



Statistical report—Annual Wage Review 2016–17

1 June 2017

All Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data in this Report are seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise noted.

All data expressed in \$ units are in nominal terms, unless otherwise noted.

All gross domestic product (GDP) measures used in this Report are expressed in real terms, from chain volume estimates.

This paper uses unit record data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. The HILDA Project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (Melbourne Institute). The findings and views reported in this document, however, are those of the author and should not be attributed to either the DSS or the Melbourne Institute.

This report uses confidentialised data from the Fair Work Commission's Australian Workplace Relations Study (AWRS) 2014 and Award Reliance Survey 2013. The data collection for the AWRS and Award Reliance Survey was conducted by ORC International.

Table of contents

List of abbreviations	i
1 Economic growth	1
Chart 1.1: Economic growth, annual and quarterly growth rates	1
Chart 1.2: International comparisons of quarterly GDP growth	1
Chart 1.3: Real net national disposable income, real GDP and the terms of trade, indexes— Dec-06 = 100.....	2
Chart 1.4: Gross value added by industry, average annual growth over decade and annual percentage changes for December quarter 2006 to December quarter 2016	3
Chart 1.5: Actual expenditure, annual growth rates	3
Chart 1.6: Gross fixed capital formation share of GDP	4
2 Productivity	5
Chart 2.1: Measures of productivity, indexes—Dec-06 = 100	5
Table 2.1: Measures of productivity, indexes and growth over the year	5
Chart 2.2: Measures of productivity, annual growth rates	6
Table 2.2: Productivity growth and its components, percentage change over the year	6
Table 2.3: Multifactor productivity, hours worked, indexes and growth over the year.....	7
Chart 2.3: Productivity cycles, annualised growth, 1998–99 to 2015–16.....	7
Table 2.4: Average annual change in labour productivity and multifactor productivity by industry, 2005–06 to 2015–16	8
3 Business competitiveness and viability	9
Chart 3.1: Profits and wages shares of total factor income	9
Table 3.1: Profits and wages shares of total factor income, year on year percentage changes	10
Chart 3.2: Wages share of total factor income, mining and non-mining industries	11
Chart 3.3: Company gross operating profits, quarterly growth rates	11
Table 3.2: Company gross operating profits, total and non-mining industries, year on year percentage changes, December quarter 2006 to December quarter 2016	12
Table 3.3: Profit margins, annual growth rates, small and all businesses, 2015–16	12
Chart 3.4: Business bankruptcy rates.....	13
Chart 3.5: Business entry, exit and net entry rates.....	13
Chart 3.6: Business survival rates	14
Chart 3.7: Business survival rates by industry, June 2012 to June 2016.....	14
Table 3.4: Business entry and exit rates by industry, 2012–13 and 2015–16.....	15
Chart 3.8: Small business share of private sector output and employment within each industry, 2015–16.....	16

4	Inflation	17
	Chart 4.1: Measures of inflation—Consumer Price Index, underlying inflation and Living Cost Index for employee households, growth rates	17
	Table 4.1: Consumer Price Index, underlying inflation, Living Cost Index for employee households and GDP price deflator, index and growth over the year	18
	Chart 4.2: Consumer Price Index, underlying inflation, Living Cost Index for employee households and GDP price deflator, indexes—Dec-06 = 100	19
5	Wages	20
	Chart 5.1: Measures of nominal wages growth, quarterly and cumulative percentage change, indexes—Dec-06 = 100	20
	Table 5.1: Measures of nominal wages growth, annual percentage change	21
	Table 5.2: Wage Price Index growth in private and all sectors, index and growth over the year.....	22
	Chart 5.2: Agreements approved in the quarter by sector, indexes—Dec-06 = 100	22
	Chart 5.3: Unit labour costs, indexes—Dec-06 = 100	23
	Table 5.3: Estimates of the gender pay gap.....	24
	Table 5.4: Average hourly total cash earnings for full-time non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate, by industry and method of setting pay, May 2016	24
6	Labour market	25
	Chart 6.1: Persons employed and monthly hours worked in all jobs	25
	Table 6.1: Employment and unemployment, percentage and percentage point changes over the year	25
	Chart 6.2: Unemployment and participation rates	26
	Chart 6.3: Monthly hours worked, annual percentage change.....	26
	Table 6.2: Hours worked, percentage changes over the year.....	27
	Table 6.3: Average monthly hours worked, by full-time/part-time status, change and percentage change over the year	27
	Chart 6.4: Change in employment by industry, February 2007 to February 2017, '000s	28
	Chart 6.5: Average annual change in employment by industry, February 2007 to February 2017, per cent	28
	Chart 6.6: Average annual change in hours worked by industry, February 2007 to February 2017, per cent	29
	Table 6.4: Employment by industry for selected periods, '000s	29
	Table 6.5: Proportion of female employment, by industry	30
	Table 6.6: Change in employment and hours worked by industry, February 2016 to February 2017	31
	Table 6.7: Employment by industry, average annual growth over decade and annual percentage changes for 2015 to 2017	32

Table 6.8: Employment by occupation, '000s, 2007 to 2017	33
Table 6.9: Employment by occupation, annual percentage changes, 2008 to 2017.....	33
Chart 6.7: Change in full-time, part-time and total employment by gender, April 2016 to April 2017	34
Table 6.10: Employment to population ratio, total and by full-time/part-time status, persons 20–64 years	34
Table 6.11: Employment to population ratio for males, total and by full-time/part-time status, 20–64 years	35
Table 6.12: Employment to population ratio for females, total and by full-time/part-time status, 20–64 years	35
Table 6.13: Participation rate by gender, 20–64 years.....	36
Table 6.14: Long-term unemployment.....	36
Chart 6.8: Unemployment rates for 15–24 year olds and lone parents.....	37
Table 6.15: Composition of non-managerial employees on collective agreements, by gender and full-time/part-time status, May 2016.....	37
7 Award reliance	38
Table 7.1: Award reliance by industry, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016, per cent	39
Table 7.2: Economic indicators by award-reliant industries	41
Table 7.3: Proportion of award-reliant organisations with employees on higher or lower classifications rates	42
Table 7.4: Proportion of award-reliant organisations with employees on <i>both</i> higher and lower classifications rates, by business size	42
Table 7.5: Proportion of award-reliant organisations with employees on <i>both</i> higher and lower classifications rates, top five industries.....	42
Table 7.6: Award-reliant organisations with employees on <i>both</i> higher and lower classification rates, by proportion of employees on higher and lower classifications, per cent	43
Table 7.7: Retail trade, selected economic data	43
8 Relative living standards	44
Table 8.1: The C14 rate relative to median weekly earnings of full-time employees	44
Table 8.2: Two-thirds of median weekly earnings	44
Chart 8.1: Growth in C14 and C10 relative to AWOTE, AWE and WPI, indexes—Dec-06 = 100	45
Table 8.3: Ratio of C14, C10 and C5 classifications to AWOTE wage measures	46
Table 8.4: Nominal disposable income of selected NMW-reliant households, July 2006 to July 2016	47
Table 8.5: Comparison of 60 per cent median income poverty lines with disposable income of selected households earning various wage rates, December 2016	49

Table 8.6: Ratio of disposable income of selected households earning various wage rates to a 60 per cent median income poverty line, December 2011, December 2015 and December 2016	50
Table 8.7: Composition of employed households, 2015	52
Chart 8.2: Real weekly total earnings (full-time adult non-managerial employees) by percentile, 2006 to 2016—indexes, 2006 = 100	52
Chart 8.3: Real weekly total earnings (full-time adult non-managerial employees) by percentile and the real NMW, 2011 to 2016—indexes, 2011 = 100.....	53
Table 8.8: Income earner status of award-reliant employees within their households, per cent of all award-reliant employees	54
Chart 8.4: C14 rate relative to median weekly earnings of full-time employees in main job, 2000 to 2016	54
9 Real wages and the cost of living	55
Chart 9.1: Real value of selected minimum wage rates, December quarter 2006 to March quarter 2017, indexes—Dec-06 = 100.....	55
Table 9.1: Real national minimum wage and percentage change—2006–2016, December quarter 2016 dollars	56
Table 9.2: Ratio of selected percentiles to the mean and median of real weekly total earnings (full-time adult non-managerial employees), 2006 to 2016	56
10 Indicators of financial stress.....	57
Table 10.1: Financial stress experienced by all employee households: both partners, lone parent, or lone person report stress.....	57
Table 10.2: Financial stress experienced by low-paid employee households: both partners, lone parent or lone person report stress	58
Table 10.3: Financial stress experienced by all adult employees and low-paid adult employees (classified by hourly personal income relative to two-thirds of median hourly personal income for full-time employees)	59
Table 10.4: Financial stress and deprivation experienced by all households with adult employees and households with only low-paid adult employees (classified by hourly earnings relative to two-thirds of median hourly earnings for full-time adult employees).....	61
11 Forecasts.....	62
Table 11.1: 2017–18 Budget forecasts, international GDP growth forecasts	62
Table 11.2: IMF real GDP growth projections	62
Table 11.3: 2017–18 Budget forecasts, domestic economy forecasts.....	63
Table 11.4: RBA economy forecasts, growth rates	64
Chart 11.1: Department of Employment’s monthly leading indicator of employment	64
12 Costs of child care services.....	65

Table 12.1: Average weekly cost of work-related child care by gender for employees reporting cost of work-related child care greater than zero, method of setting pay and caring responsibilities.....	66
13 Minutes of the Monetary Policy Meetings of the Reserve Bank Board.....	68
Minutes of May 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of June 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of July 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of August 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of September 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of October 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of November 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of December 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of February 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of March 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of April 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
Minutes of May 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting.....	68
14 Business surveys.....	69
NAB Quarterly Business Survey—March 2017.....	69
Australian Chamber-Westpac Survey of Industrial Trends—March 2017.....	69
Sensis Business index—March 2017.....	69
15 Bibliography.....	70

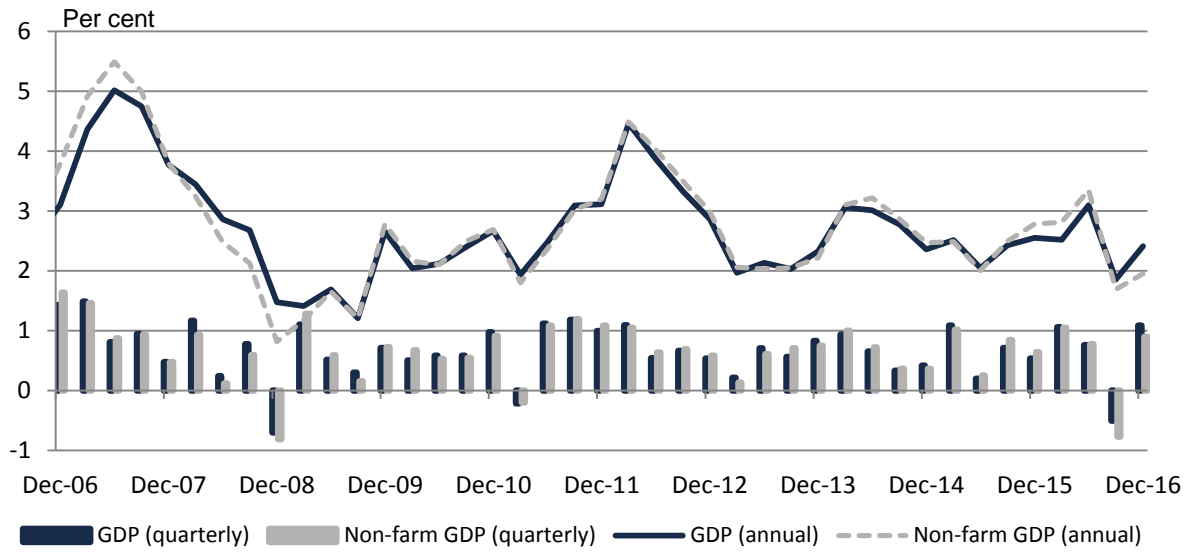
List of abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AAWI	Average annualised wage increase
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
AWOTE	Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings
AWRS	Australian Workplace Relations Study
C1(b)	Professional Engineer, Professional Scientist Level 4, <i>Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998</i>
C4	Engineering Association Level I, <i>Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998</i> (and from 1 January 2010 the <i>Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010</i>)
C10	Engineering Tradesperson Level I, <i>Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998</i> (and from 1 January 2010 the <i>Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010</i>)
C13	Engineering/Production Employee Level II, <i>Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998</i> (and from 1 January 2010 the <i>Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010</i>)
C14	Engineering/Production Employee Level 1, <i>Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998</i> (and from 1 January 2010 the <i>Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010</i>)
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DSTO	Dependent spouse tax offset
EEH	Employee Earnings and Hours
FMW	Federal Minimum Wage
FOB	Free on board
FWCFB	Fair Work Commission Full Bench
GDP	Gross domestic product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
L4	Level 4 Professional, <i>Professional Employees Award 2010</i>

LCI	Living Cost Index
NMW	National minimum wage
NSA	Newstart Allowance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PL	Poverty line
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
ppt	Percentage point
pw	Per week
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RNNDI	Real net national disposable income
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
WPI	Wage Price Index

