	271.4	351.5	22.6	374.0	181.7	6.0	67.3
Viet Nam	73.8	90.8	7.8	98.6	56.6	7.9	63.5
Malaysia	53.3	67.7	*3.6	71.3	38.1	*5.1	65.1
Philippines	69.9	89.1	*4.2	93.3	35.4	*4.5	72.5
North-East Asia	158.6	233.5	16.1	249.6	189.0	6.4	56.9
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	87.7	132.7	12.6	145.4	105.1	8.7	58.0
Southern and Central Asia	146.3	204.6	14.3	218.9	86.7	6.6	71.6
India	85.7	119.6	8.2	127.8	50.9	6.4	71.5
Americas	96.9	135.9	5.7	141.6	54.3	4.0	72.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	91.8	121.8	5.9	127.7	53.2	4.6	70.6
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
<b>Arrived 1986–1995</b>							
Oceania and Antarctica	78.1	96.8	7.5	104.3	25.7	7.2	80.3
North-West Europe	88.0	126.4	5.2	131.5	32.2	3.9	80.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	44.8	61.4	*3.5	64.9	26.1	*5.4	71.3
North Africa and the Middle East	20.7	33.3	*3.1	36.4	32.4	*8.6	52.9
South-East Asia	98.3	120.3	8.0	128.3	49.1	6.2	72.3
North-East Asia	71.1	91.0	*3.4	94.4	40.0	*3.6	70.2
Southern and Central Asia	37.6	46.8	*2.6	49.3	19.8	*5.2	71.3
Americas	29.8	40.0	*0.5	40.5	11.9	*1.3	77.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.6	24.9	*0.5	25.4	11.9	*1.9	68.1
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>487.0</i>	<i>640.9</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>675.1</i>	<i>249.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>73.0</i>
<b>Arrived 1996–2005</b>							
Oceania and Antarctica	113.1	143.1	7.9	151.1	42.8	5.3	77.9
North-West Europe	125.6	156.6	6.3	162.9	51.6	3.9	75.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	32.8	42.9	*3.9	46.9	23.6	*8.4	66.5
North Africa and the Middle East	30.3	45.4	8.6	54.0	45.6	15.9	54.2
South-East Asia	71.3	102.6	8.3	110.9	69.7	7.5	61.4
North-East Asia	66.4	112.5	10.5	123.0	119.6	8.6	50.7
Southern and Central Asia	82.4	119.7	11.1	130.9	43.1	8.5	75.2
Americas	28.4	43.3	*2.6	45.9	14.4	*5.6	76.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.3	55.3	*4.3	59.6	19.5	*7.2	75.3
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>591.5</i>	<i>821.5</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>885.2</i>	<i>430.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>67.3</i>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Relationship in household</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 641.3	74.0	3 715.3	1 169.9	4 885.2	2.0	76.1
Lone parent	93.7	7.4	101.1	46.7	147.8	7.3	68.4
Dependent student	210.4	29.0	239.5	257.8	497.3	12.1	48.2
Non-dependent child	653.8	58.1	711.9	107.0	818.8	8.2	86.9
Other related individual	101.5	9.7	111.2	60.9	172.1	8.7	64.6
<i>Total</i>	4 700.7	178.2	4 879.0	1 642.2	6 521.2	3.7	74.8
Non-family member							
Person living alone	534.7	26.0	560.8	341.2	902.0	4.6	62.2
Not living alone	326.4	19.5	345.9	104.9	450.8	5.6	76.7
<i>Total</i>	861.1	45.5	906.6	446.2	1 352.8	5.0	67.0
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 561.8	223.7	5 785.6	2 088.4	7 874.0	3.9	73.5
Relationship not determined(a)	192.0	12.2	204.2	211.0	415.2	6.0	49.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>5 989.8</b>	<b>2 299.4</b>	<b>8 289.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>72.3</b>
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 758.2	81.0	2 839.3	1 854.7	4 694.0	2.9	60.5
Lone parent	374.6	39.7	414.2	315.7	730.0	9.6	56.7
Dependent student	277.9	30.9	308.8	230.9	539.7	10.0	57.2
Non-dependent child	403.9	32.0	435.9	71.0	506.9	7.3	86.0
Other related individual	91.0	5.1	96.1	124.8	220.8	5.3	43.5
<i>Total</i>	3 905.6	188.7	4 094.2	2 597.2	6 691.4	4.6	61.2
Non-family member							
Person living alone	408.2	18.1	426.4	618.0	1 044.4	4.3	40.8
Not living alone	211.8	13.0	224.8	83.2	308.0	5.8	73.0
<i>Total</i>	620.0	31.1	651.2	701.2	1 352.4	4.8	48.1
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 525.6	219.8	4 745.4	3 298.4	8 043.8	4.6	59.0
Relationship not determined(a)	171.8	10.6	182.4	292.5	474.9	5.8	38.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>4 927.8</b>	<b>3 590.9</b>	<b>8 518.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 399.5	155.1	6 554.5	3 024.6	9 579.2	2.4	68.4
Lone parent	468.3	47.0	515.3	362.4	877.7	9.1	58.7
Dependent student	488.3	59.9	548.2	488.8	1 037.0	10.9	52.9
Non-dependent child	1 057.7	90.1	1 147.8	178.0	1 325.8	7.8	86.6
Other related individual	192.5	14.8	207.3	185.7	393.0	7.1	52.7
<i>Total</i>	8 606.3	366.9	8 973.2	4 239.5	13 212.6	4.1	67.9
Non-family member							
Person living alone	943.0	44.2	987.1	959.2	1 946.3	4.5	50.7
Not living alone	538.2	32.5	570.7	188.1	758.8	5.7	75.2
<i>Total</i>	1 481.1	76.6	1 557.8	1 147.4	2 705.2	4.9	57.6
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	10 087.4	443.5	10 531.0	5 386.8	15 917.8	4.2	66.2
Relationship not determined(a)	363.8	22.8	386.6	503.5	890.1	5.9	43.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>	<b>466.4</b>	<b>10 917.6</b>	<b>5 890.3</b>	<b>16 807.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
<b>ALL FAMILIES</b>	<b>3 512.8</b>	<b>958.4</b>	<b>1 287.4</b>	<b>3 063.7</b>	<b>1 047.4</b>	<b>1 647.5</b>	<b>5 758.6</b>
<b>Couple family</b>	3 025.5	687.5	1 065.3	2 692.8	733.3	1 352.3	4 778.4
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	71.5	30.6	40.3	62.2	30.2	50.1	142.5
Husband employed, wife unemployed	24.3	15.6	19.6	20.0	14.7	24.7	59.5
Husband unemployed, wife employed	21.5	6.6	6.6	18.6	6.9	9.1	34.6
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	7.6	*1.2	*3.8	6.7	*1.3	*4.6	12.6
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	9.9	5.7	9.0	9.2	6.0	9.4	24.6
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 954.0	656.9	1 025.0	2 630.7	703.1	1 302.1	4 635.9
Husband employed, wife employed	1 550.9	434.9	614.6	1 304.2	473.2	823.0	2 600.4
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	361.1	182.4	353.7	314.9	179.4	402.9	897.2
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	143.7	12.7	20.6	128.7	19.3	29.0	177.0
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	898.3	26.9	36.0	882.9	31.1	47.2	961.3
<b>One-parent family</b>	389.5	270.9	222.1	273.1	314.1	295.2	882.5
Parent unemployed	12.7	20.4	14.2	5.4	23.5	18.4	47.3
Male parent unemployed	*3.0	*2.1	*2.3	*1.7	*3.4	*2.3	7.5
Female parent unemployed	9.7	18.3	11.9	*3.7	20.1	16.1	39.8
Parent employed	201.4	159.3	110.4	117.0	193.4	160.7	471.1
Male parent employed	52.3	25.2	16.2	34.4	36.6	22.6	93.6
Female parent employed	149.2	134.1	94.2	82.6	156.8	138.1	377.5
Parent not in the labour force	175.4	91.2	97.5	150.7	97.1	116.2	364.1
Male parent not in the labour force	29.4	10.8	6.5	26.7	12.0	8.0	46.7
Female parent not in the labour force	146.0	80.4	91.1	124.1	85.1	108.2	317.4
<b>Other family</b>	97.8	..	..	97.8	..	..	97.8
Family reference person unemployed	*2.7	..	..	*2.7	..	..	*2.7
Family reference person employed	59.4	..	..	59.4	..	..	59.4
Family reference person not in the labour force	35.6	..	..	35.6	..	..	35.6

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

.. not applicable

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

(b) Includes same sex couples.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (b)		PARTICIPATION RATE (c)			EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT			
	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Males	Females	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>10 492.3</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>9 957.3</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>535.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Canada	2005	17 342.5	2005	72.8	61.8	67.2	2005	16 169.7	2005	1 172.8	6.8
France	2004	27 447.4	2004	62.0	49.2	55.4	2004	24 720.2	2004	2 727.2	9.9
Greece	2003	4 506.9	2003	60.8	38.0	49.0	2003	4 103.9	2003	403.0	8.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2005	3 586.3	2004	71.7	51.8	68.1	2005	3 385.5	2005	200.7	5.6
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	84.6	51.5	67.9	2002	91 647.2	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2003	24 229.0	2003	62.3	37.1	49.2	2003	22 133.0	2003	2 096.0	8.7
Japan	2004	66 410.0	2004	73.4	48.2	60.4	2005	63 560.0	2004	3 130.0	4.7
Korea (Republic of)	2004	23 417.2	2004	75.0	49.9	62.1	2004	22 557.0	2004	860.0	3.7
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2005	10 547.5	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2005	2 152.1	2005	73.9	60.1	66.8	2005	2 072.9	2005	79.3	3.7
Singapore	2003	2 152.0	2000	81.1	55.5	68.6	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4
Sweden	2005	4 533.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2004	4 213.0	2004	246.0	5.5
United Kingdom	2004	29 369.4	2004	70.1	55.7	62.6	2004	28 008.4	2004	1 361.0	4.6
United States of America	2005	149 320.0	2005	73.3	59.3	66.0	2005	141 729.0	2005	7 591.0	5.1