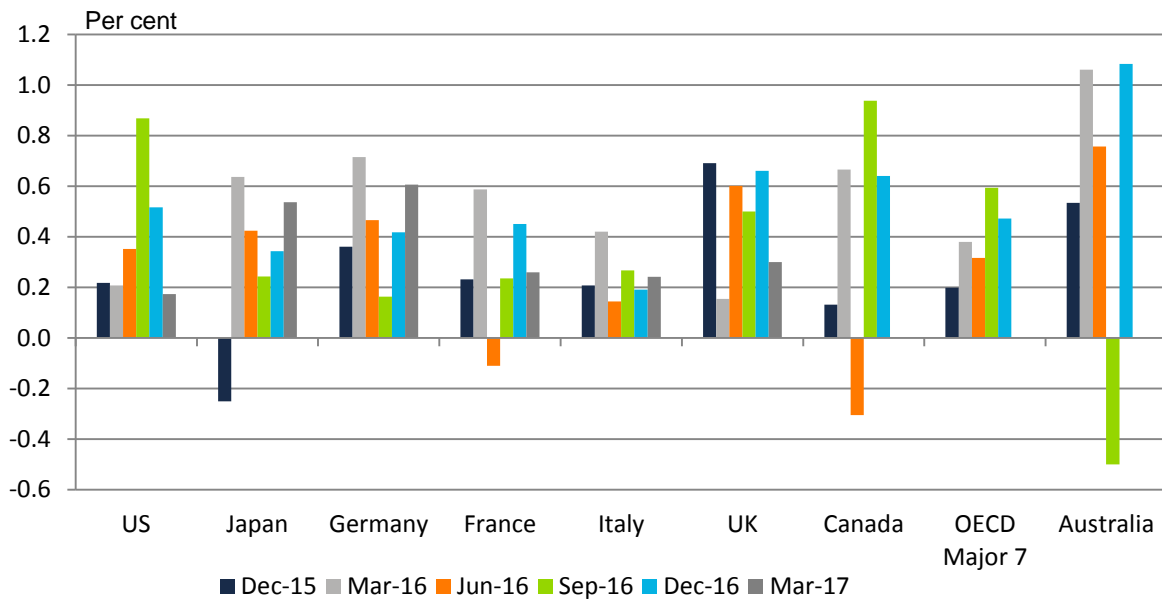
1 Economic growth

Chart 1.1: Economic growth, annual and quarterly growth rates



Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

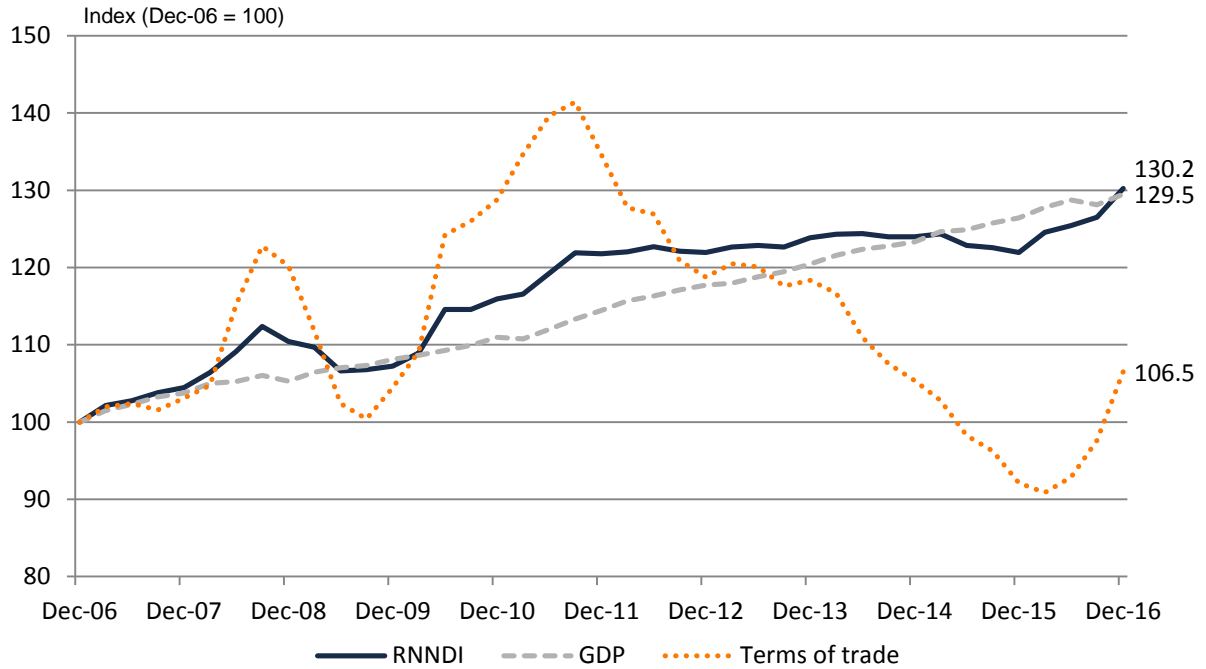
Chart 1.2: International comparisons of quarterly GDP growth



Note: March quarter 2017 data are not yet available for Canada and Australia.

Source: OECD (2017), *Quarterly GDP (indicator)*, <<http://data.oecd.org/gdp/quarterly-gdp.htm>>.

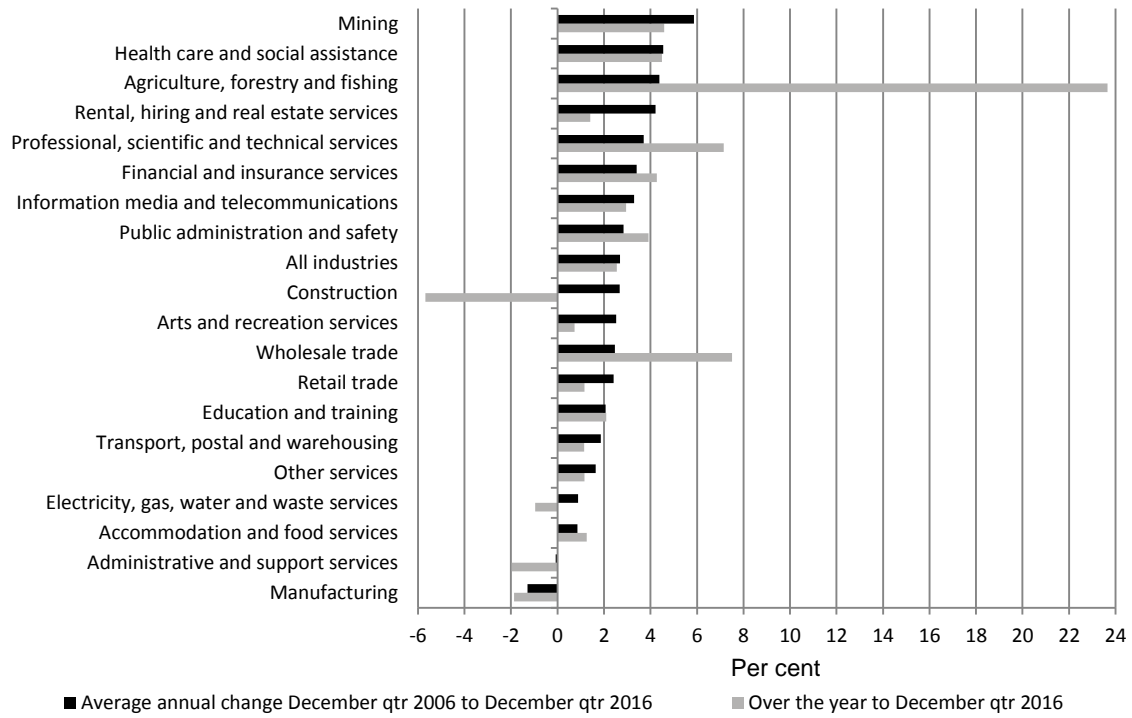
Chart 1.3: Real net national disposable income, real GDP and the terms of trade, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



Note: Real net national disposable income (RNNDI) takes into account the impact of changes in prices of exports relative to imports, the real impact of income flows between Australia and the rest of the world, and the consumption of fixed capital. Income flows between Australia and the rest of the world are fairly smooth over time and changes tend to have little impact on short-term movements in RNNDI. The consumption of fixed capital tends to stall growth in RNNDI but, for the most part, the impact on short-term movement is small. See ABS, *Real net national disposable income - a new national accounts measure*, Feature article in ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2001*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

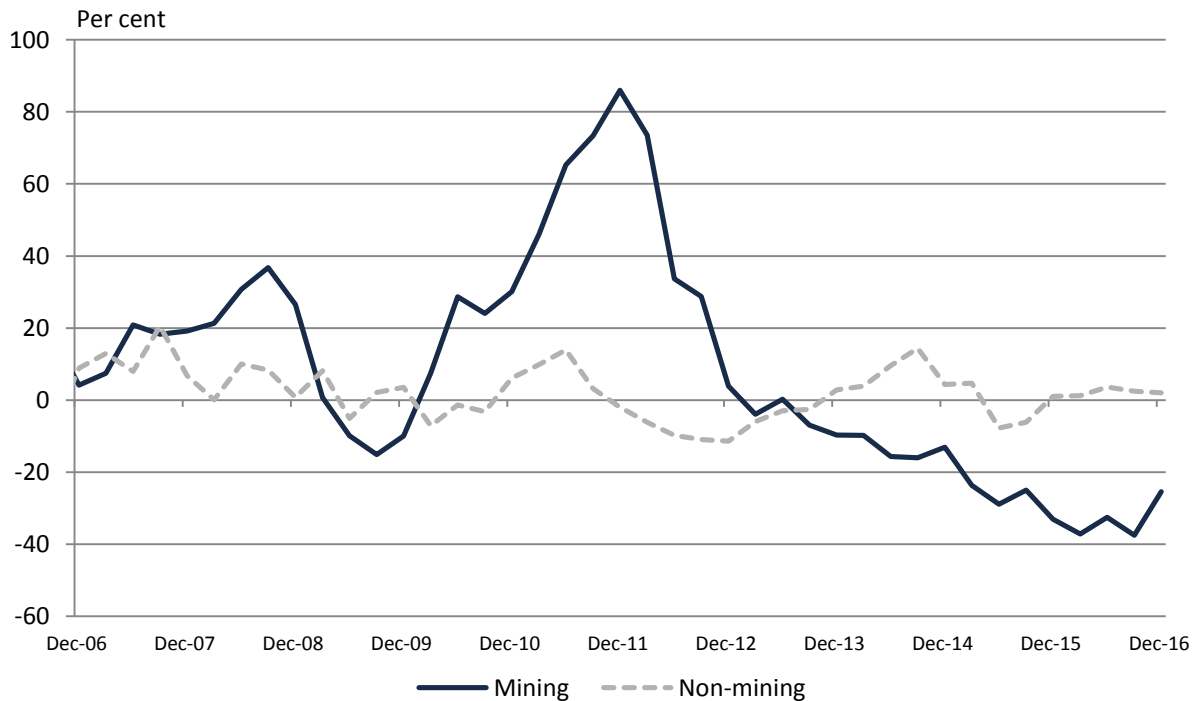
Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

Chart 1.4: Gross value added by industry, average annual growth over decade and annual percentage changes for December quarter 2006 to December quarter 2016



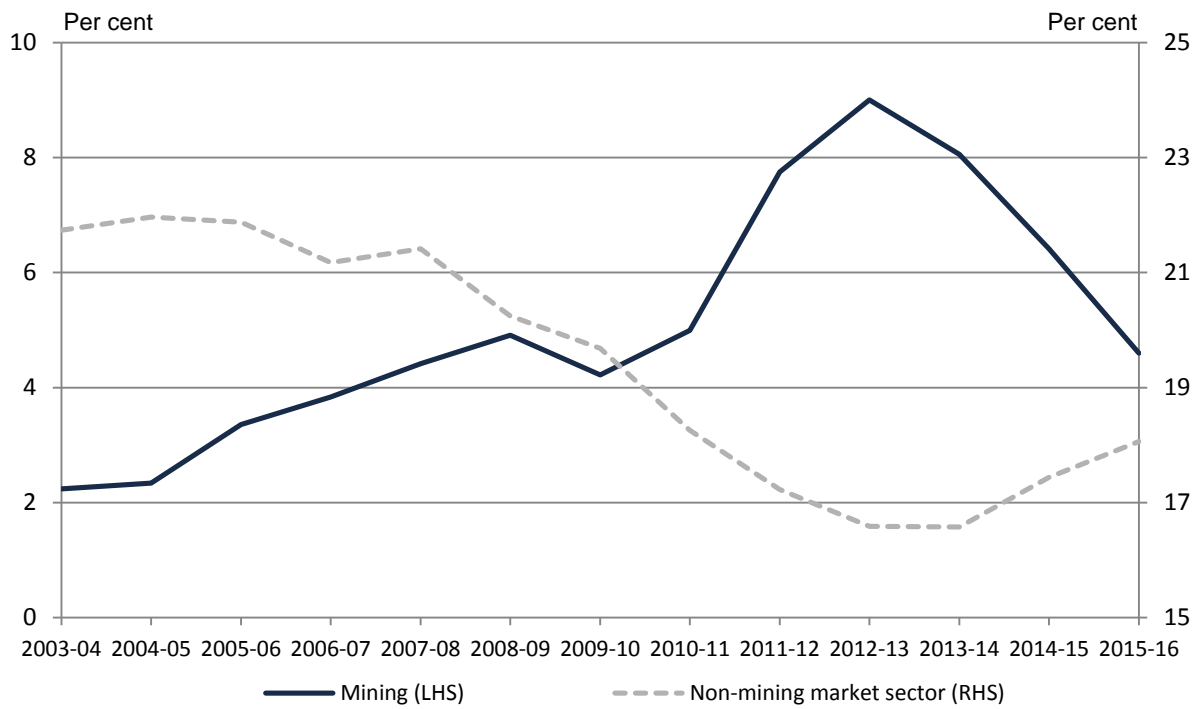
Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

Chart 1.5: Actual expenditure, annual growth rates



Source: ABS, *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5625.0.

Chart 1.6: Gross fixed capital formation share of GDP

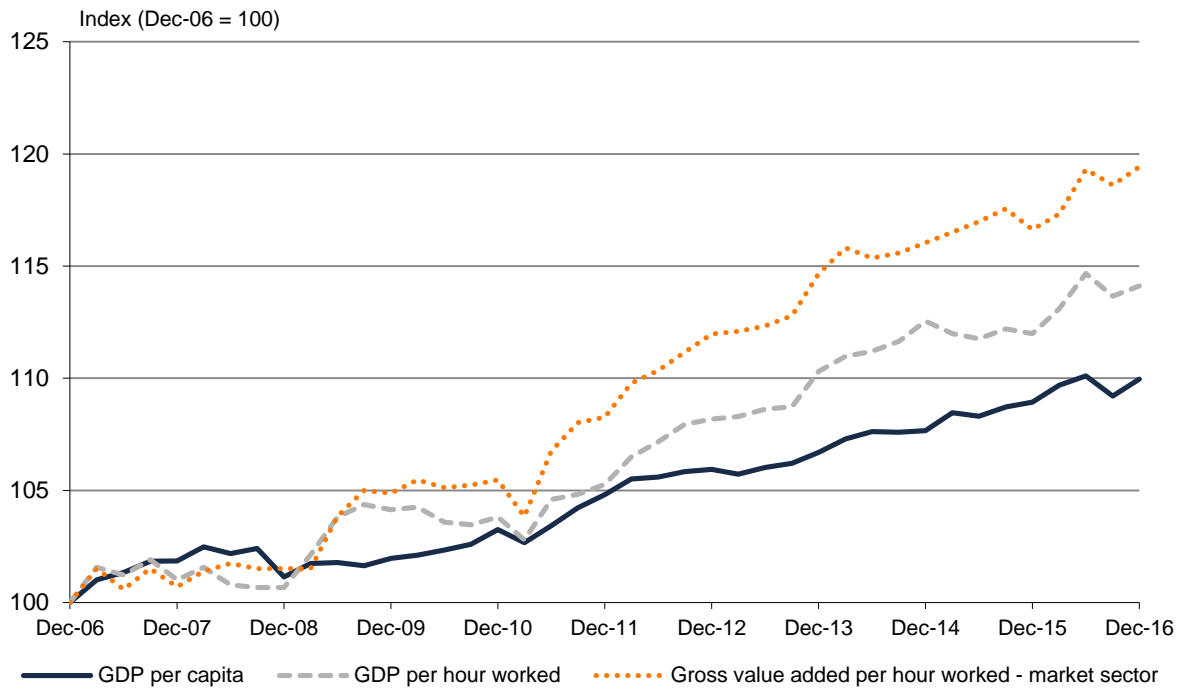


Note: All data are expressed in nominal and annual terms. Non-mining market sector excludes Education and training, Public administration and safety, Health care and social assistance and Mining, but includes ownership of dwellings.

Source: ABS, *Australian System of National Accounts, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 5204.0.

2 Productivity

Chart 2.1: Measures of productivity, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



Note: Labour productivity is measured as real GDP per hour worked. Gross value added measures the value of output at basic prices minus the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The market sector includes all industries except for Public administration and safety, Education and training and Health care and social assistance.

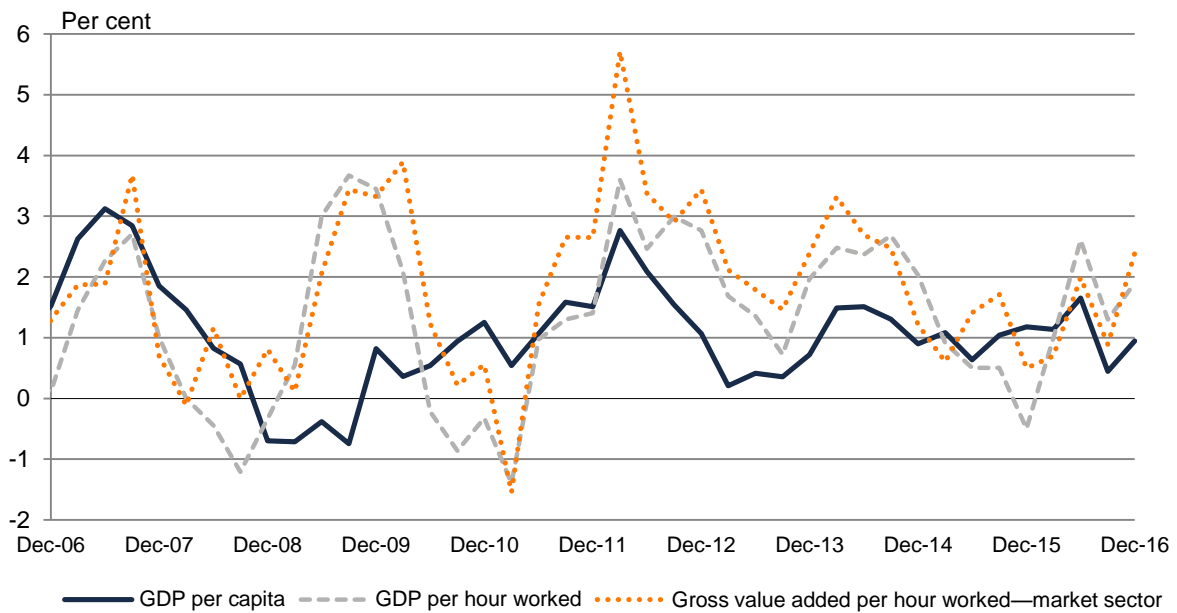
Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

Table 2.1: Measures of productivity, indexes and growth over the year

Quarter	GDP per capita (\$)	GDP per capita (% change)	GDP per hour worked (Index)	GDP per hour worked (% change)	Gross value added per hour worked—market sector (Index)	Gross value added per hour worked—market sector (% change)
Dec-06	15 815		100.0		100.0	
Dec-07	16 108	1.9	101.0	1.0	100.7	0.7
Dec-08	15 996	-0.7	100.7	-0.3	101.5	0.8
Dec-09	16 127	0.8	104.1	3.4	104.9	3.3
Dec-10	16 329	1.3	103.8	-0.3	105.5	0.6
Dec-11	16 576	1.5	105.3	1.4	108.3	2.6
Dec-12	16 753	1.1	108.2	2.8	112.0	3.4
Dec-13	16 874	0.7	110.3	2.0	114.7	2.4
Dec-14	17 026	0.9	112.5	2.0	116.0	1.2
Dec-15	17 227	1.2	112.0	-0.5	116.6	0.5
Dec-16	17 390	0.9	114.1	1.9	119.4	2.4

Note: The percentage change is calculated in relation to the corresponding quarter in the previous year.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

Chart 2.2: Measures of productivity, annual growth rates


Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

Table 2.2: Productivity growth and its components, percentage change over the year

Quarter	National Accounts						Labour Force
	Total		Market Sector				Hours worked
	GDP (% change)	Hours worked (% change)	GDP/ hour worked (% change)	GVA (% change)	Hours worked (% change)	GVA/ hour worked (% change)	Hours worked (% change)
Dec-06	3.1	2.8	0.1	4.1	2.9	1.3	2.8
Dec-07	3.8	2.8	1.0	3.6	2.8	0.7	3.1
Dec-08	1.5	1.9	-0.3	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.0
Dec-09	2.7	-0.8	3.4	1.4	-1.8	3.3	-0.8
Dec-10	2.7	3.0	-0.3	2.8	2.2	0.6	3.3
Dec-11	3.1	1.8	1.4	3.5	0.9	2.6	1.1
Dec-12	2.9	0.1	2.8	3.7	0.2	3.4	0.3
Dec-13	2.3	0.3	2.0	2.0	-0.4	2.4	0.2
Dec-14	2.4	0.4	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.9
Dec-15	2.5	2.9	-0.5	2.2	1.6	0.5	2.6
Dec-16	2.4	0.6	1.9	2.3	-0.1	2.4	0.4
Mar-17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7

Note: Data from the Australian National Accounts are seasonally adjusted. Hours worked data from the Labour Force are expressed in trend terms. n/a = not available.

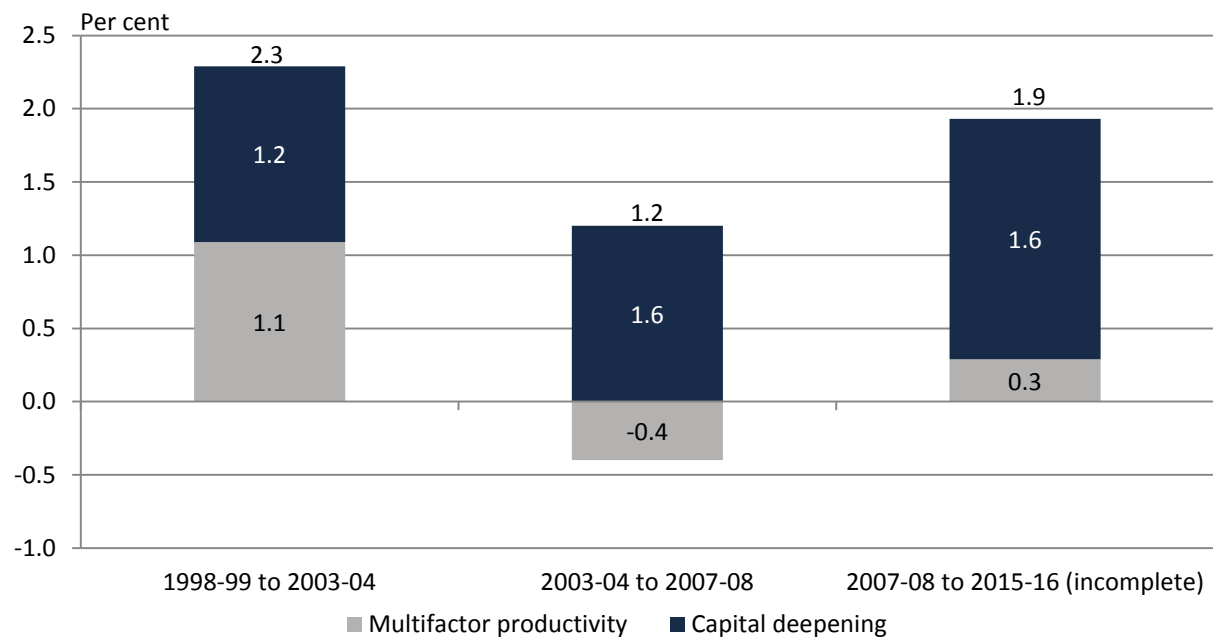
Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0; ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

Table 2.3: Multifactor productivity, hours worked, indexes and growth over the year

Year ended	Index	Change (%)
Jun-06	100.0	
Jun-07	99.9	-0.1
Jun-08	99.4	-0.5
Jun-09	98.3	-1.1
Jun-10	98.9	0.6
Jun-11	98.0	-0.9
Jun-12	99.2	1.2
Jun-13	99.5	0.3
Jun-14	100.3	0.8
Jun-15	100.8	0.5
Jun-16	101.7	0.9

Note: Multifactor productivity is measured as output per unit of a combined bundle of labour and capital. Data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Australian System of National Accounts, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 5204.0.

Chart 2.3: Productivity cycles, annualised growth, 1998–99 to 2015–16


Note: Multifactor productivity is measured as output per combined unit of labour and capital. Capital deepening is the component of labour productivity growth which is due to the increase in the amount of capital that each unit of labour has to work with. Labour productivity is represented by the numbers above the bars, and is the sum of multifactor productivity and capital deepening. Data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Australian System of National Accounts, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 5204.0.

Table 2.4: Average annual change in labour productivity and multifactor productivity by industry, 2005–06 to 2015–16

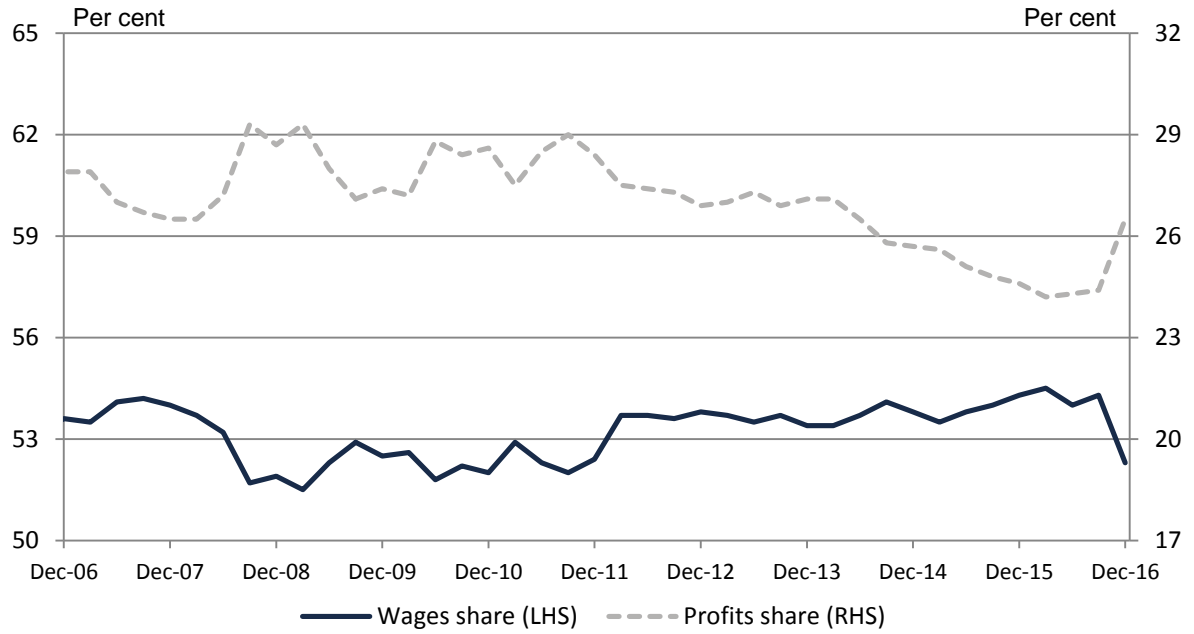
	2005–06 to 2015–16		2010–11 to 2015–16	
	Labour productivity	Multifactor productivity	Labour productivity	Multifactor productivity
	(% change)	(% change)	(% change)	(% change)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	0.1	0.3	–0.7
Mining	0.5	–2.6	5.9	–0.8
Manufacturing	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	–2.2	–2.6	1.0	–1.0
Construction	1.9	0.6	2.8	1.9
Wholesale trade	2.7	1.7	5.1	3.6
Retail trade	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.2
Accommodation and food services	–0.2	–0.3	0.8	0.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	0.4	–0.5	0.4	–0.5
Information, media and telecommunications	4.8	1.6	3.4	1.1
Financial and insurance services	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2.3	0.1	6.0	5.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	–0.2	–0.9	–1.2
Administrative and support services	–0.7	–1.0	–0.7	–0.8
Arts and recreation services	0.1	–0.5	–0.6	–0.9
Other services	0.8	–0.4	1.4	0.4
Market sector industries	1.8	0.2	2.3	0.7

Note: Data are expressed in original terms. The market sector includes all industries except for Public administration and safety, Education and training and Health care and social assistance.

Source: ABS, *Estimates of Industry Multifactor Productivity, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 5260.0.55.002.

3 Business competitiveness and viability

Chart 3.1: Profits and wages shares of total factor income



Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

Table 3.1: Profits and wages shares of total factor income, year on year percentage changes

Quarter	Wages share of total factor income (%)	Total compensation of employees (% change)	Profits share of total factor income (%)	Total corporation gross operating surplus (% change)	Gross mixed income (%)	Gross mixed income (% change)
Dec-06	53.6	9.2	27.9	11.5	8.5	-4.3
Dec-07	54.0	8.8	26.5	2.3	9.3	18.2
Dec-08	51.9	5.6	28.7	19.2	9.2	8.8
Dec-09	52.5	2.4	27.4	-3.4	9.3	2.3
Dec-10	52.0	9.0	28.6	14.8	9.1	7.6
Dec-11	52.4	7.0	28.4	5.7	8.9	4.0
Dec-12	53.8	4.4	26.9	-3.9	8.6	-2.9
Dec-13	53.4	3.6	27.1	5.4	8.6	4.6
Dec-14	53.8	2.1	25.7	-4.1	9.2	8.8
Dec-15	54.3	3.1	24.6	-2.1	9.6	6.4
Dec-16	52.3	1.5	26.5	13.5	9.9	8.8

Note: Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the employee during the accounting period. 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).