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

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

	2002		2003		2004		2005			2006			2007	
	May	May	May	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May		
PERSONS ('000)														
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	426.4	368.4	364.7	364.7	360.2	355.0	352.3	353.1	356.8	358.7	357.0	352.8		
Mining	80.7	87.7	103.0	117.0	125.4	128.8	129.8	131.9	135.7	137.0	135.5	134.0		
Manufacturing	1 095.2	1 096.2	1 088.8	1 065.9	1 063.7	1 067.5	1 068.7	1 062.0	1 053.6	1 057.5	1 065.7	1 076.6		
Electricity, gas and water supply	65.2	77.7	73.3	80.1	83.0	86.7	89.2	87.9	85.2	84.2	85.2	87.7		
Construction	700.5	748.5	791.7	856.2	861.3	868.3	877.9	892.6	915.6	934.7	948.1	952.2		
Wholesale trade	435.2	447.7	446.6	434.8	428.8	427.2	436.4	454.7	471.0	472.3	466.0	460.0		
Retail trade	1 388.4	1 456.2	1 427.6	1 525.3	1 516.5	1 498.4	1 490.1	1 492.8	1 498.2	1 495.7	1 488.2	1 481.6		
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	456.5	463.0	477.6	504.4	498.4	485.4	473.9	470.4	477.0	495.2	515.9	535.9		
Transport and storage	400.4	418.9	437.6	454.8	455.4	459.2	464.8	465.9	464.3	466.5	472.7	480.1		
Communication services	166.6	175.3	173.8	185.1	185.4	184.1	182.2	181.0	181.5	184.2	188.4	192.6		
Finance and insurance	340.9	347.1	346.7	372.4	374.2	372.1	372.2	376.7	386.1	394.6	401.1	406.4		
Property and business services	1 056.8	1 103.8	1 102.5	1 160.7	1 181.0	1 195.1	1 204.3	1 213.0	1 221.4	1 231.0	1 240.1	1 246.9		
Government administration and defence	404.2	441.9	451.0	459.4	458.6	455.5	463.7	480.1	491.8	489.3	482.7	477.0		
Education	650.4	683.5	689.7	682.0	705.3	725.5	726.2	713.6	703.4	710.4	727.2	744.7		
Health and community services	926.8	926.3	979.5	1 005.3	1 015.8	1 033.1	1 054.5	1 071.2	1 076.8	1 075.3	1 078.1	1 085.3		
Cultural and recreational services	245.7	233.7	241.9	275.8	276.9	274.4	270.6	269.2	272.2	277.9	285.0	292.1		
Personal and other services	361.6	378.5	382.9	386.5	392.2	397.5	398.3	397.4	397.3	398.5	399.3	399.3		
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (a) (%)														
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.0	-13.6	-1.0	-0.3	-1.2	-1.4	-0.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.2		
Mining	3.9	8.6	17.5	9.2	7.2	2.8	0.7	1.6	2.9	0.9	-1.1	-1.1		
Manufacturing	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.2	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0		
Electricity, gas and water supply	-3.4	19.1	-5.7	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.9	-1.4	-3.1	-1.2	1.3	3.0		
Construction	7.0	6.9	5.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.4		
Wholesale trade	3.6	2.9	-0.3	-1.4	-1.4	-0.4	2.2	4.2	3.6	0.3	-1.3	-1.3		
Retail trade	3.9	4.9	-2.0	1.1	-0.6	-1.2	-0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4		
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	-0.6	1.4	3.2	-0.1	-1.2	-2.6	-2.4	-0.7	1.4	3.8	4.2	3.9		
Transport and storage	-5.0	4.6	4.5	-0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.3	1.6		
Communication services	-7.5	5.3	-0.9	1.4	0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	0.2	1.5	2.3	2.2		
Finance and insurance	-1.4	1.8	-0.1	2.5	0.5	-0.5	0.0	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.3		
Property and business services	-0.8	4.4	-0.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5		
Government administration and defence	6.2	9.3	2.0	1.1	-0.2	-0.7	1.8	3.6	2.4	-0.5	-1.3	-1.2		
Education	3.5	5.1	0.9	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.1	-1.7	-1.4	1.0	2.4	2.4		
Health and community services	3.4	-0.1	5.7	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.6	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.7		
Cultural and recreational services	11.3	-4.9	3.5	3.3	0.4	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.5		
Personal and other services	1.8	4.7	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0		

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>7 478.9</b>	<b>2 972.4</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)</b>	256.5	87.5	236.4	107.6	344.0
Agriculture	220.6	77.8	200.3	98.1	298.4
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	17.6	5.0	16.9	5.7	22.6
Forestry and logging	9.5	*1.2	9.4	*1.2	10.7
Commercial fishing	8.1	*3.2	9.5	*1.8	11.3
<b>Mining(a)</b>	132.5	*3.1	115.2	20.4	135.6
Coal mining	23.5	*0.9	22.7	*1.7	24.4
Oil and gas extraction	10.4	*0.2	7.8	*2.8	10.6
Metal ore mining	44.0	*0.1	38.4	5.7	44.1
Other mining	9.5	*0.5	9.1	*0.9	10.0
Services to mining	27.7	*1.0	24.3	*4.4	28.7
<b>Manufacturing(a)</b>	947.1	139.6	812.8	274.0	1 086.7
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	171.0	35.1	139.2	67.0	206.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	39.7	15.2	26.2	28.7	54.9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	63.3	8.5	61.0	10.8	71.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	91.3	22.2	66.0	47.5	113.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	84.4	8.4	65.2	27.6	92.8
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	32.1	5.1	29.6	7.6	37.2
Metal product manufacturing	142.2	12.3	135.2	19.3	154.5
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	216.3	18.3	198.1	36.5	234.6
Other manufacturing	47.6	8.0	44.2	11.4	55.6
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply(a)</b>	85.4	*4.4	72.1	17.8	89.9
Electricity and gas supply	56.2	*2.1	46.8	11.5	58.4
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	29.1	*2.3	25.1	6.3	31.4
<b>Construction(a)</b>	806.7	130.6	832.4	104.9	937.3
General construction	255.6	31.9	249.3	38.2	287.5
Construction trade services	530.3	94.6	565.0	59.9	624.9
<b>Wholesale trade(a)</b>	388.3	77.3	315.9	149.7	465.6
Basic material wholesaling	97.4	15.5	81.9	30.9	112.9
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	129.5	15.4	110.7	34.3	144.9
Personal and household good wholesaling	140.0	41.7	108.5	73.2	181.7
<b>Retail trade(a)</b>	794.9	690.6	693.4	792.0	1 485.4
Food retailing	213.2	330.5	232.4	311.4	543.8
Personal and household good retailing	359.2	304.8	251.0	412.9	664.0
Motor vehicle retailing and services	205.3	45.0	199.4	50.9	250.4
<b>Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)</b>	267.9	266.5	239.4	295.0	534.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	267.9	266.5	239.4	295.0	534.5
<b>Transport and storage(a)</b>	400.0	88.9	363.3	125.6	488.9
Road transport	185.9	46.0	200.4	31.5	231.9
Rail transport	38.2	*2.4	32.4	8.2	40.6
Water transport	11.8	*2.8	10.5	*4.2	14.6
Air and space transport	41.9	11.4	33.5	19.8	53.3
Services to transport	75.0	13.7	48.4	40.3	88.7
Storage	36.1	9.6	29.9	15.8	45.7
<b>Communication services(a)</b>	167.0	32.2	141.2	58.0	199.2
Communication services	167.0	32.2	141.2	58.0	199.2
<b>Finance and insurance(a)</b>	323.8	81.7	197.3	208.2	405.5
Finance	161.4	47.6	97.5	111.5	209.0
Insurance	76.9	10.8	36.3	51.4	87.7
Services to finance and insurance	82.8	22.4	60.5	44.7	105.2
<b>Property and business services(a)</b>	935.2	318.6	704.7	549.1	1 253.8
Property services	144.0	43.0	98.6	88.4	187.0
Business services	790.8	275.6	606.1	460.4	1 066.5

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

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

Source: Labour Force survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Industry</i>	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Government administration and defence</b> (a)	404.8	81.2	233.4	252.7	486.0
Government administration	379.1	79.4	214.4	244.1	458.5
Defence	25.7	*1.8	19.0	8.5	27.5
<b>Education</b> (a)	475.5	272.1	235.4	512.2	747.6
Education	475.5	272.1	235.4	512.2	747.6
<b>Health and community services</b> (a)	643.0	454.6	220.8	876.9	1 097.7
Health services	486.3	323.6	170.2	639.7	809.9
Community services	152.9	126.8	50.1	229.6	279.7
<b>Cultural and recreational services</b> (a)	170.2	124.6	142.9	151.9	294.8
Motion picture, radio and television services	36.0	14.0	25.5	24.5	50.0
Libraries, museums and the arts	50.6	30.5	36.3	44.8	81.1
Sport and recreation	81.6	80.0	79.4	82.1	161.5
<b>Personal and other services</b> (a)	280.0	118.8	197.3	201.5	398.8
Personal services	113.4	85.5	74.3	124.6	198.8
Other services	166.1	32.3	123.1	75.4	198.4
Private households employing staff	*0.6	*1.0	*—	*1.5	*1.5