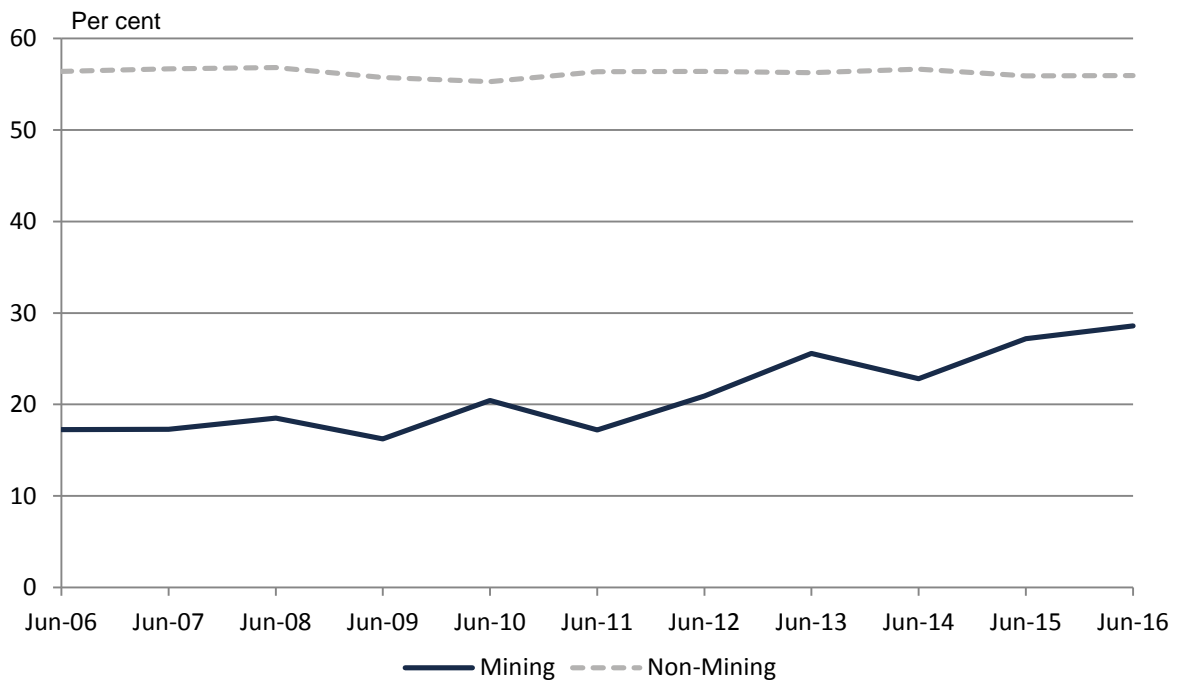
Gross operating surplus is defined as the operating surplus accruing to all enterprises, except unincorporated enterprises, from their operations in Australia. It is the excess of gross output over the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports. It is calculated before deduction of consumption of fixed capital, dividends, interest, royalties and land rent, and direct taxes payable, but after deducting the inventory valuation adjustment. Gross operating surplus is also calculated for general government and it equals general government's consumption of fixed capital.

Gross mixed income is defined as the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises. It includes elements of both compensation of employees (returns on labour inputs) and operating surplus (returns on capital inputs).

The percentage change is calculated in relation to the corresponding quarter in the previous year.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

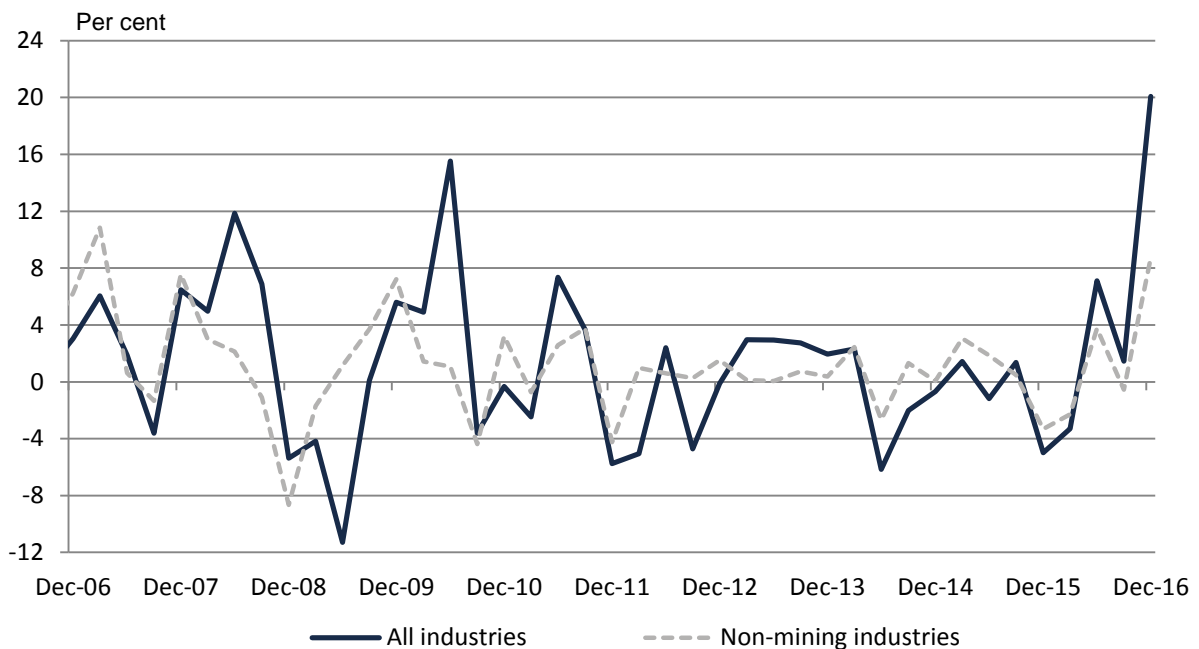
Chart 3.2: Wages share of total factor income, mining and non-mining industries



Note: Wages share is the compensation of employees expressed as a proportion of total factor income.

Source: ABS, *Australian System of National Accounts, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 5204.0.

Chart 3.3: Company gross operating profits, quarterly growth rates



Source: ABS, *Business Indicators, Australia, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5676.0.

Table 3.2: Company gross operating profits, total and non-mining industries, year on year percentage changes, December quarter 2006 to December quarter 2016

	Total (%)	Non-mining (%)
Dec-06	11.1	9.5
Dec-07	10.9	18.4
Dec-08	18.8	-5.0
Dec-09	-10.1	10.5
Dec-10	16.4	1.2
Dec-11	2.3	1.2
Dec-12	-7.5	3.4
Dec-13	11.0	1.3
Dec-14	-6.6	1.1
Dec-15	-3.4	2.0
Dec-16	26.2	9.6
5 years to Dec-16*	3.2	3.4
10 years to Dec-16*	5.1	4.2

Note: *Annualised growth rates.

Source: ABS, *Business Indicators, Australia, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5676.0.

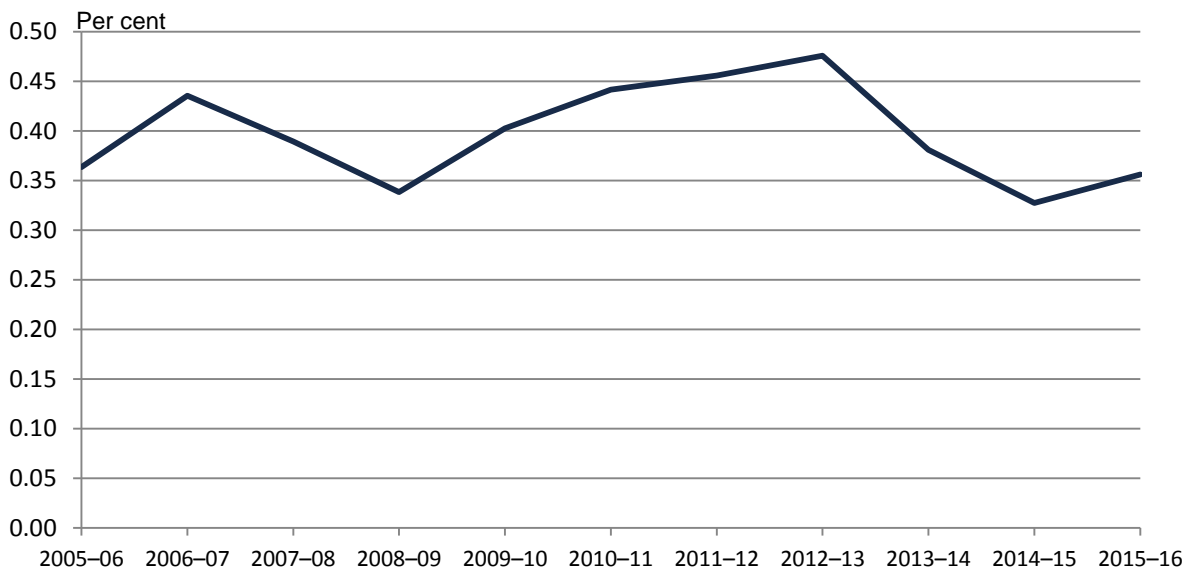
Table 3.3: Profit margins, annual growth rates, small and all businesses, 2015–16

	5 years to 2015–16		2015–16	
	Small (%)	All (%)	Small (%)	All (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.3	17.2	23.6	19.2
Mining	3.4	19.9	-30.2	3.7
Manufacturing	9.2	5.4	8.0	6.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	12.9	12.2	11.8	11.4
Construction	13.0	9.3	13.9	10.4
Wholesale trade	4.9	3.5	3.6	3.4
Retail trade	6.1	4.8	6.6	4.3
Accommodation and food services	10.4	8.5	7.7	7.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	18.2	10.5	18.4	10.7
Information media and telecommunications	14.2	11.2	11.9	10.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	48.3	42.4	56.6	50.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	23.4	24.1	19.9	22.2
Administrative and support services	18.5	9.3	16.1	9.2
Public administration and safety (private)	15.8	9.1	16.0	8.0
Education and training (private)	25.4	19.2	26.8	18.6
Health care and social assistance (private)	36.9	26.4	38.2	27.2
Arts and recreation services	20.5	13.8	16.7	12.3
Other services	18.3	14.9	17.2	14.1
Total selected industries	16.9	11.4	17.1	10.9

Note: Profit margins are operating profits before tax divided by sales and service income. Small businesses employ less than 20 people (include non-employing businesses). Total selected industries excludes Financial and insurance services.

Source: ABS, *Australian Industry, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 8155.0.

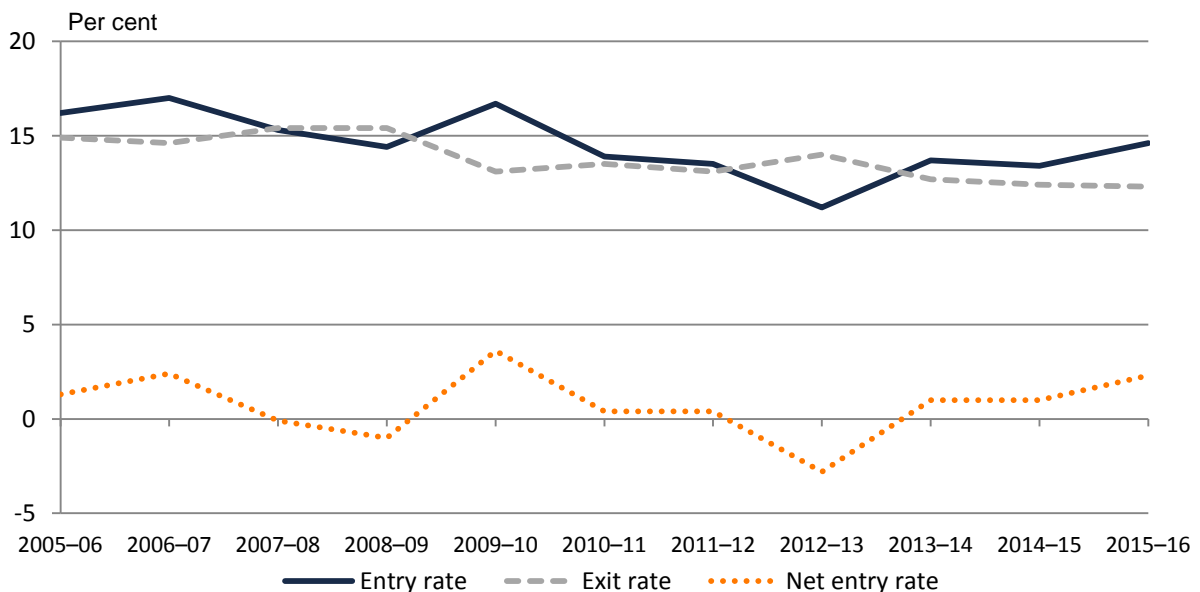
Chart 3.4: Business bankruptcy rates



Note: The bankruptcy rate is defined as the number of business-related bankruptcies divided by the number of owner managers of an unincorporated enterprise in the economy. The business bankruptcy rate is adopted from Bickerdyke I, Lattimore R, and Madge A (2000), *Business Failure and Change: An Australian Perspective*, Productivity Commission Staff Research Paper, Ausinfo, Canberra. Data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003; Australian Financial Security Authority, *Provisional business and non-business personal insolvency time series*, Bankrupts entering a business related bankruptcy (under Parts IV and XI of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*), September quarter 2016, <<https://www.afsa.gov.au/statistics/time-series-0>>.