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Labour Force survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>7 478.9</b>	<b>2 972.4</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>
<b>Managers and administrators(a)</b>	771.6	89.0	620.3	240.2	860.6
Generalist managers	180.0	16.7	164.7	32.0	196.7
Specialist managers	422.3	32.5	303.7	151.2	454.8
Farmers and farm managers	156.1	36.8	141.2	51.7	192.8
<b>Professionals(a)</b>	1 570.3	467.6	966.9	1 071.0	2 037.9
Science, building and engineering professionals	193.2	24.1	168.5	48.8	217.3
Business and information professionals	537.2	83.5	378.7	241.9	620.6
Health professionals	241.6	135.8	85.0	292.4	377.4
Education professionals	309.6	141.3	148.9	302.1	451.0
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	285.6	82.6	185.3	183.0	368.3
<b>Associate professionals(a)</b>	1 110.0	247.3	756.9	600.4	1 357.3
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	139.1	18.8	116.7	41.2	157.8
Business and administration associate professionals	423.0	105.3	251.0	277.4	528.4
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	410.4	65.8	288.6	187.6	476.2
Health and welfare associate professionals	54.7	26.4	26.2	54.9	81.1
Other associate professionals	82.8	31.0	74.5	39.4	113.8
<b>Tradespersons and related workers(a)</b>	1 170.8	159.8	1 193.5	137.1	1 330.6
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	203.2	8.3	209.9	*1.5	211.5
Automotive tradespersons	132.2	6.0	136.8	*1.4	138.2
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	200.6	17.8	215.6	*2.8	218.4
Construction tradespersons	310.7	30.2	336.0	5.0	340.9
Food tradespersons	80.1	23.1	74.8	28.4	103.2
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	68.0	26.4	79.7	14.6	94.3
Other tradespersons and related workers	171.4	47.4	135.6	83.2	218.8
<b>Advanced clerical and service workers(a)</b>	219.9	174.1	46.6	347.4	394.0
Secretaries and personal assistants	108.2	61.1	*4.5	164.8	169.4
Other advanced clerical and service workers	111.6	113.0	42.1	182.6	224.6
<b>Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)</b>	1 026.4	706.2	484.0	1 248.6	1 732.6
Intermediate clerical workers	608.3	298.7	231.3	675.8	907.1
Intermediate sales and related workers	140.1	26.2	109.9	56.4	166.3
Intermediate service workers	278.0	381.2	142.8	516.4	659.2
<b>Intermediate production and transport workers(a)</b>	722.4	183.7	782.7	123.5	906.1
Intermediate plant operators	184.6	16.0	191.6	9.0	200.6
Intermediate machine operators	54.7	8.9	46.2	17.4	63.6
Road and rail transport drivers	270.9	53.5	308.8	15.7	324.5
Other intermediate production and transport workers	210.3	105.0	234.1	81.1	315.3
<b>Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)</b>	356.6	596.3	318.8	634.1	952.9
Elementary clerks	45.2	32.7	33.1	44.9	77.9
Elementary sales workers	236.8	491.8	203.9	524.7	728.7
Elementary service workers	74.5	71.7	81.8	64.5	146.3
<b>Labourers and related workers(a)</b>	530.9	348.3	584.2	295.0	879.2
Cleaners	75.1	125.6	87.4	113.3	200.7
Factory labourers	175.1	40.1	143.8	71.4	215.3
Other labourers and related workers	277.6	181.0	349.0	109.7	458.7

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Industry</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	206.4	50.1	256.5	30.0	57.5	87.5	236.4	107.6	344.0
Mining	113.4	19.1	132.5	*1.8	*1.3	*3.1	115.2	20.4	135.6
Manufacturing	755.9	191.3	947.1	56.9	82.7	139.6	812.8	274.0	1 086.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	70.3	15.1	85.4	*1.8	*2.7	*4.4	72.1	17.8	89.9
Construction	757.0	49.7	806.7	75.4	55.2	130.6	832.4	104.9	937.3
Wholesale trade	289.1	99.2	388.3	26.8	50.5	77.3	315.9	149.7	465.6
Retail trade	487.4	307.5	794.9	206.0	484.6	690.6	693.4	792.0	1 485.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	152.2	115.8	267.9	87.3	179.3	266.5	239.4	295.0	534.5
Transport and storage	316.3	83.7	400.0	47.0	41.9	88.9	363.3	125.6	488.9
Communication services	130.0	37.0	167.0	11.3	21.0	32.2	141.2	58.0	199.2
Finance and insurance	180.5	143.3	323.8	16.8	64.8	81.7	197.3	208.2	405.5
Property and business services	598.6	336.6	935.2	106.1	212.5	318.6	704.7	549.1	1 253.8
Government administration and defence	213.2	191.6	404.8	20.1	61.1	81.2	233.4	252.7	486.0
Education	180.8	294.7	475.5	54.6	217.5	272.1	235.4	512.2	747.6
Health and community services	176.4	466.7	643.0	44.4	410.2	454.6	220.8	876.9	1 097.7
Cultural and recreational services	98.7	71.4	170.2	44.2	80.4	124.6	142.9	151.9	294.8
Personal and other services	165.2	114.9	280.0	32.2	86.6	118.8	197.3	201.5	398.8
<b>Occupation</b>									
Managers and administrators	589.8	181.8	771.6	30.5	58.5	89.0	620.3	240.2	860.6
Professionals	858.9	711.4	1 570.3	108.0	359.6	467.6	966.9	1 071.0	2 037.9
Associate professionals	686.5	423.5	1 110.0	70.4	176.9	247.3	756.9	600.4	1 357.3
Tradespersons and related workers	1 091.7	79.1	1 170.8	101.8	58.0	159.8	1 193.5	137.1	1 330.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	37.7	182.2	219.9	8.9	165.2	174.1	46.6	347.4	394.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	379.4	647.0	1 026.4	104.6	601.6	706.2	484.0	1 248.6	1 732.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	660.6	61.8	722.4	122.0	61.7	183.7	782.7	123.5	906.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	171.2	185.4	356.6	147.6	448.7	596.3	318.8	634.1	952.9
Labourers and related workers	415.5	115.4	530.9	168.7	179.7	348.3	584.2	295.0	879.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 891.3</b>	<b>2 587.6</b>	<b>7 478.9</b>	<b>862.6</b>	<b>2 109.8</b>	<b>2 972.4</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>PERSONS</b>				
<b>Employed</b>				
Full-time	6 658.5	223.7	593.1	7 478.9
Part-time	2 572.4	49.6	324.8	2 972.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 230.9</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>917.9</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>
<b>Industry</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	175.4	34.2	128.7	344.0
Mining	133.4	*—	*2.0	135.6
Manufacturing	1 019.5	15.8	49.6	1 086.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	88.1	*0.3	*1.5	89.9
Construction	676.0	46.6	210.6	937.3
Wholesale trade	432.3	6.8	26.0	465.6
Retail trade	1 340.0	56.2	83.9	1 485.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	493.5	21.1	16.5	534.5
Transport and storage	422.9	13.4	51.3	488.9
Communication services	182.3	*2.3	13.9	199.2
Finance and insurance	390.7	*2.5	12.0	405.5
Property and business services	1 065.3	31.2	154.7	1 253.8
Government administration and defence	484.0	*—	*2.1	486.0
Education	718.6	*1.1	27.6	747.6
Health and community services	1 040.1	17.6	39.1	1 097.7
Cultural and recreational services	244.7	*4.1	45.0	294.8
Personal and other services	324.2	20.0	53.5	398.8
<b>Occupation</b>				
Managers and administrators	658.6	46.0	154.6	860.6
Professionals	1 849.8	41.3	145.4	2 037.9
Associate professionals	1 174.5	70.3	111.9	1 357.3
Tradespersons and related workers	1 041.0	58.1	230.3	1 330.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	336.7	16.1	34.7	394.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 659.9	11.3	56.5	1 732.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	812.9	12.4	76.8	906.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	917.0	7.3	25.4	952.9
Labourers and related workers	780.6	10.3	82.3	879.2
<b>ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS</b>				
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>
<b>Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)</b>	<b>316 816.2</b>	<b>12 418.4</b>	<b>32 540.8</b>	<b>362 149.0</b>