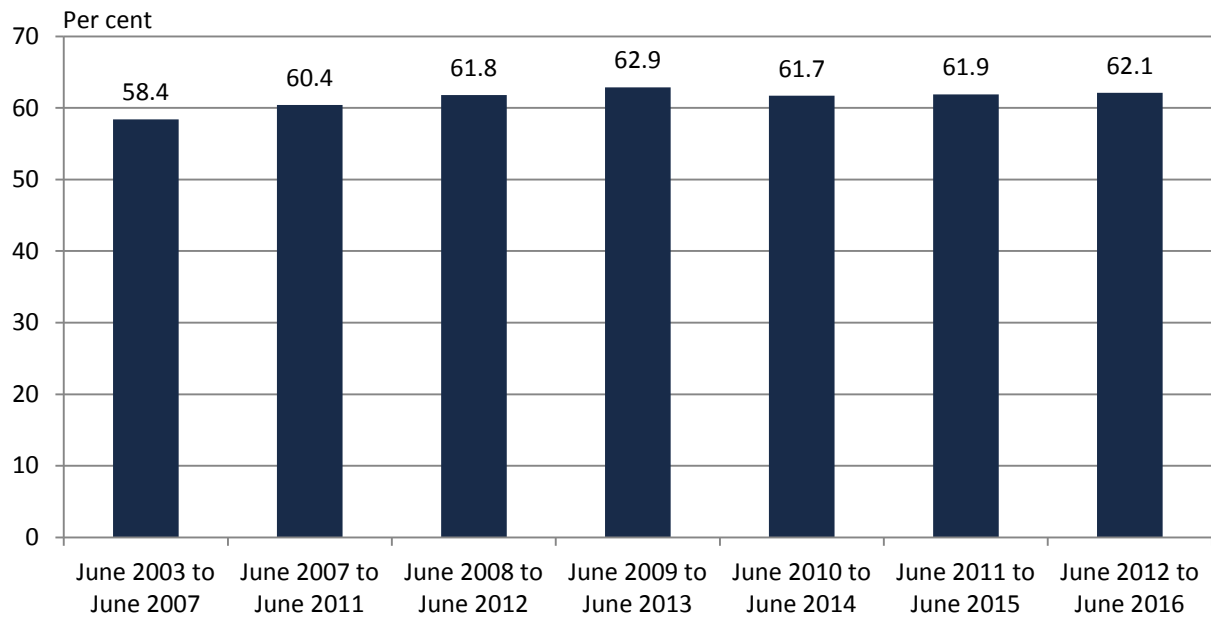
Chart 3.5: Business entry, exit and net entry rates



Note: Entry rates are business entries in the financial year as a proportion of total businesses operating at the start of the financial year. Exit rates are total business exits in the financial year as a proportion of total businesses operating at the start of the financial year. Net entry rates are the difference between the entry and exit rates, and represent the percentage growth in the number of businesses over the respective financial year.

Source: ABS, *Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits*, various, Catalogue No. 8165.0.

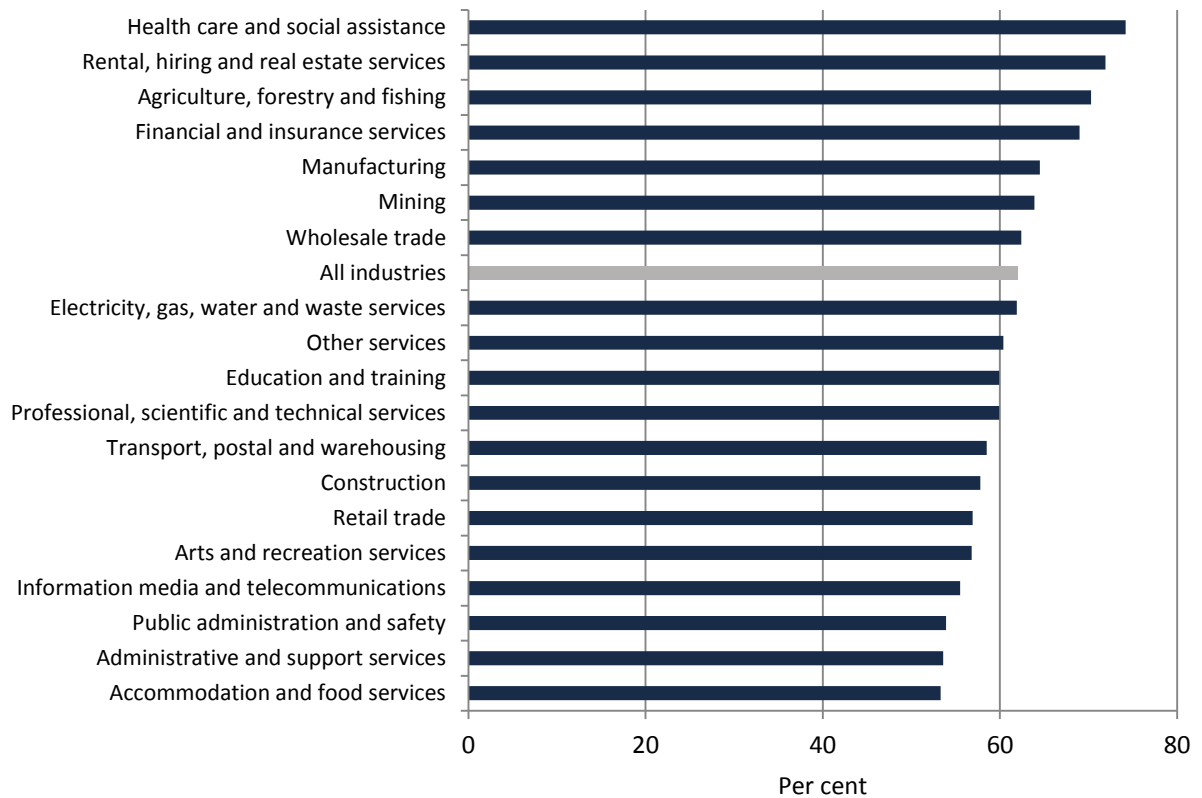
Chart 3.6: Business survival rates



Note: A surviving business is defined as a business which was actively trading in the first period and continued to be trading in the second period.

Source: ABS, *Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits*, various, Catalogue No. 8165.0.

Chart 3.7: Business survival rates by industry, June 2012 to June 2016



Note: A surviving business is defined in this instance as a business which was actively trading in June 2012 and continued to be trading in June 2016.

Source: ABS, *Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, June 2012 to June 2016*, Catalogue No. 8165.0.

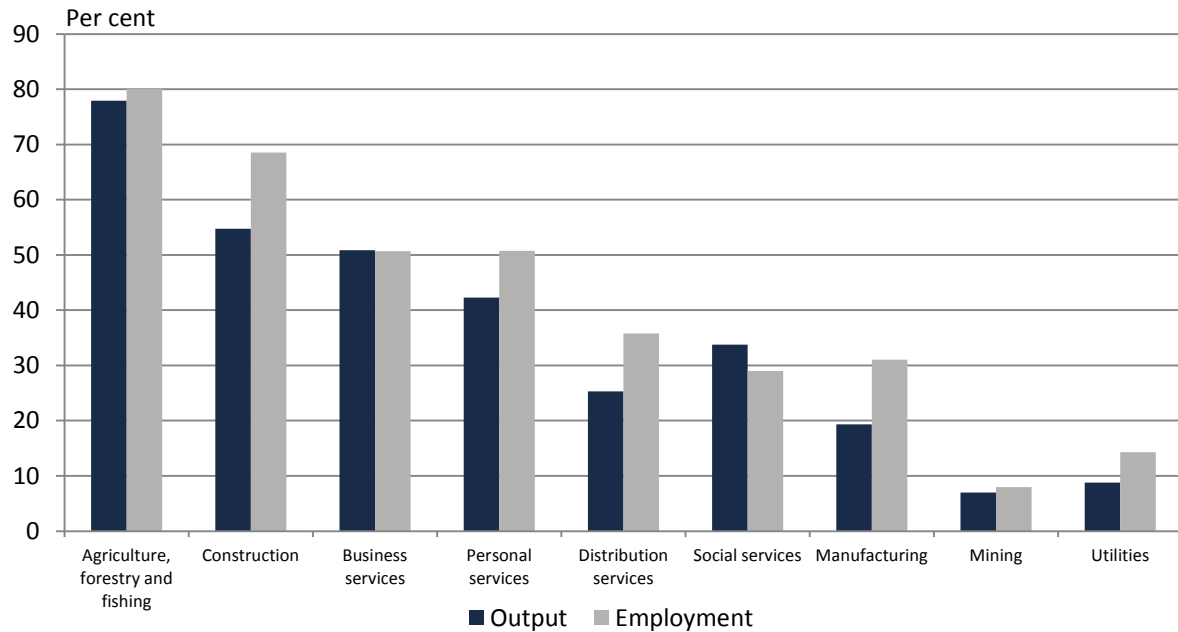
Table 3.4: Business entry and exit rates by industry, 2012–13 and 2015–16

	2012–13			2015–16		
	Proportion of businesses at June 2013	Entry rate	Exit rate	Proportion of businesses at June 2016	Entry rate	Exit rate
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.2	5.7	8.9	8.3	7.0	8.5
Mining	0.4	8.7	12.3	0.4	10.3	12.9
Manufacturing	4.2	8.1	12.6	3.9	11.1	11.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.3	11.2	14.1	0.3	16.0	12.9
Construction	16.5	12.0	16.5	16.7	17.3	13.8
Wholesale trade	3.8	9.2	14.0	3.6	13.6	12.3
Retail trade	6.6	10.4	15.7	6.1	12.9	13.9
Accommodation and food services	4.0	14.9	17.2	4.2	19.2	16.1
Transport, postal and warehousing	6.2	11.5	15.7	6.2	18.7	14.4
Information media and telecommunications	0.9	13.7	16.6	0.9	17.5	15.5
Financial and insurance services	8.3	11.8	11.1	9.0	14.0	9.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	11.1	8.2	9.4	11.2	11.5	9.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	12.2	11.5	14.5	12.2	15.7	13.4
Administrative and support services	3.9	13.2	18.6	3.8	18.5	15.4
Public administration and safety	0.4	13.6	18.2	0.3	16.6	16.5
Education and training	1.3	11.4	15.3	1.3	17.2	13.6
Health care and social assistance	5.3	10.6	8.6	5.8	12.8	8.4
Arts and recreation services	1.3	11.7	16.6	1.2	15.1	14.0
Other services	4.3	11.4	14.8	4.3	15.1	12.8
All industries	100.0	11.2	14.0	100.0	14.6	12.3

Note: Entry rates are business entries in the financial year as a proportion of total businesses operating at the start of the financial year. Exit rates are total business exits in the financial year as a proportion of total businesses operating at the start of the financial year. Only data for those businesses that were able to be classified to an industry division are presented. Of all businesses that were actively trading as at June 2013 and June 2016, 2.0 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively, were not classified to an industry.

Source: ABS, *Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, June 2012 to June 2016*, Catalogue No. 8165.0.

Chart 3.8: Small business share of private sector output and employment within each industry, 2015–16

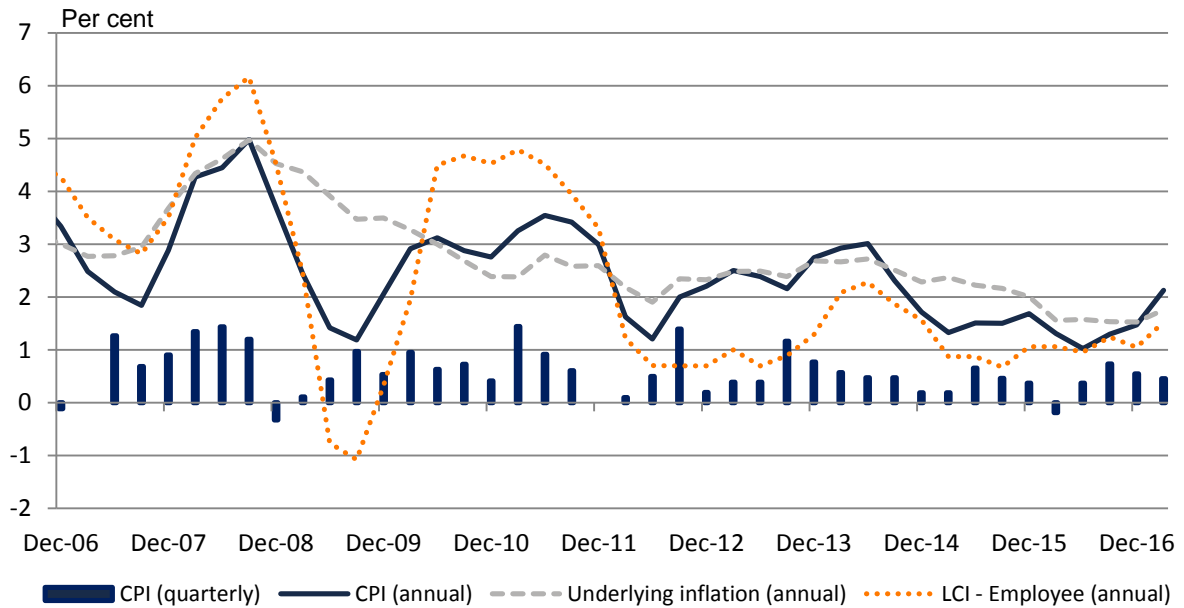


Note: Small businesses are those that employ less than 20 employees (including non-employing businesses). Distribution services includes Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Transport, postal and warehousing; and Information media and telecommunications. Business services includes Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; and Administrative and support services. Social services includes Public administration and safety, Education and training; and Health care and social assistance. Personal services includes Accommodation and food services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Utilities includes Electricity, gas, water and waste services.

Source: ABS, *Australian Industry, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 8155.0.

4 Inflation

Chart 4.1: Measures of inflation—Consumer Price Index, underlying inflation and Living Cost Index for employee households, growth rates



Note: Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan households). The Living Cost Index (LCI) for employee households measures the change in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which is based on the expenditure of employee households whose principal source of income comes from wages and/or salaries. CPI and LCI data are expressed in original terms.

Underlying inflation is calculated as the average of the trimmed mean and weighted median. These measures are calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) following the methodology adopted by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA). The trimmed mean is calculated by ordering the CPI expenditure class components by their price change in the quarter and taking the expenditure weighted average of the middle 70 per cent of these price changes. The weighted median is the price change of the component in the middle of this ordering.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; ABS, *Selected Living Cost Indexes, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6467.0.