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>									
<b>Industry</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.1	46.7	51.9	14.8	13.6	14.0	48.3	29.0	42.3
Mining	46.0	41.6	45.3	*19.0	*17.8	*18.5	45.5	40.1	44.7
Manufacturing	41.5	39.0	41.0	18.8	17.5	18.1	39.9	32.5	38.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.7	37.8	40.2	*22.6	*20.4	*21.3	40.3	35.2	39.3
Construction	42.9	39.2	42.6	18.1	14.1	16.4	40.6	26.0	39.0
Wholesale trade	43.2	39.8	42.3	17.6	18.9	18.4	41.0	32.8	38.4
Retail trade	44.1	40.0	42.6	14.2	15.1	14.9	35.3	24.8	29.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.7	43.2	44.6	15.8	16.1	16.0	34.8	26.8	30.4
Transport and storage	44.8	38.4	43.5	18.1	17.6	17.9	41.4	31.5	38.8
Communication services	40.7	38.2	40.1	19.6	19.6	19.6	39.0	31.5	36.8
Finance and insurance	42.9	38.2	40.9	17.5	19.8	19.3	40.8	32.5	36.5
Property and business services	43.9	39.3	42.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	39.8	30.6	35.8
Government administration and defence	37.5	35.1	36.4	19.5	19.1	19.2	35.9	31.3	33.5
Education	42.1	41.0	41.4	15.3	18.6	17.9	35.9	31.5	32.9
Health and community services	40.7	37.2	38.2	18.3	18.8	18.8	36.2	28.6	30.1
Cultural and recreational services	41.6	40.9	41.3	13.4	14.9	14.4	32.9	27.2	29.9
Personal and other services	41.4	38.1	40.0	16.3	17.1	16.9	37.3	29.1	33.1
<b>Occupation</b>									
Managers and administrators	49.2	44.9	48.2	17.9	18.5	18.3	47.6	38.5	45.1
Professionals	42.7	39.3	41.2	17.0	18.6	18.3	39.9	32.3	35.9
Associate professionals	45.1	40.9	43.5	17.8	18.3	18.2	42.6	34.2	38.9
Tradespersons and related workers	41.5	39.7	41.4	19.2	17.9	18.7	39.6	30.5	38.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	40.7	37.7	38.2	16.9	16.0	16.0	36.2	27.4	28.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.4	37.1	38.3	16.9	18.0	17.8	35.3	27.9	30.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.0	38.4	42.6	16.1	17.0	16.4	38.8	27.7	37.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.1	37.6	38.8	14.2	14.7	14.6	28.1	21.4	23.7
Labourers and related workers	40.7	38.4	40.2	14.7	15.0	14.8	33.2	24.1	30.2
Australia	43.1	39.1	41.8	16.3	17.0	16.8	39.1	29.2	34.7
<b>Average weekly hours worked by persons at work</b>									
	45.0	41.0	43.6	17.4	18.1	17.9	40.9	30.8	36.4
<b>Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)</b>	211 021.6	101 228.5	312 250.1	14 035.1	35 863.8	49 898.9	225 056.7	137 092.3	362 149.0

\* 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

	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003	May 2004	May 2005	May 2006	May 2007
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	199.1	223.6	226.7	235.6	228.7	231.6	233.9	257.5
1-15	347.5	358.0	370.0	386.1	372.4	383.2	388.5	390.6
16-29	379.2	369.3	385.1	442.9	451.0	472.6	453.4	484.1
30-34	341.2	337.8	340.6	394.3	420.6	412.8	431.2	420.7
35-39	705.6	730.2	743.0	733.3	777.2	796.2	851.0	884.3
40	834.7	828.1	888.3	833.0	909.4	933.9	935.0	996.2
41-44	262.2	275.8	279.2	287.9	286.7	278.8	297.4	290.8
45-49	524.2	552.6	549.5	556.4	567.9	589.8	578.3	617.9
50 and over	1 414.1	1 355.5	1 348.1	1 336.7	1 329.6	1 386.4	1 395.8	1 411.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 007.8</b>	<b>5 030.9</b>	<b>5 130.6</b>	<b>5 206.1</b>	<b>5 343.5</b>	<b>5 485.5</b>	<b>5 564.5</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	40.5	40.0	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.1
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.2	-1.4	-0.5	-1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5
FEMALES								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	183.1	205.0	224.4	220.2	224.1	239.2	237.4	250.4
1-15	785.8	755.3	793.4	822.7	813.2	810.3	830.1	838.0
16-29	771.8	799.1	818.2	889.6	889.8	969.8	953.8	978.6
30-34	389.0	408.2	419.4	460.1	479.3	480.4	536.5	496.0
35-39	598.6	651.9	619.4	634.1	665.3	673.7	720.3	765.9
40	484.5	470.5	479.8	486.1	514.7	510.2	531.3	563.6
41-44	161.7	165.5	149.3	166.9	153.2	161.7	154.0	173.6
45-49	209.3	228.4	220.3	213.8	216.0	239.6	250.6	240.8
50 and over	356.7	356.2	353.6	358.3	340.5	377.5	365.2	390.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 940.5</b>	<b>4 040.0</b>	<b>4 077.8</b>	<b>4 251.9</b>	<b>4 295.9</b>	<b>4 462.5</b>	<b>4 579.2</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	29.2	29.3	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.2
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.0	0.5	-1.8	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7
PERSONS								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	382.1	428.7	451.1	455.8	452.8	470.8	471.4	507.9
1-15	1 133.3	1 113.3	1 163.5	1 208.9	1 185.5	1 193.6	1 218.6	1 228.6
16-29	1 151.0	1 168.4	1 203.4	1 332.5	1 340.8	1 442.4	1 407.1	1 462.7
30-34	730.2	746.0	760.0	854.4	899.9	893.3	967.7	916.8
35-39	1 304.3	1 382.1	1 362.3	1 367.4	1 442.5	1 469.9	1 571.3	1 650.2
40	1 319.2	1 298.5	1 368.1	1 319.1	1 424.1	1 444.0	1 466.3	1 559.8
41-44	423.9	441.3	428.4	454.7	440.0	440.6	451.5	464.4
45-49	733.5	781.0	769.8	770.2	783.8	829.5	828.8	858.7
50 and over	1 770.9	1 711.7	1 701.7	1 695.0	1 670.0	1 763.9	1 761.0	1 802.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 948.3</b>	<b>9 070.9</b>	<b>9 208.4</b>	<b>9 458.0</b>	<b>9 639.4</b>	<b>9 947.9</b>	<b>10 143.7</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	35.5	35.2	34.9	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## 2.8

### EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—May 2007

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Weekly hours worked in all jobs</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	257.5	250.4	507.9	9.9	10.9	20.8
1–15	390.6	838.0	1 228.6	345.0	841.3	1 186.3
16–29	484.1	978.6	1 462.7	365.9	965.9	1 331.8
30–34	420.7	496.0	916.8	183.0	384.6	567.6
35–39	884.3	765.9	1 650.2	1 166.7	1 018.1	2 184.8
40	996.2	563.6	1 559.8	1 419.7	778.2	2 198.0
41–44	290.8	173.6	464.4	214.3	110.1	324.5
45–49	617.9	240.8	858.7	628.1	218.9	847.0
50 and over	1 411.8	390.4	1 802.2	1 421.1	369.3	1 790.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>	<b>5 753.8</b>	<b>4 697.4</b>	<b>10 451.2</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## 2.9

### FULL-TIME WORKERS (a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—May 2007

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	411.7	287.9	699.6
Own illness or injury	121.6	86.1	207.7
Bad weather, plant breakdown	10.7	*0.9	11.6
Began or left job in the reference week	6.8	*4.4	11.2
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	39.9	14.3	54.2
Shift work, standard work arrangements	85.1	47.8	132.9
Other reasons	14.6	11.9	26.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>690.4</b>	<b>453.3</b>	<b>1 143.6</b>

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			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									
<b>Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>	781.2	3 770.4	4 551.6	208.7	498.8	707.5	989.9	4 269.1	5 259.1
<b>Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	106.1	191.5	297.5	64.0	73.9	137.9	170.1	265.4	435.5
Involuntary/economic reasons	25.1	17.0	42.2	12.6	*4.6	17.2	37.7	21.6	59.3
<i>Total</i>	131.2	208.5	339.7	76.6	78.5	155.1	207.8	287.0	494.8
<b>Total</b>	912.4	3 978.8	4 891.3	285.3	577.3	862.6	1 197.7	4 556.1	5 753.8
FEMALES									
<b>Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>	447.7	1 906.8	2 354.5	448.3	1 406.8	1 855.1	896.0	3 313.6	4 209.6
<b>Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	67.9	131.9	199.8	96.7	131.7	228.3	164.6	263.5	428.1
Involuntary/economic reasons	23.6	9.7	33.3	18.3	8.1	26.3	41.9	17.7	59.6
<i>Total</i>	91.5	141.6	233.1	114.9	139.7	254.6	206.5	281.3	487.7
<b>Total</b>	539.2	2 048.4	2 587.6	563.2	1 546.5	2 109.8	1 102.5	3 594.9	4 697.4
PERSONS									
<b>Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>	1 228.9	5 677.2	6 906.1	657.0	1 905.6	2 562.6	1 885.9	7 582.7	9 468.7
<b>Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	174.0	323.3	497.3	160.7	205.6	366.3	334.7	528.9	863.6
Involuntary/economic reasons	48.8	26.7	75.5	30.8	12.7	43.5	79.6	39.4	119.0
<i>Total</i>	222.7	350.0	572.8	191.5	218.2	409.8	414.3	568.3	982.5
<b>Total</b>	1 451.6	6 027.2	7 478.9	848.6	2 123.8	2 972.4	2 300.2	8 151.0	10 451.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2005				2006				2007
	February	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
TREND									
<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 589.3</b>	<b>1 601.9</b>	<b>1 613.2</b>	<b>1 621.4</b>	<b>1 629.6</b>	<b>1 643.4</b>	<b>1 659.7</b>	<b>1 675.4</b>	<b>1 646.4</b>
% change from previous quarter	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	-1.7
<b>Level of government</b>									
Commonwealth Government	248.6	249.9	251.9	253.6	255.2	257.6	261.1	265.9	228.3
State government	1 175.3	1 185.1	1 194.2	1 201.4	1 208.3	1 218.9	1 230.8	1 241.2	1 249.7
Local government	165.4	166.9	167.1	166.4	166.1	166.9	167.8	168.3	168.4
<b>States and territories</b>									
New South Wales	483.0	484.0	485.8	488.3	491.8	496.1	501.4	506.9	500.6
Victoria	354.2	357.8	360.2	360.9	361.9	364.0	366.7	369.0	355.6
Queensland	313.1	316.8	320.2	322.3	323.9	327.4	331.6	335.0	330.2
South Australia	125.0	126.1	127.3	128.3	128.5	128.9	129.4	130.3	128.5
Western Australia	163.2	165.2	166.8	167.7	168.3	169.6	171.4	173.3	171.3
Tasmania	45.1	45.6	46.1	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.0	47.0	46.8
Northern Territory	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.1
Australian Capital Territory	79.4	80.0	80.5	81.0	82.1	83.7	85.1	86.5	86.9
ORIGINAL									
<b>Australia</b>	1 547.3	1 621.4	1 626.8	1 635.0	1 584.7	1 663.9	1 701.8	1 692.3	1 601.0
<b>Industry<sup>(a)</sup></b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Manufacturing	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	np
Electricity, gas and water supply	42.8	43.4	43.7	44.3	45.4	46.3	47.1	48.0	49.0
Construction	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Transport and storage	43.8	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.2	44.9	45.1	45.7	46.4
Finance and insurance	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.2
Property and business services	26.6	26.8	26.6	27.4	27.5	26.9	27.9	28.2	28.3
Government administration and defence	411.8	420.5	433.1	437.9	443.6	446.5	481.5	455.5	462.2
Education	435.5	499.6	498.7	504.7	442.0	508.9	507.7	516.7	453.6
Health and community services	351.5	351.2	345.9	341.4	346.4	351.7	354.5	358.9	361.3
Cultural and recreational services	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.9	28.1	29.1	29.7	28.1
Personal and other services	108.4	108.1	107.9	109.4	109.4	112.3	111.0	112.3	112.6

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

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

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

# 3.1

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Duration of unemployment: Original—May 2007

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
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	16.5	10.3	10.3	11.4	6.5	6.6	45.1	16.5	61.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	13.5	10.2	18.5	8.0	6.6	*4.4	44.6	16.6	61.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	17.0	8.0	10.2	8.9	5.9	5.7	44.3	11.3	55.7
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	5.9	5.3	5.5	*4.0	*1.7	*1.6	19.3	*4.6	23.9
52 weeks and over	5.1	*3.8	6.5	6.1	5.3	6.7	28.8	*4.7	33.5
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*4.2	*2.1	*1.9	*2.6	*1.9	*2.1	13.1	*1.7	14.8
104 weeks and over	*0.9	*1.7	*4.6	*3.5	*3.4	*4.6	15.7	*3.0	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>236.0</b>
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	19.6	25.0	34.7	38.4	45.4	78.3	38.1	28.4	35.8
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	12	11	11	12	12	16	13	9	12
FEMALES									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	13.1	9.1	12.1	12.1	4.8	*2.6	30.9	22.8	53.7
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	16.2	8.8	11.7	17.0	6.8	*4.6	37.0	28.1	65.1
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	12.3	5.5	9.6	6.3	7.0	*1.8	26.4	16.1	42.4
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	6.3	*3.8	5.0	5.5	6.4	*2.9	20.6	9.2	29.8
52 weeks and over	5.9	4.8	7.0	7.4	9.6	*4.6	27.8	11.6	39.4
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	4.8	*3.5	*4.3	*4.6	*4.1	*1.7	15.0	7.9	22.9
104 weeks and over	*1.1	*1.4	*2.7	*2.8	5.5	*2.9	12.8	*3.6	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>230.4</b>
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	20.5	26.0	32.2	30.2	50.4	57.2	39.3	22.1	32.7
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	10	10	12	10	20	17	13	10	12
PERSONS									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	29.6	19.3	22.4	23.5	11.3	9.2	76.0	39.3	115.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	29.7	19.0	30.2	25.0	13.4	9.0	81.6	44.7	126.3
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	29.2	13.5	19.8	15.2	13.0	7.4	70.7	27.4	98.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	12.1	9.1	10.4	9.5	8.1	*4.5	40.0	13.8	53.7
52 weeks and over	11.0	8.7	13.5	13.5	14.9	11.3	56.6	16.3	72.9
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	9.0	5.6	6.1	7.2	6.1	*3.7	28.2	9.6	37.8
104 weeks and over	*2.0	*3.1	7.3	6.3	8.9	7.6	28.5	6.7	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>466.4</b>
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	20.0	25.5	33.5	33.8	48.3	69.9	38.6	24.5	34.3
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	11	11	11	11	17	16	13	9	12

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: Trend

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
MALES				
<b>May 2002</b>	38.0	56.8	94.8	26.2
<b>May 2003</b>	32.6	51.1	83.6	24.6
<b>May 2004</b>	28.4	41.8	70.2	23.1
<b>2005</b>				
May	21.0	35.9	56.9	20.3
August	21.5	34.6	56.1	19.9
November	26.2	34.2	60.5	20.7
<b>2006</b>				
February	26.9	34.7	61.6	21.3
May	25.1	35.0	60.1	21.7
August	21.5	32.8	54.3	20.0
November	21.4	28.1	49.6	19.0
<b>2007</b>				
February	21.0	24.5	45.5	18.2
May	16.1	21.4	37.5	15.9
FEMALES				
<b>May 2002</b>	22.1	26.8	48.9	18.7
<b>May 2003</b>	22.0	27.7	49.7	18.4
<b>May 2004</b>	21.9	24.4	46.3	18.2
<b>2005</b>				
May	17.9	20.6	38.6	15.3
August	16.7	20.4	37.1	15.3
November	15.9	20.8	36.8	15.2
<b>2006</b>				
February	17.5	19.9	37.5	15.4
May	18.0	19.4	37.5	15.7
August	16.8	18.8	35.6	15.4
November	17.3	18.2	35.5	15.2
<b>2007</b>				
February	18.7	18.3	37.0	15.5
May	20.0	18.3	38.2	16.2
PERSONS				
<b>May 2002</b>	60.1	83.6	143.7	23.0
<b>May 2003</b>	54.6	78.8	133.4	21.9
<b>May 2004</b>	50.3	66.2	116.5	20.9
<b>2005</b>				
May	38.9	56.5	95.5	17.9
August	38.2	55.0	93.2	17.8
November	42.2	55.1	97.3	18.2
<b>2006</b>				
February	44.4	54.7	99.1	18.6
May	43.1	54.4	97.5	18.9
August	38.3	51.6	89.9	17.9
November	38.7	46.3	85.1	17.2
<b>2007</b>				
February	39.6	42.8	82.4	16.9
May	36.1	39.6	75.7	16.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS</b>					
<b>Industry of last job</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.3	*2.2	11.5	*4.1	15.5
Mining	1.7	1.1	2.8	—	2.8
Manufacturing	22.7	14.8	25.1	12.4	37.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.9
Construction	18.1	8.9	25.3	1.7	27.0
Wholesale trade	8.2	5.4	8.5	5.0	13.6
Retail trade	21.8	26.2	20.8	27.3	48.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.0	13.8	10.5	16.3	26.8
Transport and storage	6.6	5.2	7.9	3.9	11.8
Communication services	*2.9	*1.2	*3.1	*1.0	*4.2
Finance and insurance	*3.5	*4.4	*2.8	5.1	7.9
Property and business services	19.2	14.1	17.3	16.0	33.3
Government administration and defence	*4.1	*1.9	*4.0	*2.0	6.0
Education	4.8	*3.9	*4.1	*4.6	8.7
Health and community services	7.1	10.9	*2.8	15.2	18.0
Cultural and recreational services	*4.1	*2.8	*1.5	*5.3	6.8
Personal and other services	6.6	*3.1	5.1	*4.6	9.7
<b>Occupation of last job</b>					
Managers and administrators	6.9	*3.6	7.6	*2.9	10.5
Professionals	12.7	12.3	11.4	13.6	25.0
Associate professionals	10.4	9.8	11.6	8.5	20.1
Tradespersons and related workers	18.7	10.2	25.0	*3.9	28.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	*1.4	*1.5	*0.3	*2.6	*2.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	27.0	29.0	14.2	41.9	56.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	19.7	10.3	24.2	5.8	30.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	18.3	23.8	15.8	26.3	42.1
Labourers and related workers	43.9	20.3	44.3	19.9	64.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>279.7</b>
<b>HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS</b>					
<b>Looking for first job</b>					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	22.8	24.7	47.5
Total	..	..	46.6	50.6	97.2
<b>Former worker</b>	..	..	35.0	54.5	89.5
<b>Total</b>	..	..	81.5	105.1	186.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>466.4</b>

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

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

# 4.1

## LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

		Sep 1999	Sep 2000	Sep 2001	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2004	Sep 2005	Sep 2006
MALES									
<b>Underemployed</b> (a)	'000	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3	230.5	243.4	215.1	236.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	'000	386.8	346.4	397.0	357.4	321.0	315.8	295.9	284.8
Long-term unemployed	'000	122.5	93.9	100.3	88.0	84.0	73.3	55.7	51.2
<b>Labour force</b>	'000	5 357.8	5 430.2	5 493.0	5 544.2	5 609.9	5 723.6	5 842.7	5 958.6
<b>Marginally attached to the labour force</b> (b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9	17.1	20.4	21.3	15.4
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4	26.6	28.4	25.0	20.4
<b>Labour underutilisation rates</b>									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9
Unemployment rate(d)	%	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8
Underemployment rate(e)	%	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.0
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	10.6	10.2	11.6	10.8	9.8	9.8	8.7	8.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	11.5	11.1	12.4	11.5	10.5	10.5	9.5	9.3
FEMALES									
<b>Underemployed</b> (a)	'000	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0	336.8	334.9	351.5	308.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	'000	285.2	239.5	281.3	279.0	275.2	253.8	250.8	235.8
Long-term unemployed	'000	68.4	50.5	52.1	50.4	45.1	50.7	40.8	36.1
<b>Labour force</b>	'000	4 188.2	4 301.7	4 378.6	4 473.3	4 552.8	4 648.9	4 791.9	4 922.6
<b>Marginally attached to the labour force</b> (b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0	22.3	26.3	29.7	21.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6	53.2	53.6	38.2	35.8
<b>Labour underutilisation rates</b>									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7
Unemployment rate(d)	%	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.8
Underemployment rate(e)	%	6.5	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	6.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	13.3	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.7	12.6	11.1
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	15.3	13.7	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.1	13.8	12.1
PERSONS									
<b>Underemployed</b> (a)	'000	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3	567.4	578.3	566.6	544.6
<b>Unemployed</b>	'000	671.9	585.9	678.4	636.4	596.3	569.6	546.7	520.6
Long-term unemployed	'000	190.9	144.4	152.4	138.4	129.1	124.0	96.5	87.4
<b>Labour force</b>	'000	9 546.1	9 731.8	9 871.5	10 017.5	10 162.6	10 372.5	10 634.6	10 881.2
<b>Marginally attached to the labour force</b> (b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9	39.4	46.6	51.0	37.3
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0	79.8	82.0	63.1	56.1
<b>Labour underutilisation rates</b>									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8
Unemployment rate(d)	%	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8
Underemployment rate(e)	%	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	11.8	10.9	12.6	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.5	9.8
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	13.2	12.2	13.7	13.1	12.5	12.2	11.4	10.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 4.2

## LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original—September 2006

Age group (years)	Long-term unemployment rate(a) %	Unemployment rate(b) %	Underemployment rate(c) %	Labour force underutilisation rate(d) %	Extended labour force underutilisation rate(e) %
MALES					
15-19	1.4	17.8	9.5	27.4	28.3
20-24	1.4	7.0	7.7	14.7	15.0
25-34	0.6	4.0	3.3	7.3	7.7
35-44	0.5	2.8	2.7	5.5	5.8
45-54	1.0	3.2	3.0	6.2	6.6
55-69	1.1	3.4	3.0	6.5	7.6
<b>Total(f)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>
FEMALES					
15-19	1.2	13.2	12.3	25.5	26.8
20-24	*0.8	6.3	8.0	14.2	14.9
25-34	0.6	4.1	5.1	9.2	10.2
35-44	0.6	4.6	6.4	11.0	11.8
45-54	0.6	2.8	5.4	8.3	9.0
55-69	1.1	2.9	3.9	6.8	9.0
<b>Total(f)</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>
PERSONS					
15-19	1.3	15.5	10.9	26.4	27.6
20-24	1.1	6.7	7.8	14.5	15.0
25-34	0.6	4.1	4.1	8.2	8.8
35-44	0.5	3.6	4.4	8.0	8.6
45-54	0.8	3.1	4.1	7.2	7.7
55-69	1.1	3.2	3.4	6.6	8.2
<b>Total(f)</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>

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

- (a) The long-term unemployment rate is the long-term unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (b) The unemployment rate is the unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (c) The underemployment rate is the underemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (d) The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (e) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons.
- (f) Includes people aged 70 years and over.

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

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

# 4.3

## LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original—September 2006

<i>States and territories</i>	<i>Long-term unemployment rate(a)</i>	<i>Unemployment rate(b)</i>	<i>Underemployment rate(c)</i>	<i>Labour force underutilisation rate(d)</i>	<i>Extended labour force underutilisation rate(e)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
MALES					
New South Wales	1.1	5.7	4.4	10.2	10.7
Victoria	0.9	4.7	3.9	8.6	9.1
Queensland	1.6	4.4	3.8	8.2	8.6
South Australia	0.7	4.4	4.4	8.8	9.4
Western Australia	*0.3	3.0	2.8	5.7	6.4
Tasmania	2.4	7.2	5.3	12.5	13.7
Northern Territory	*0.2	*3.8	*2.5	*6.3	*6.8
Australian Capital Territory	*0.2	2.2	2.9	5.1	5.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>
FEMALES					
New South Wales	0.9	5.3	5.9	11.2	12.4
Victoria	0.7	4.6	6.4	11.1	12.1
Queensland	0.7	4.6	6.2	10.8	11.7
South Australia	0.9	5.0	8.2	13.3	14.3
Western Australia	*0.2	4.0	5.9	9.8	10.6
Tasmania	1.6	7.1	7.3	14.4	15.9
Northern Territory	*—	*1.3	*2.7	*4.0	*4.5
Australian Capital Territory	*0.7	2.9	5.1	8.0	8.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>
PERSONS					
New South Wales	1.0	5.5	5.1	10.6	11.5
Victoria	0.8	4.7	5.0	9.7	10.5
Queensland	0.6	4.5	4.9	9.4	10.1
South Australia	0.7	4.7	6.1	10.8	11.6
Western Australia	0.3	3.4	4.1	7.5	8.3
Tasmania	2.1	7.2	6.2	13.4	14.7
Northern Territory	*0.1	*2.6	2.6	5.2	5.7
Australian Capital Territory	*0.4	2.6	4.0	6.5	6.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

# 4.4

## PART-TIME WORKERS: Original—May 2007

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
<i>Whether preferred to work more hours</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	53.3	102.0	84.9	120.6	56.1	58.4	95.3	37.7	608.4
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	6.2	11.4	9.5	14.2	6.2	7.9	9.8	5.1	70.4
Wanted to work part-time	*4.2	6.0	*2.4	*4.4	*0.4	*1.1	*—	*1.2	19.6
Total	10.4	17.4	11.9	18.6	6.6	9.0	9.8	6.3	90.0
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*0.5	*1.0	*0.7	*0.3	*0.9	*0.4	*0.5	*2.5	6.8
Total	10.9	18.3	12.6	18.8	7.5	9.5	10.3	8.8	96.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	18.4	27.6	22.2	31.4	12.8	13.8	19.5	11.7	157.4
Total	29.3	46.0	34.8	50.2	20.3	23.2	29.8	20.5	254.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>862.6</b>
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	117.7	243.7	245.6	293.1	203.0	188.3	259.8	102.1	1 653.4
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	*4.2	12.2	10.7	21.2	12.4	13.5	13.2	*3.2	90.6
Wanted to work part-time	8.5	19.7	13.5	7.7	*3.4	*4.2	*1.0	*2.4	60.5
Total	12.7	31.9	24.2	28.8	15.8	17.7	14.2	5.6	151.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*0.8	*4.0	*3.8	*3.4	*2.1	*0.9	*1.7	*4.1	20.7
Total	13.5	35.9	28.0	32.2	17.9	18.6	15.9	9.8	171.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	34.9	57.3	36.1	52.3	32.2	29.7	25.1	17.0	284.6
Total	48.3	93.3	64.1	84.5	50.1	48.3	41.0	26.8	456.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>309.7</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>253.1</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>2 109.8</b>
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	171.0	345.7	330.5	413.7	259.1	246.7	355.2	139.8	2 261.7
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	10.4	23.5	20.3	35.3	18.6	21.4	23.1	8.3	160.9
Wanted to work part-time	12.8	25.7	15.8	12.1	*3.8	5.3	*1.0	*3.6	80.2
Total	23.1	49.3	36.1	47.4	22.4	26.7	24.1	11.9	241.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.3	5.0	*4.5	*3.6	*3.0	*1.3	*2.2	6.6	27.5
Total	24.4	54.3	40.6	51.0	25.4	28.1	26.2	18.6	268.6
Had not actively looked for more hours	53.3	85.0	58.4	83.7	45.0	43.4	44.6	28.8	442.0
Total	77.7	139.2	99.0	134.7	70.4	71.5	70.8	47.3	710.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>248.7</b>	<b>485.0</b>	<b>429.5</b>	<b>548.3</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>318.2</b>	<b>426.0</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>2 972.4</b>

\* 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

<b>Looking for work</b>									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.6	*3.4	*3.4	*1.5	*2.7	*0.4	*0.5	*—	14.7
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.4	*1.6	*1.6	*1.5	*0.6	*1.0	*0.3	*—	8.0
Total	*4.0	*5.0	*5.0	*2.9	*3.4	*1.5	*0.8	*—	22.6
Did not take active steps to find work	12.1	*2.4	*3.9	*3.1	*2.8	*1.5	*0.8	*0.8	27.4
Total	16.1	7.4	9.0	6.0	6.2	*2.9	*1.6	*0.8	50.0
<b>Not looking for work(b)</b>	288.7	100.3	87.8	93.7	126.5	113.7	192.5	1 017.6	2 020.8
<b>Permanently unable to work</b>	*2.0	*2.7	8.5	18.5	26.7	26.3	28.7	20.9	134.3
<b>Institutionalised</b>	*0.6	*4.5	5.8	5.9	*5.1	*3.0	*2.4	66.9	94.2
<b>Total</b>	307.4	114.8	111.1	124.1	164.5	146.0	225.3	1 106.3	2 299.4

## FEMALES

<b>Looking for work</b>									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.6	*2.8	7.8	*3.8	*4.8	*2.0	*0.2	*—	24.0
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.4	*1.2	*1.8	*2.1	*2.5	*0.3	*—	*0.4	8.8
Total	*3.0	*4.0	9.6	5.9	7.2	*2.3	*0.2	*0.4	32.8
Did not take active steps to find work	6.4	*2.7	5.5	13.0	6.8	*2.0	*1.3	*—	37.6
Total	9.5	6.7	15.1	18.9	14.1	*4.3	*1.5	*0.4	70.4
<b>Not looking for work(b)</b>	259.8	147.2	368.7	354.6	294.8	230.7	308.7	1 291.7	3 256.3
<b>Permanently unable to work</b>	*0.7	*2.9	7.2	12.1	21.8	20.3	21.7	13.9	100.6
<b>Institutionalised</b>	*—	*2.0	*2.8	*2.8	*2.5	*1.8	*1.8	150.0	163.7
<b>Total</b>	269.9	158.8	393.8	388.4	333.1	257.2	333.8	1 456.0	3 590.9

## PERSONS

<b>Looking for work</b>									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*5.3	6.2	11.3	*5.3	7.5	*2.4	*0.7	*—	38.7
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.8	*2.8	*3.4	*3.6	*3.1	*1.3	*0.3	*0.4	16.7
Total	7.1	9.0	14.7	8.9	10.6	*3.8	*1.0	*0.4	55.4
Did not take active steps to find work	18.5	*5.1	9.4	16.1	9.6	*3.4	*2.0	*0.8	65.0
Total	25.6	14.1	24.1	24.9	20.2	7.2	*3.1	*1.2	120.4
<b>Not looking for work(b)</b>	548.5	247.4	456.6	448.4	421.3	344.4	501.3	2 309.2	5 277.1
<b>Permanently unable to work</b>	*2.6	5.6	15.7	30.6	48.4	46.7	50.5	34.8	234.9
<b>Institutionalised</b>	*0.6	6.5	8.6	8.7	7.6	*4.8	*4.2	217.0	257.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>577.3</b>	<b>273.6</b>	<b>504.9</b>	<b>512.5</b>	<b>497.6</b>	<b>403.1</b>	<b>559.1</b>	<b>2 562.2</b>	<b>5 890.3</b>

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week.