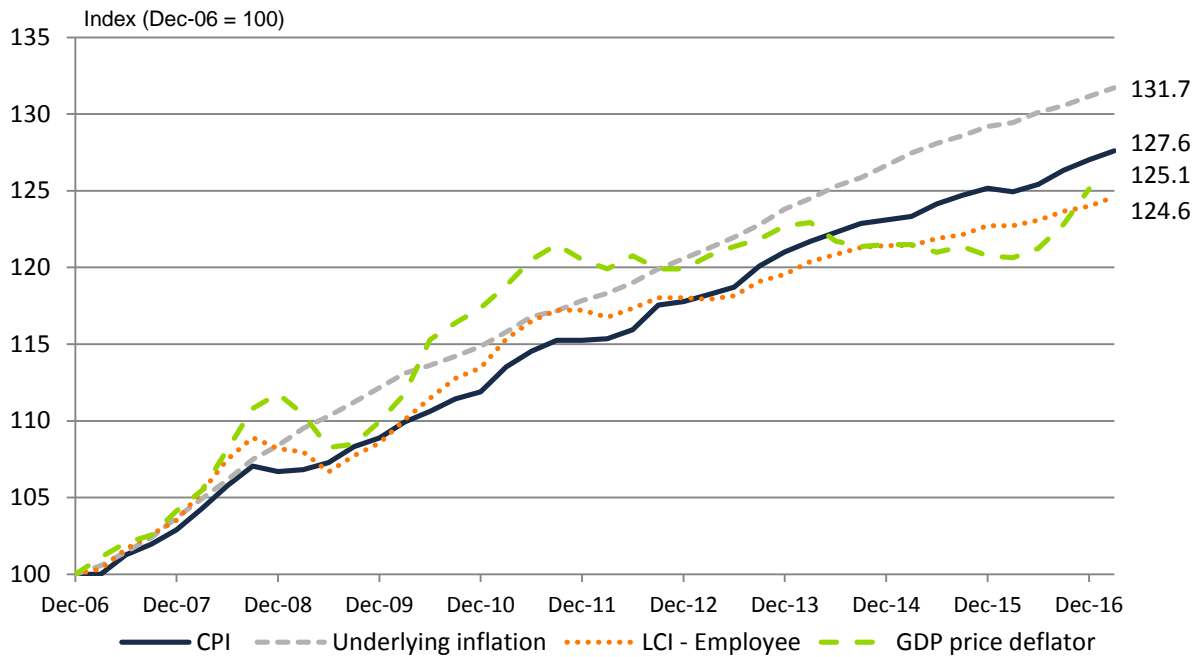
Table 4.1: Consumer Price Index, underlying inflation, Living Cost Index for employee households and GDP price deflator, index and growth over the year

Quarter	Consumer Price Index (Index)	Consumer Price Index (% change)	Underlying inflation (Index)	Underlying inflation (% change)	Employee LCI (Index)	Employee LCI (% change)	GDP price deflator (Index)	GDP price deflator (% change)
Dec-06	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Dec-07	102.9	2.9	103.7	3.7	103.5	3.5	104.1	4.1
Dec-08	106.7	3.7	108.4	4.5	108.2	4.5	111.8	7.3
Dec-09	108.9	2.1	112.2	3.5	108.5	0.3	110.0	-1.6
Dec-10	111.9	2.8	114.8	2.4	113.5	4.5	117.4	6.7
Dec-11	115.2	3.0	117.8	2.6	117.2	3.3	120.5	2.7
Dec-12	117.8	2.2	120.6	2.3	118.0	0.7	119.9	-0.5
Dec-13	121.0	2.7	123.8	2.7	119.6	1.3	122.7	2.3
Dec-14	123.1	1.7	126.6	2.3	121.4	1.6	121.5	-1.0
Dec-15	125.2	1.7	129.2	2.0	122.7	1.1	120.8	-0.6
Dec-16	127.0	1.5	131.2	1.5	124.0	1.0	125.1	3.6
Mar-17	127.6	2.1	131.7	1.8	124.6	1.5	n/a	n/a

Note: CPI and the LCI data are expressed in original terms. The percentage change is calculated in relation to the corresponding quarter in the previous year. Underlying inflation is the average of the trimmed mean and weighted median. The GDP price deflator is calculated by dividing the current price value of GDP by its real value from chain volume estimates.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0; ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; ABS, *Selected Living Cost Indexes, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6467.0;

Chart 4.2: Consumer Price Index, underlying inflation, Living Cost Index for employee households and GDP price deflator, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



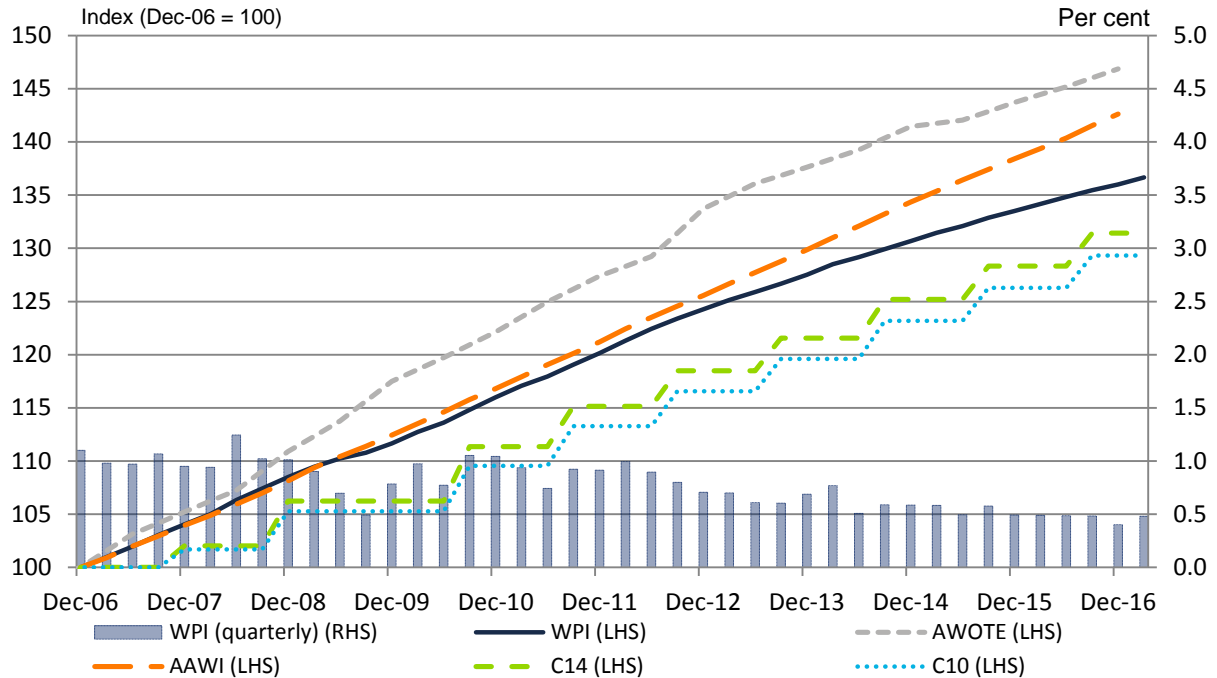
Note: CPI and the LCI data are expressed in original terms. Underlying inflation is the average of the trimmed mean and weighted median. The GDP price deflator is calculated by dividing the current price value of GDP by its real value from chain volume estimates.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0;

ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; ABS, *Selected Living Cost Indexes, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6467.0.

5 Wages

Chart 5.1: Measures of nominal wages growth, quarterly and cumulative percentage change, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



Note: The Wage Price Index (WPI) is an index for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses in both private and public sectors. It is unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) is calculated by dividing estimates of weekly ordinary time earnings by estimates of the number of employees. Ordinary time earnings refers to earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions such as superannuation. It also excludes payments which are not related to the reference period such as overtime, leave loading and redundancy payments. AWOTE estimates refer to full-time adult employees. Average annualised wage increase (AAWI) measures the average percentage increase in the base rates of pay across registered agreements for the year. It does not take into account payments such as allowances, bonuses and increases linked to productivity. The AAWI index is calculated by first deriving a quarterly rate from the AAWI per employee for agreements approved in the quarter for all sectors. The C14 and the C10 are minimum award rates set under the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* and the former *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998*.

AWOTE data are published half-yearly for May and November, hence, a quarterly series has been derived. AWOTE data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Nov 2016*, Catalogue No. 6302.0; ABS, *Wage Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6345.0; Department of Employment, *Trends in Federal Enterprise Bargaining*, December quarter 2016, <<http://employment.gov.au/trends-federal-enterprise-bargaining>>; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998*; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* (from 1 January 2010).

Table 5.1: Measures of nominal wages growth, annual percentage change

Year ended (Quarter)	WPI (% change)	AWOTE (% change)	C14 (% change)	C10 (% change)	AAWI (% change)
Dec-06	4.2	3.2	5.7	4.8	3.9
Dec-07	4.0	5.2	2.0	1.7	3.8
Dec-08	4.3	5.4	4.1	3.5	4.4
Dec-09	2.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.8
Dec-10	3.9	3.9	4.8	4.1	3.6
Dec-11	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.7
Dec-12	3.4	5.0	2.9	2.9	3.2
Dec-13	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.4
Dec-14	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4
Dec-15	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.5	3.0
Dec-16	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.1
Mar-17	1.9	n/a	2.4	2.4	n/a

Note: The WPI is an index for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses in both private and public sectors. It is unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. AWOTE is calculated by dividing estimates of weekly ordinary time earnings by estimates of the number of employees. Ordinary time earnings refers to earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions such as superannuation. It also excludes payments which are not related to the reference period such as overtime, leave loading and redundancy payments. AWOTE estimates refer to full-time adult employees. The figures for AWOTE are original. AAWI measures the average percentage increase in the base rates of pay across registered agreements for the year. It does not take into account payments such as allowances, bonuses and increases linked to productivity. The figures for AAWI are agreements approved in the quarter. The C14 and the C10 are minimum award rates set under the Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010 and the former Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998.

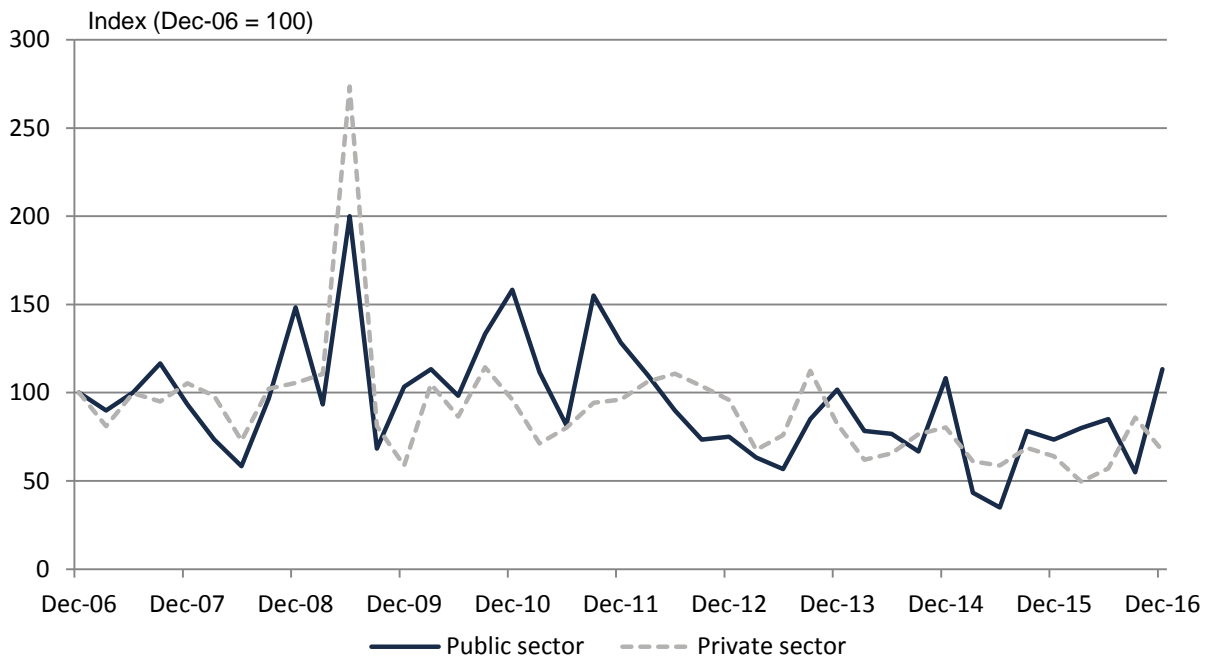
Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Nov 2016*, Catalogue No. 6302.0; ABS, *Wage Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6345.0; Department of Employment, *Trends in Federal Enterprise Bargaining*, December quarter 2016, <<http://employment.gov.au/trends-federal-enterprise-bargaining>>; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998*; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* (from 1 January 2010).

Table 5.2: Wage Price Index growth in private and all sectors, index and growth over the year

Year ended (Quarter)	Private WPI (Index)	Private WPI (% change)	All sectors WPI (Index)	All sectors WPI (% change)
Dec-06	100.0	4.0	100.0	4.2
Dec-07	104.0	4.0	104.0	4.0
Dec-08	108.5	4.3	108.5	4.3
Dec-09	111.3	2.6	111.6	2.9
Dec-10	115.6	3.8	116.0	3.9
Dec-11	119.9	3.8	120.1	3.6
Dec-12	124.0	3.4	124.3	3.4
Dec-13	127.2	2.5	127.5	2.6
Dec-14	130.4	2.5	130.7	2.5
Dec-15	133.0	2.0	133.5	2.2
Dec-16	135.4	1.8	136.0	1.9
Mar-17	136.0	1.8	136.7	1.9

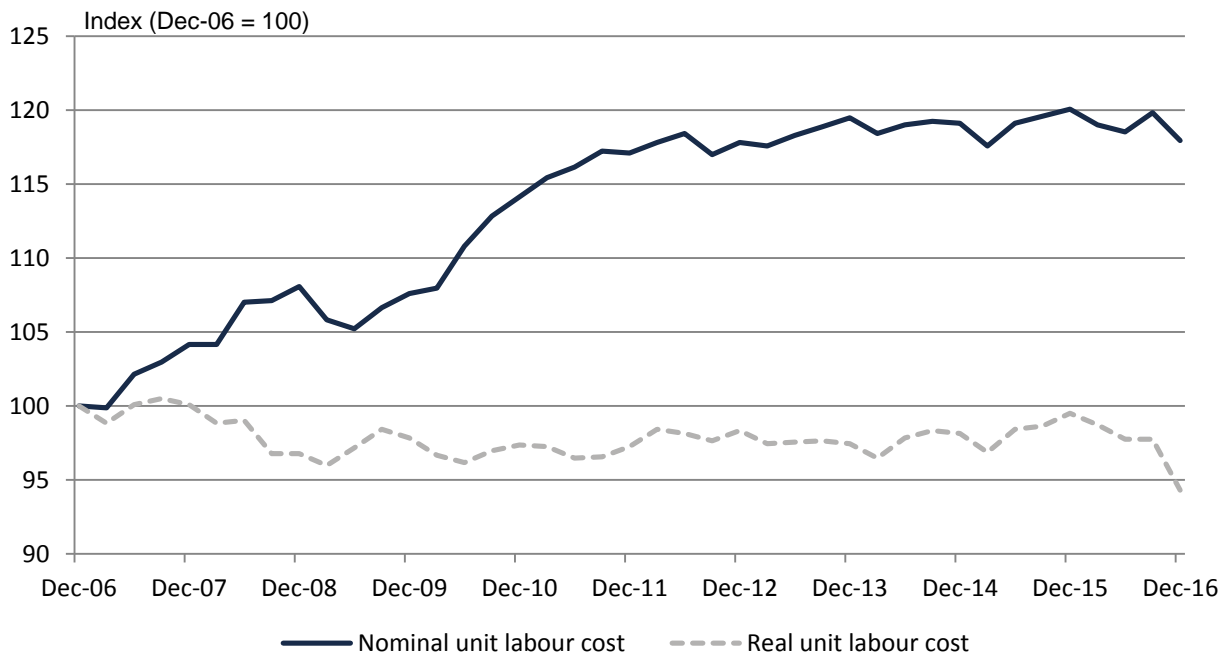
Source: ABS, *Wage Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6345.0.