(b) Includes persons permanently not intending to work and boarding school residents.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

# 5.1

## WAGE PRICE INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Mar Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2007	Mar Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
<b>Australia</b>	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	3.9	4.1	(a)na
<b>Sector</b>												
Private	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	3.7	4.0	(a)na
Public	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	4.4	4.4	(a)na
ORIGINAL												
<b>Australia</b>	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
<b>States and territories</b>												
New South Wales	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.1	3.7	4.0	3.8
Victoria	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	4.2	3.7	3.7
Queensland	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.6	4.6	4.5
South Australia	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.7	4.2
Western Australia	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	4.5	4.3	4.8
Tasmania	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	4.4	4.1	4.5
Northern Territory	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	4.4	4.0	4.1
<b>Industry</b>												
Mining	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	4.0	4.9	6.3
Manufacturing	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	3.7	3.9	3.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	4.5	5.9	3.8
Construction	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	5.6	5.0	4.5
Wholesale trade	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.9	3.6	3.5	4.2
Retail trade	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	3.0	3.2	2.9
Transport and storage	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	3.1	4.2	3.8
Communication services	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	3.3	3.0	3.5
Finance and insurance	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	4.0	3.9	4.2
Property and business services	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.8	3.4	3.8	4.0
Government administration and defence	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	4.3	4.3	4.1
Education	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.7	5.5	4.1	4.2
Health and community services	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	4.0	4.1	5.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.0	3.3	4.3	3.9
Personal and other services	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	3.7	3.6	4.3
<b>Occupation</b>												
Managers and administrators	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	3.9	3.9	4.1
Professionals	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	4.1	4.3	4.2
Associate professionals	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.9	3.8	4.2
Tradespersons and related workers	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.2	4.2	4.6	3.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.9	4.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.7	3.5	4.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.8	4.5	4.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Labourers and related workers	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.8	3.8	3.9

na not available

(a) There is insufficient data to produce a reliable trend estimate for the September quarter 2006. The trend series has been suspended from the September quarter 2006 and will be re-established when sufficient data is available.

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
<b>February 2002</b>	909.30	769.90	859.20	831.50	953.80	820.20	538.80	683.90
<b>February 2003</b>	957.60	807.80	903.50	877.70	992.30	860.20	560.50	714.60
<b>February 2004</b>	999.30	847.40	945.20	917.90	1 039.50	895.60	586.20	748.40
<b>2005</b>								
February	1 048.70	891.00	992.60	965.30	1 083.80	931.10	615.50	782.40
May	1 065.00	903.90	1 007.80	981.20	1 097.60	946.60	623.80	794.00
August	1 078.10	913.80	1 019.80	992.30	1 114.10	959.00	630.10	802.80
November	1 087.80	920.90	1 028.50	999.60	1 130.20	968.80	636.10	810.90
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 095.60	926.20	1 035.70	1 005.70	1 143.30	978.60	642.70	820.00
May	1 104.80	930.50	1 043.20	1 012.50	1 154.10	990.40	650.00	829.60
August	1 115.40	936.50	1 051.80	1 020.20	1 164.90	1 002.80	658.40	839.10
November	1 126.00	944.70	1 060.90	1 028.40	1 175.70	1 014.00	666.70	847.80
<b>2007</b>								
February	1 136.60	953.90	1 070.40	np	np	1 024.20	674.60	856.10
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
<b>2005</b>								
February	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.7
May	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5
August	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
November	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>2006</b>								
February	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
May	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
August	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1
November	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0
<b>2007</b>								
February	0.9	1.0	0.9	na	na	1.0	1.2	1.0
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
<b>February 2002</b>	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.2	4.6	5.2	2.9	4.2
<b>February 2003</b>	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.6	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.5
<b>February 2004</b>	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.7
<b>February 2005</b>	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.0	5.0	4.5
<b>February 2006</b>	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.8
<b>February 2007</b>	3.7	3.0	3.4	na	na	4.7	5.0	4.4

na not available

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

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

# 5.3

## COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED MEASURES: Trend

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Compensation of employees for household income account</i>	<i>Gross mixed income for household sector</i>	<i>Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal)</i>	<i>Gross domestic product (GDP)</i>	<i>GDP per hour worked</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$ per week	\$m	index number
TREND					
<b>March 2002</b>	89 512	17 544	864	185 449	97.5
<b>March 2003</b>	94 348	17 352	884	196 459	97.4
<b>March 2004</b>	100 343	19 944	923	212 848	100.1
<b>2005</b>					
March	107 951	20 000	958	225 822	99.8
June	110 013	20 215	969	230 906	100.0
September	112 001	20 468	982	235 767	100.5
December	113 830	20 681	995	239 870	101.1
<b>2006</b>					
March	115 574	20 777	1 005	243 764	101.4
June	117 485	20 658	1 013	248 171	101.2
September	119 781	20 483	1 024	253 287	101.2
December	122 253	20 416	1 036	258 783	101.8
<b>2007</b>					
March	124 729	20 458	1 048	264 229	102.7
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
<b>2005</b>					
March	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.0	-0.2
June	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.3	0.2
September	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.1	0.5
December	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.6
<b>2006</b>					
March	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.2
June	1.7	-0.6	0.8	1.8	-0.1
September	2.0	-0.8	1.0	2.1	0.0
December	2.1	-0.3	1.2	2.2	0.6
<b>2007</b>					
March	2.0	0.2	1.2	2.1	0.9
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
<b>March 2002</b>	4.8	20.7	3.4	7.1	3.9
<b>March 2003</b>	5.4	-1.1	2.3	5.9	-0.1
<b>March 2004</b>	6.4	14.9	4.5	8.3	2.9
<b>March 2005</b>	7.6	0.3	3.8	6.1	-0.3
<b>March 2006</b>	7.1	3.9	4.8	7.9	1.6
<b>March 2007</b>	7.9	-1.5	4.3	8.4	1.3

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

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

# 6.1

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2005				2006				2007
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March
	Qtr	Qtr							
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>
% change from previous quarter	-13.1	17.1	-6.6	64.1	-62.9	-6.4	-28.3	168.4	-87.2
<b>States and territories</b>									
New South Wales	3.4	7.6	22.1	24.7	5.6	16.5	3.5	23.0	0.4
Victoria	7.0	25.8	7.8	33.8	13.4	8.2	12.7	28.7	3.5
Queensland	11.8	7.5	2.4	7.9	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
South Australia	1.3	0.9	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1
Western Australia	21.3	9.0	11.1	12.0	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.5
Tasmania	0.3	0.8	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.2	0.1	—
Northern Territory	—	1.2	2.2	1.1	—	0.5	0.1	—	—
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	2.7	—	—
<b>Industry</b>									
Mining									
Coal	8.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
Other	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	—
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	2.4	13.8	6.1	15.0	11.0	5.0	10.7	11.3	2.3
Other	2.0	6.8	2.5	6.4	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.1
Construction	25.7	19.4	21.3	23.0	3.5	4.6	1.0	6.1	1.0
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	1.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	7.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
Education; Health and community services	2.3	5.3	14.3	25.5	1.3	14.0	2.4	32.1	0.2
Other industries(a)	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.2	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.1	0.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

# 6.2

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

	2005				2006				2007
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March
	Qtr								
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
% change from previous quarter	-13.8	15.6	-5.9	61.9	-62.9	-7.8	-28.1	164.5	-87.4
<b>States and territories</b>									
New South Wales	1.2	2.7	7.9	8.7	2.0	5.7	1.2	7.9	0.1
Victoria	3.2	11.6	3.6	15.3	6.0	3.7	5.7	12.9	1.5
Queensland	7.1	4.5	1.4	4.6	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
South Australia	2.1	1.3	5.9	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	3.2
Western Australia	24.4	10.2	12.7	13.4	2.5	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.5
Tasmania	1.4	4.1	0.2	0.6	3.4	—	0.9	0.7	—
Northern Territory	0.5	13.8	25.2	12.4	0.3	5.9	0.7	0.1	—
Australian Capital Territory	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.1	6.7	15.4	0.1	—
<b>Industry</b>									
Mining									
Coal	367.2	61.6	31.8	39.5	3.9	48.1	38.5	6.6	9.7
Other	17.1	5.5	4.1	0.5	0.7	6.6	5.3	0.9	0.2
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	7.1	40.5	17.2	38.9	29.8	13.2	28.5	30.6	6.3
Other	2.9	10.4	4.1	10.3	6.7	1.4	2.7	2.1	3.3
Construction	43.5	32.8	37.4	40.1	5.7	7.6	1.6	9.1	1.5
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	1.9	3.3	4.4	10.4	12.4	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.9
Education; Health and community services	1.5	3.3	8.7	15.4	0.8	8.2	1.4	18.8	0.1
Other industries(a)	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

# 7.1

## JOB VACANCIES

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	<b>Australia</b>
<b>JOB VACANCIES ('000)</b>										
<b>May 2002</b>	31.1	24.9	11.7	7.0	*9.5	*1.7	1.1	3.2	90.3	<b>95.7</b>
<b>May 2003</b>	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	<b>105.8</b>
<b>May 2004</b>	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	<b>119.2</b>
<b>2005</b>										
May	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	<b>142.0</b>
August	39.1	32.8	33.4	8.8	16.9	2.2	2.7	4.4	140.3	<b>138.1</b>
November	45.4	30.2	24.1	8.7	15.8	2.3	2.1	3.9	132.6	<b>138.3</b>
<b>2006</b>										
February	46.6	31.6	32.3	8.4	20.6	2.1	1.9	3.8	147.3	<b>143.5</b>
May	41.7	32.8	36.8	10.8	21.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	152.0	<b>151.0</b>
August	42.5	31.6	39.8	9.0	22.6	2.3	2.6	4.7	155.0	<b>157.1</b>
November	47.7	31.6	38.8	9.4	23.9	2.5	2.7	4.5	161.1	<b>160.3</b>
<b>2007</b>										
February	48.2	32.1	38.7	9.9	25.0	2.5	2.5	4.8	163.7	<b>163.2</b>
May	51.9	31.8	35.6	10.2	27.0	2.3	2.4	5.3	166.5	<b>166.0</b>
<b>CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)</b>										
<b>2005</b>										
May	-14.5	-4.4	-1.3	-15.6	-4.9	-29.6	3.5	-1.2	-7.8	<b>-0.4</b>
August	-5.1	3.9	-4.4	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.4	10.7	1.8	<b>-2.7</b>
November	16.1	-8.1	-27.9	-0.1	-6.5	5.1	-22.5	-9.9	-5.5	<b>0.1</b>
<b>2006</b>										
February	2.8	4.6	34.0	-3.4	30.4	-12.3	-8.2	-4.8	11.1	<b>3.8</b>
May	-10.5	3.8	14.0	27.5	2.8	18.6	22.0	5.0	3.2	<b>5.2</b>
August	1.9	-3.6	8.3	-16.2	6.2	-6.6	8.4	18.3	2.0	<b>4.0</b>
November	12.1	0.1	-2.5	4.1	6.0	10.2	5.4	-3.9	3.9	<b>2.0</b>
<b>2007</b>										
February	1.2	1.7	-0.4	5.3	4.8	1.3	-7.6	6.0	1.7	<b>1.8</b>
May	7.6	-0.9	-8.0	2.9	7.7	-9.6	-4.3	11.9	1.7	<b>1.7</b>
<b>CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)</b>										
<b>May 2002</b>	1.7	7.1	-24.7	22.6	40.4	-1.5	-3.9	23.8	3.3	<b>1.4</b>
<b>May 2003</b>	22.9	-8.1	64.9	-17.0	-18.5	20.8	7.2	-30.8	10.1	<b>10.6</b>
<b>May 2004</b>	14.2	33.9	30.3	4.0	35.7	-15.6	107.1	13.9	23.4	<b>12.7</b>
<b>May 2005</b>	-5.7	3.0	39.1	22.3	37.8	8.1	-4.1	55.2	12.3	<b>19.1</b>
<b>May 2006</b>	1.3	3.6	5.2	45.6	46.1	31.3	1.1	-0.3	10.3	<b>6.3</b>
<b>May 2007</b>	24.4	-2.8	-3.3	-5.4	27.0	-5.8	1.0	35.0	9.5	<b>9.9</b>

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

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

### LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

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

### TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

**15** For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005* (cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

### ROUNDING

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

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

#### *Description of the survey*

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

#### *Monthly Population Survey*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Labour Force Survey*

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

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

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

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

### *Supplementary surveys*

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

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

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

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

### *Multi Purpose Household Survey*

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

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

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

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

### *Reference period*

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

### *Notes on data*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Notes on data continued*

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

### *Composite estimation*

**31** In May 2007, an improved method of estimation known as composite estimation was introduced into the LFS. In introducing this change, the ABS revised LFS data back to April 2001. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

### *Population benchmarks*

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

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

### *Families series*

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

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

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

### *Further information and data on the LFS*

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

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

### EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Scope of employer surveys</i>	<p><b>39</b> Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)</li><li>■ private households employing staff</li><li>■ overseas embassies, consulates, etc.</li><li>■ those located outside Australia.</li></ul>
<b>JOB VACANCIES DATA</b>	<p><b>40</b> Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<p><b>41</b> The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.</p>
<i>Reference date</i>	<p><b>42</b> The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.</p>
<i>Notes on data</i>	<p><b>43</b> 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.</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p><b>44</b> For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6354.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.</p>
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA</b>	<p><b>45</b> Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings – Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	
<i>Reference period</i>	<p><b>46</b> The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.</p>
<i>Notes on data</i>	<p><b>47</b> The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p><b>48</b> For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.</p>
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA</b>	<p><b>49</b> Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<p><b>50</b> The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Description of the survey continued</i>	<b>51</b> Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.
<i>Reference period</i>	<b>52</b> The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.
<i>Further information</i>	<b>53</b> For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.
WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA	<b>54</b> Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<b>55</b> The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.
<i>Reference period</i>	<b>56</b> The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	<b>57</b> For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0), <i>Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA	<b>58</b> Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<b>59</b> The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost. <b>60</b> 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). <b>61</b> Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.
<i>Reference period</i>	<b>62</b> The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### *Further information*

**63** For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

**64** Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

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

### INTERNATIONAL DATA

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

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

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

### HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

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

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		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	
	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	
2.6 Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12		
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry	
2.7 Actual hours worked in all jobs	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	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment	
2.8 Actual hours worked in all jobs	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	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment	
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
2.9 Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked	
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	Includes Future employment expectations, State, Age

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

## APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

- 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  
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

## APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
<b>Information papers and other reference material</b>			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2007
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007	6298.0.55.001	Irregular	2007
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS website, 2007
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
<b>Labour force supplementary surveys</b>			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Employment	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2006
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2006
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2006
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2006
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2006
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2006
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2006
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2006
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	2005–06
Working Time Arrangements	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2006
<b>Multi purpose household surveys</b>			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
<b>Sub-annual labour surveys</b>			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Feb qtr 2007
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	May qtr 2007
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	May 2007
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
<b>Other labour surveys</b>			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2006
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001–02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002–03
<b>Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)</b>			
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, CURF, 1994–1997	6286.0.30.001	Irregular	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
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: CURF	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: CURF, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia – Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2006

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

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

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

## APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
<b>Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) <i>cont.</i></b>			
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 CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2006
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2005
Survey of Income and Housing – Basic and Expanded CURFs, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002–03
<b>Other publications</b>			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Jul 2007
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2006
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2006
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2005–06
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Discontinued	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics	2017.0	Five yearly	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2006
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	2003–04
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003–04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Biennial	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2003–04
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2006

## GLOSSARY

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Dependent child</b>	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
<b>Dependent student</b>	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
<b>Discouraged jobseekers</b>	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ considered to be too young/too old by employers</li><li>■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience</li><li>■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background</li><li>■ no jobs in their locality or line of work</li><li>■ no jobs available at all.</li></ul>
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>	<p>Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
<b>Employed</b>	Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or</li><li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li><li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or</li><li>■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or</li><li>■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or</li><li>■ on strike or locked out; or</li><li>■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or</li></ul></li><li>■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li></ul>
<b>Employed full-time</b>	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
<b>Employed part-time</b>	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
<b>Employee</b>	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b> <i>continued</i>	equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
<b>Gross mixed income (GMI)</b>	<i>National Accounts</i> . The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both <i>gross operating surplus</i> for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
<b>Gross operating surplus (GOS)</b>	<i>National Accounts</i> . The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
<b>Household</b>	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
<b>Industrial dispute</b>	An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.
<b>Industry</b>	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.
<b>Job leavers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> – that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.
<b>Job losers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> : that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
<b>Job vacancy</b>	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"><li>■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day</li><li>■ for jobs of less than one day's duration</li><li>■ to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees</li><li>■ to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Job vacancy <i>continued</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date</li><li>■ for work to be carried out by contractors</li><li>■ for which no recruitment action has been taken</li><li>■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty</li><li>■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies</li><li>■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.</li></ul> <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
<b>Labour force</b>	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.
<b>Labour force status</b>	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.
<b>Labour force underutilisation rate</b>	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Local government employees</b>	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.
<b>Lone parent</b>	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.
<b>Lone person</b>	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.
<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b>	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Marginal attachment to the labour force</b>	Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or</li><li>■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.</li></ul> <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>
<b>Marital status</b>	See <i>social marital status</i> .
<b>Mean age</b>	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
<b>Mean duration of unemployment</b>	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Median age</b>	The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.
<b>Median duration of unemployment</b>	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
<b>Non-dependent child</b>	A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
<b>Non-family member</b>	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
<b>Occupation</b>	An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the <i>ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.
<b>One-parent family</b>	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
<b>Ordinary time earnings</b>	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
<b>Original series</b>	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
<b>Other family</b>	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.
<b>Overtime earnings</b>	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
<b>Own-account worker</b>	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
<b>Participation rate</b>	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
<b>Part-time employed</b>	<i>Household surveys</i> . Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
<b>Reason for leaving last job</b>	Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.
<b>Seasonally adjusted series</b>	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
<b>Social marital status</b>	Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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







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