Chart 5.2: Agreements approved in the quarter by sector, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



Source: Department of Employment, *Trends in Federal Enterprise Bargaining*, December quarter 2016.

Chart 5.3: Unit labour costs, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0.

Table 5.3: Estimates of the gender pay gap

Measure	Male earnings	Female earnings	Gender pay gap
AWOTE (Nov 2016)	\$1631.00	\$1369.70	16.0%
EEH adult hourly ordinary time cash earnings (hourly) (May 2014)	\$41.09	\$34.16	16.9%
EEH non-managerial adult hourly ordinary time cash earnings (May 2014)	\$37.66	\$32.95	12.5%

Note: AWOTE is expressed in trend terms and refer to full-time adult employees.

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Nov 2016*, Catalogue No. 6302.0; ABS, *Microdata: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2014*, Catalogue No. 6306.0.55.001.

Table 5.4: Average hourly total cash earnings for full-time non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate, by industry and method of setting pay, May 2016

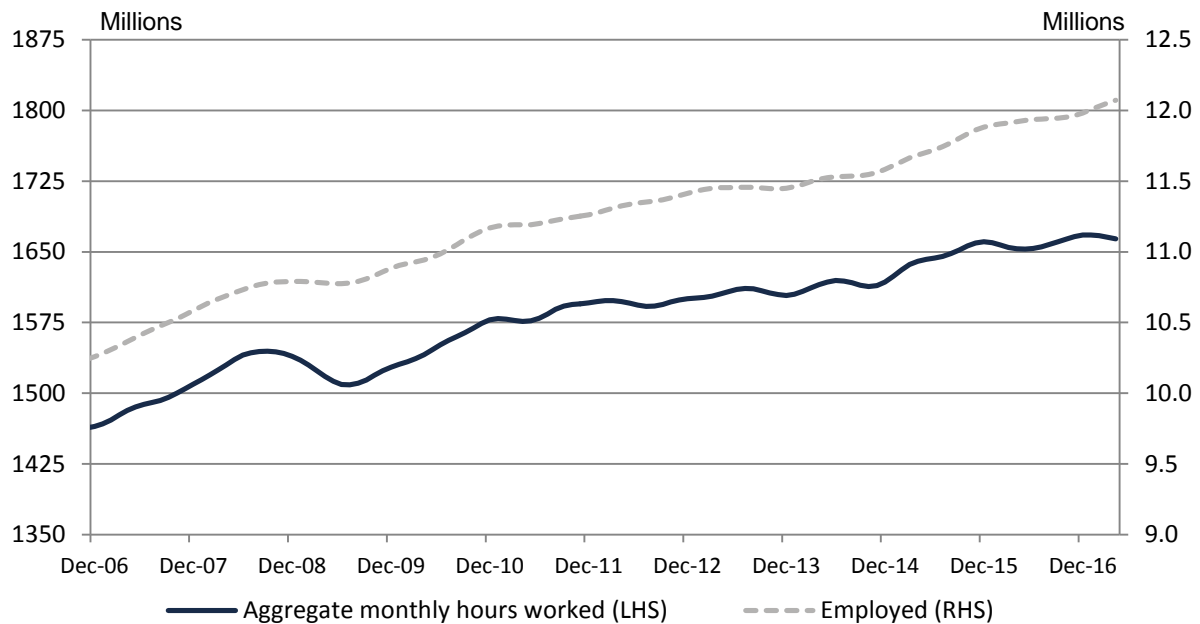
	Award only (\$)	Collective agreement (\$)	Individual arrangement (\$)	Ratio of average hourly earnings in Award only to collective agreement (%)	Ratio of average hourly earnings in Award only to individual arrangement (%)
Mining	n/a	n/a	58.80	n/a	n/a
Manufacturing	24.60	35.70	37.10	0.69	0.66
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	28.30	49.40	47.90	0.57	0.59
Construction	30.60	49.90	40.90	0.61	0.75
Wholesale trade	n/a	n/a	35.90	n/a	n/a
Retail trade	24.20	26.50	30.60	0.91	0.79
Accommodation and food services	n/a	n/a	28.90	n/a	n/a
Transport, postal and warehousing	30.30	40.20	34.50	0.75	0.88
Information media and telecommunications	28.30	46.00	48.60	0.62	0.58
Finance and insurance services	22.80	44.60	45.80	0.51	0.50
Rental, hiring and real estate services	24.80	32.00	36.40	0.78	0.68
Professional, scientific and technical services	29.70	49.20	45.30	0.60	0.66
Administrative and support services	27.80	36.20	39.00	0.77	0.71
Public administration and safety	44.20	42.90	36.50	1.03	1.21
Education and training	44.40	46.80	44.50	0.95	1.00
Health care and social assistance	40.90	44.80	37.70	0.91	1.08
Arts and recreation services	26.30	33.60	39.10	0.78	0.67
Other services	26.50	35.90	34.20	0.74	0.77
All industries	33.10	42.70	39.70	0.78	0.83

Note: n/a = data not available.

Source: ABS, *Employees Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2016*, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

6 Labour market

Chart 6.1: Persons employed and monthly hours worked in all jobs



Note: All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

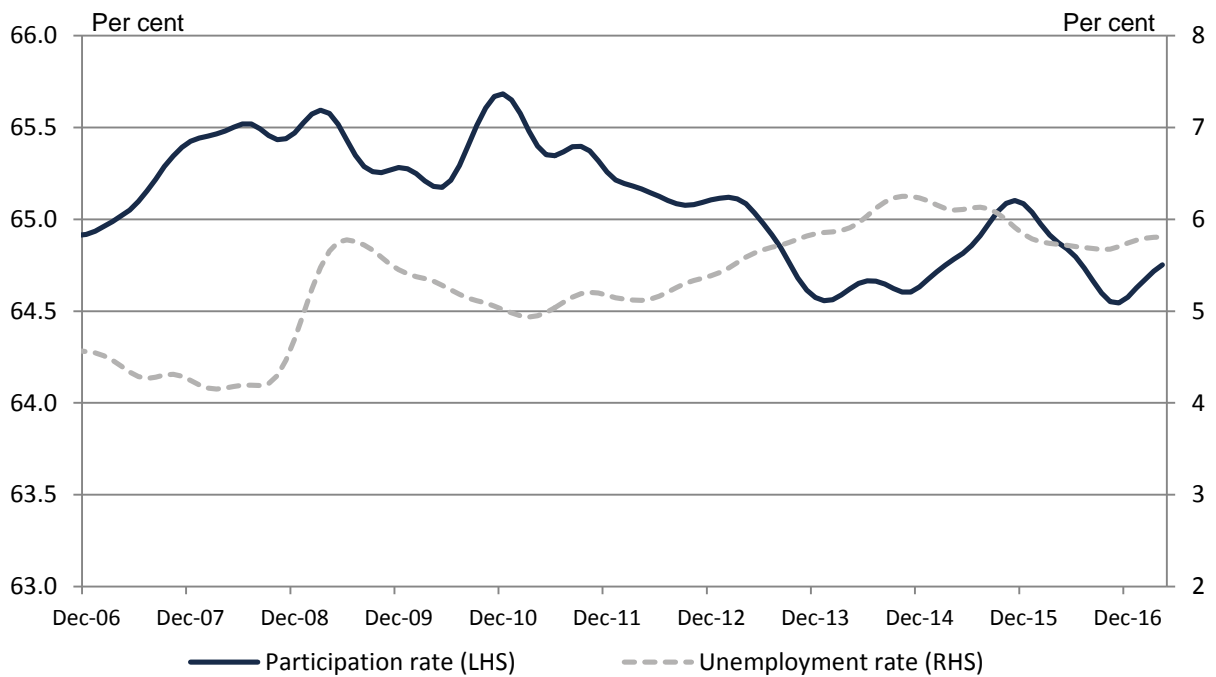
Table 6.1: Employment and unemployment, percentage and percentage point changes over the year

Year ended (Month)	Employed persons ('000s)	Unemployed persons ('000s)	Unemployment rate (%)	Employed persons (% change)	Unemployed persons (% change)	Unemployment rate (ppt change)
Dec-06	10 258.6	490.2	4.6			
Dec-07	10 585.1	469.4	4.2	3.2	-4.3	-0.3
Dec-08	10 790.1	531.6	4.7	1.9	13.3	0.4
Dec-09	10 882.6	627.5	5.5	0.9	18.0	0.8
Dec-10	11 168.9	589.9	5.0	2.6	-6.0	-0.4
Dec-11	11 261.8	614.3	5.2	0.8	4.1	0.2
Dec-12	11 413.1	649.6	5.4	1.3	5.8	0.2
Dec-13	11 449.2	710.5	5.8	0.3	9.4	0.5
Dec-14	11 581.9	770.0	6.2	1.2	8.4	0.4
Dec-15	11 881.4	736.7	5.8	2.6	-4.3	-0.4
Dec-16	11 981.6	729.6	5.7	0.8	-1.0	-0.1
Apr-17	12 071.3	744.4	5.8	1.3	2.8	0.1

Note: The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The rate is calculated for persons aged 15 and over. The percentage change and percentage point (ppt) change are calculated in relation to the corresponding month in the previous year. All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

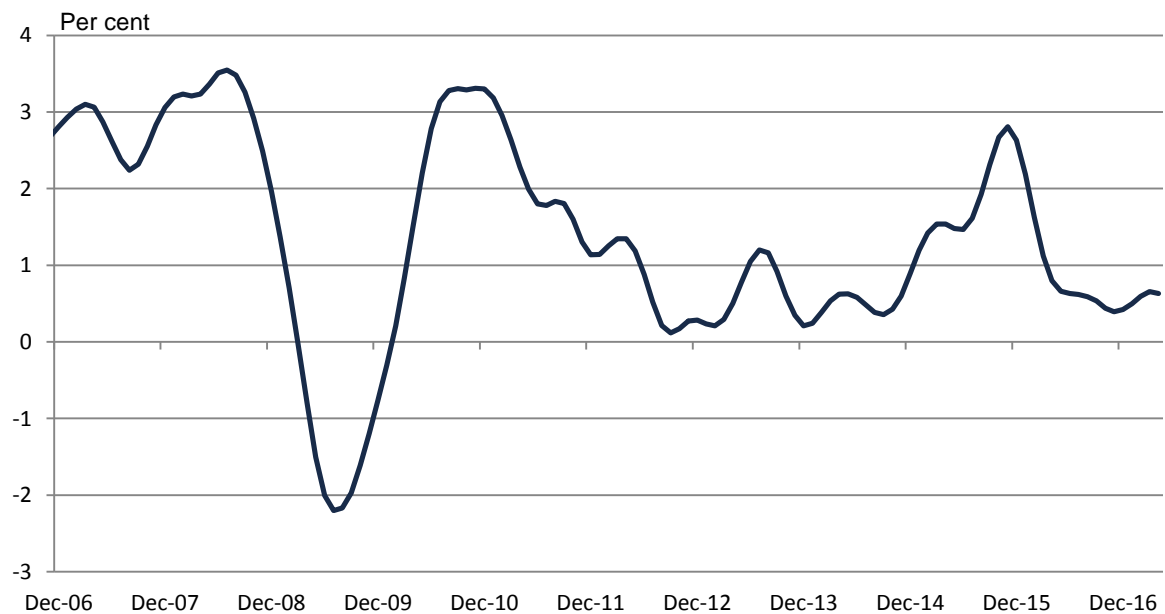
Chart 6.2: Unemployment and participation rates



Note: The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The participation rate is the proportion of the labour force in the civilian population. The unemployment rate and the participation rate are calculated for persons aged 15 and over. All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

Chart 6.3: Monthly hours worked, annual percentage change



Note: Data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

Table 6.2: Hours worked, percentage changes over the year

Month	Monthly hours worked ('000s)	Change (%)
Dec-06	1 464 909	
Dec-07	1 509 752	3.1
Dec-08	1 539 350	2.0
Dec-09	1 527 543	-0.8
Dec-10	1 577 999	3.3
Dec-11	1 595 941	1.1
Dec-12	1 600 451	0.3
Dec-13	1 603 809	0.2
Dec-14	1 618 063	0.9
Dec-15	1 660 675	2.6
Dec-16	1 667 690	0.4
Apr-17	1 663 606	0.6

Note: The percentage change is calculated in relation to the corresponding month in the previous year. All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

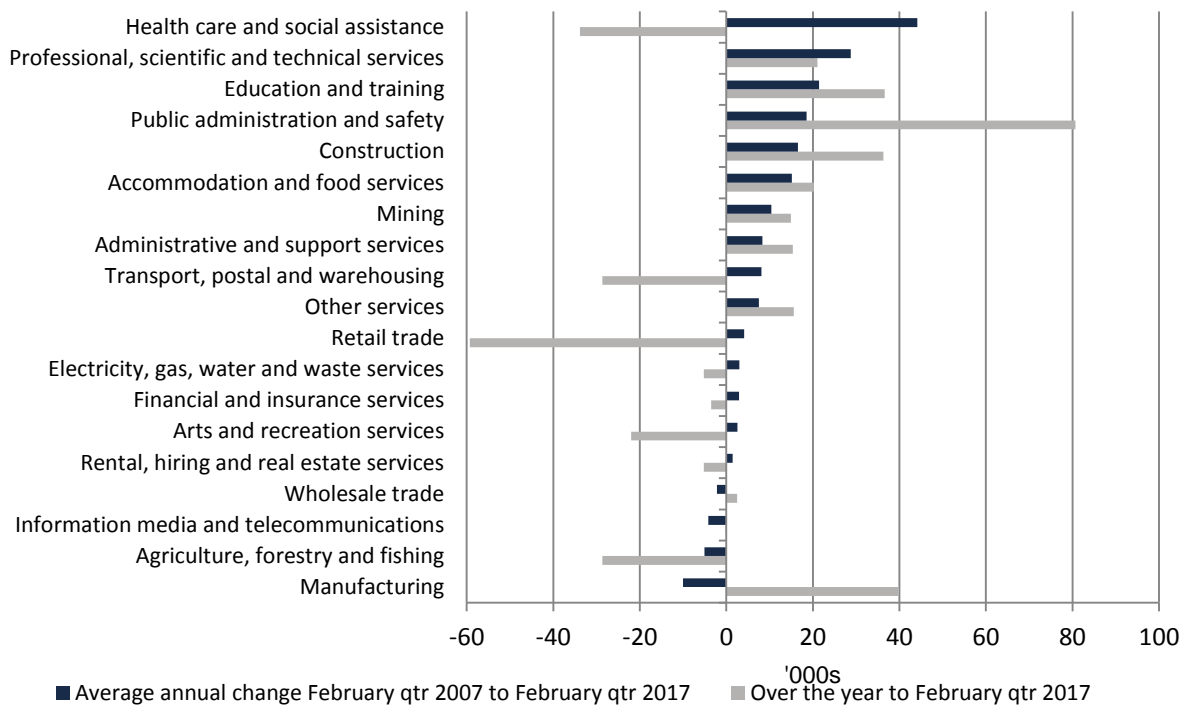
Table 6.3: Average monthly hours worked, by full-time/part-time status, change and percentage change over the year

Month	Monthly hours worked ('000s)	Change in monthly hours worked (%)	Average monthly hours worked (full-time)	Change in average monthly hours worked (full-time)	Average monthly hours worked (part-time)	Change in average monthly hours worked (part-time)
Apr-16	1 653 144	0.8	169.0	-1.5	72.7	0.0
May-16	1 652 763	0.7	169.0	-1.4	72.7	-0.1
Jun-16	1 653 642	0.6	169.1	-1.1	72.7	-0.2
Jul-16	1 655 371	0.6	169.3	-0.8	72.8	-0.2
Aug-16	1 657 981	0.6	169.7	-0.4	72.9	-0.1
Sep-16	1 660 858	0.5	170.0	-0.1	73.1	0.1
Oct-16	1 663 573	0.4	170.2	0.1	73.2	0.2
Nov-16	1 666 012	0.4	170.2	0.2	73.4	0.4
Dec-16	1 667 690	0.4	170.1	0.1	73.4	0.5
Jan-17	1 667 983	0.5	169.7	0.0	73.4	0.5
Feb-17	1 667 131	0.6	169.2	-0.3	73.4	0.6
Mar-17	1 665 581	0.7	168.6	-0.6	73.3	0.6
Apr-17	1 663 606	0.6	168.1	-0.9	73.3	0.6

Note: The percentage change and change in average hours is calculated in relation to the corresponding month in the previous year. All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

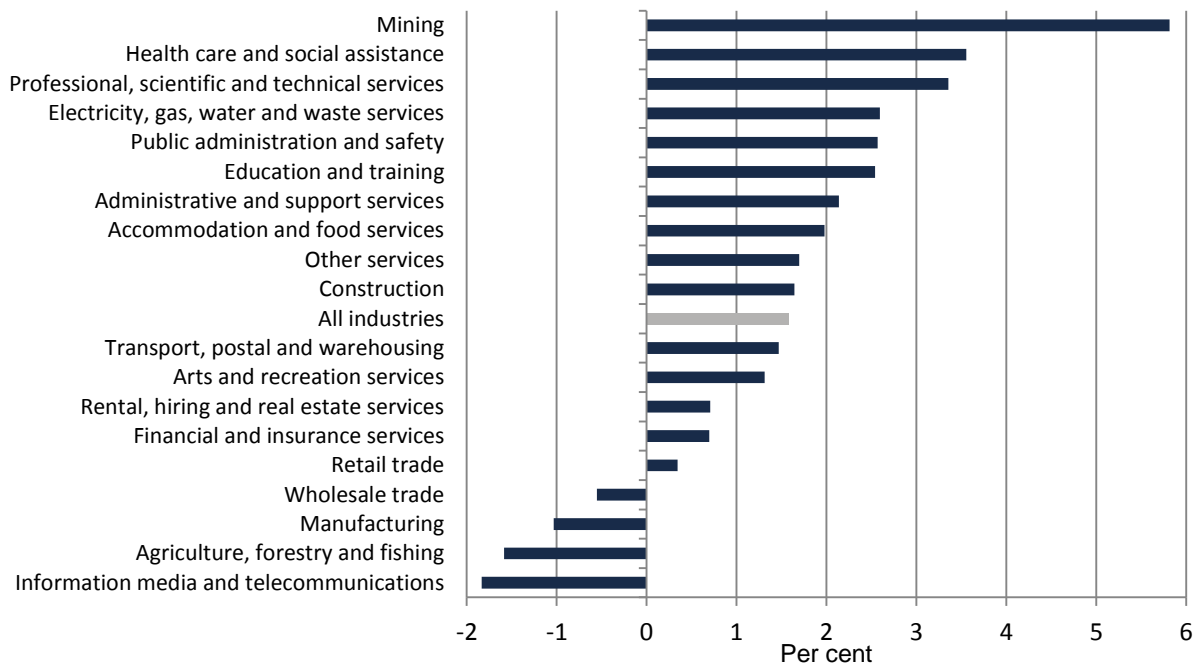
Chart 6.4: Change in employment by industry, February 2007 to February 2017, '000s



Note: All data are expressed in trend terms.

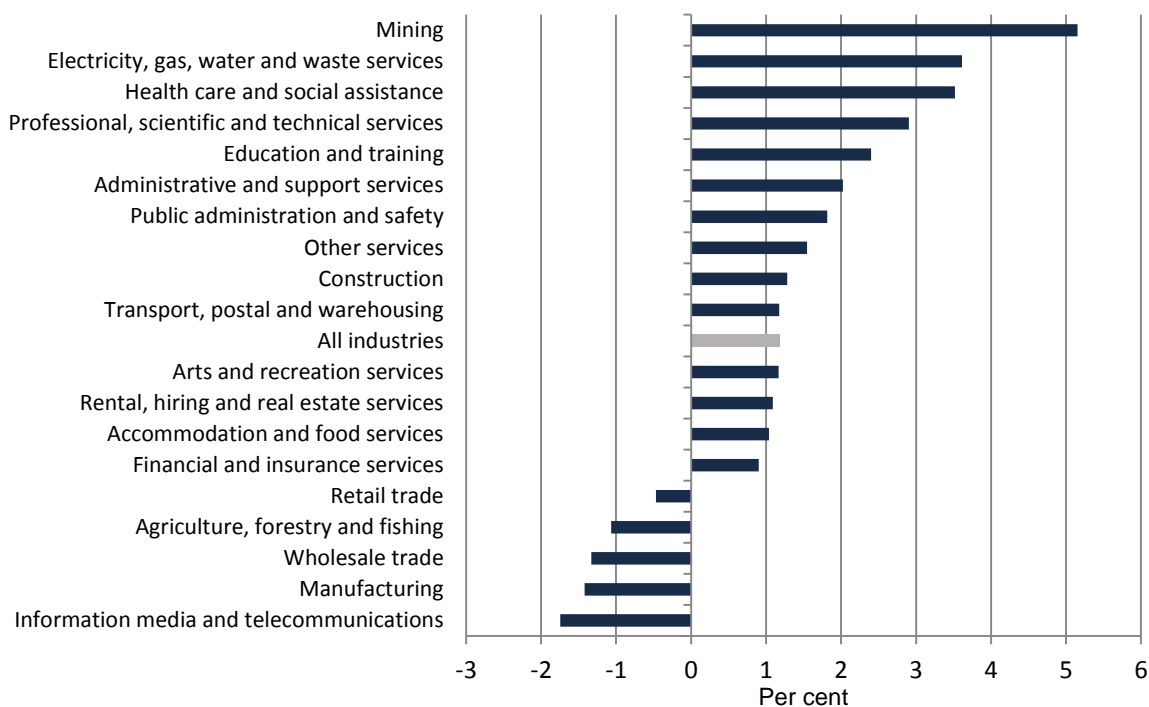
Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Chart 6.5: Average annual change in employment by industry, February 2007 to February 2017, per cent



Note: All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Chart 6.6: Average annual change in hours worked by industry, February 2007 to February 2017, per cent


Note: All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Table 6.4: Employment by industry for selected periods, '000s

	Feb-07	Feb-14	Feb-15	Feb-16	Feb-17
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	344.0	317.9	308.4	321.8	293.1
Mining	136.9	269.8	226.6	225.9	240.8
Manufacturing	1014.7	926.3	911.4	874.7	914.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	102.6	148.6	139.3	137.7	132.5
Construction	933.1	1007.4	1034.6	1062.2	1098.5
Wholesale trade	397.8	390.7	390.6	373.9	376.4
Retail trade	1173.1	1234.8	1221.0	1273.3	1214.0
Accommodation and food services	698.5	770.0	824.7	829.4	849.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	515.7	585.8	601.1	625.3	596.7
Information media and telecommunications	248.1	194.2	208.7	206.4	206.2
Financial and insurance services	404.5	408.6	402.0	437.1	433.6
Rental, hiring and real estate services	199.6	210.1	212.8	219.4	214.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	734.5	912.6	977.8	1000.6	1021.7
Administrative and support services	352.3	391.4	391.2	420.0	435.3
Public administration and safety	642.9	745.5	738.0	747.8	828.5
Education and training	750.2	897.2	915.1	927.5	964.1
Health care and social assistance	1056.6	1389.0	1431.2	1532.1	1498.2
Arts and recreation services	183.4	197.9	233.5	230.9	209.0
Other services	410.6	484.0	476.1	470.2	485.8

Note: All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Table 6.5: Proportion of female employment, by industry

	Proportion female (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29.8
Mining	15.1
Manufacturing	28.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste Services	23.5
Construction	12.0
Wholesale trade	32.2
Retail trade	55.4
Accommodation and food services	53.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	22.3
Information media and telecommunications	37.6
Financial and insurance services	50.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	52.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	40.6
Administrative and support services	50.9
Public administration and safety	50.2
Education and training	70.8
Health care and social assistance	78.0
Arts and recreation services	48.2
Other services	45.4
Total	46.4

Note: All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Table 6.6: Change in employment and hours worked by industry, February 2016 to February 2017

	Employment (% change)	Hours worked (% change)
Public administration and safety	10.8	5.5
Mining	6.6	0.3
Manufacturing	4.6	0.2
Education and training	3.9	3.2
Administrative and support services	3.7	-0.7
Construction	3.4	3.5
Other services	3.3	4.7
Accommodation and food services	2.4	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	2.1	-4.7
All industries	1.2	-1.0
Wholesale trade	0.7	2.8
Information media and telecommunications	-0.1	-0.9
Financial and insurance services	-0.8	8.2
Health care and social assistance	-2.2	-2.6
Rental, hiring and real estate services	-2.4	-0.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	-3.8	-3.5
Transport, postal and warehousing	-4.6	-8.3
Retail trade	-4.7	-7.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-8.9	-3.4
Arts and recreation services	-9.5	-20.2

Note: Employment data are expressed in trend terms and hours worked data are expressed in original terms. Industries are ranked by employment growth rate.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Table 6.7: Employment by industry, average annual growth over decade and annual percentage changes for 2015 to 2017

	Average annual growth rate	Annual percentage changes		
	Feb-07 to Feb-17	Feb-15	Feb-16	Feb-17
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1.6	-3.0	4.4	-8.9
Mining	5.8	-16.0	-0.3	6.6
Manufacturing	-1.0	-1.6	-4.0	4.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2.6	-6.3	-1.1	-3.8
Construction	1.6	2.7	2.7	3.4
Wholesale trade	-0.6	0.0	-4.3	0.7
Retail trade	0.3	-1.1	4.3	-4.7
Accommodation and food services	2.0	7.1	0.6	2.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	1.5	2.6	4.0	-4.6
Information media and telecommunications	-1.8	7.5	-1.1	-0.1
Financial and insurance services	0.7	-1.6	8.7	-0.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.7	1.3	3.1	-2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.4	7.1	2.3	2.1
Administrative and support services	2.1	-0.1	7.3	3.7
Public administration and safety	2.6	-1.0	1.3	10.8
Education and training	2.5	2.0	1.4	3.9
Health care and social assistance	3.6	3.0	7.1	-2.2
Arts and recreation services	1.3	18.0	-1.1	-9.5
Other services	1.7	-1.6	-1.2	3.3
All industries	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.2

Note: The annual percentage change is calculated in relation to the corresponding quarter in the previous year. All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Table 6.8: Employment by occupation, '000s, 2007 to 2017

	Feb-07	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-10	Feb-11	Feb-12	Feb-13	Feb-14	Feb-15	Feb-16	Feb-17
Managers	1312.0	1349.9	1374.7	1440.2	1401.5	1448.7	1421.8	1482.3	1550.3	1554.9	1561.8
Professionals	2046.4	2221.3	2236.3	2381.5	2436.6	2471.0	2501.5	2558.3	2645.6	2722.6	2856.2
Technicians and trades workers	1558.8	1648.0	1666.1	1597.7	1675.3	1671.0	1666.7	1683.1	1711.8	1731.4	1672.7
Community and personal service workers	902.4	897.8	962.4	976.9	1020.0	1061.2	1141.9	1139.0	1198.4	1227.6	1239.6
Clerical and administrative workers	1606.4	1643.5	1669.7	1620.1	1628.4	1674.2	1689.4	1622.0	1655.6	1703.0	1661.6
Sales workers	984.0	1002.9	1005.0	1018.1	1088.0	1041.9	1059.4	1085.3	1076.1	1131.5	1082.8
Machinery operators and drivers	704.6	698.5	710.8	692.3	713.6	740.4	789.7	751.3	745.0	717.8	748.3
Labourers	1162.4	1161.0	1151.6	1162.4	1182.8	1127.2	1149.7	1136.3	1129.6	1163.0	1229.0

Note: All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

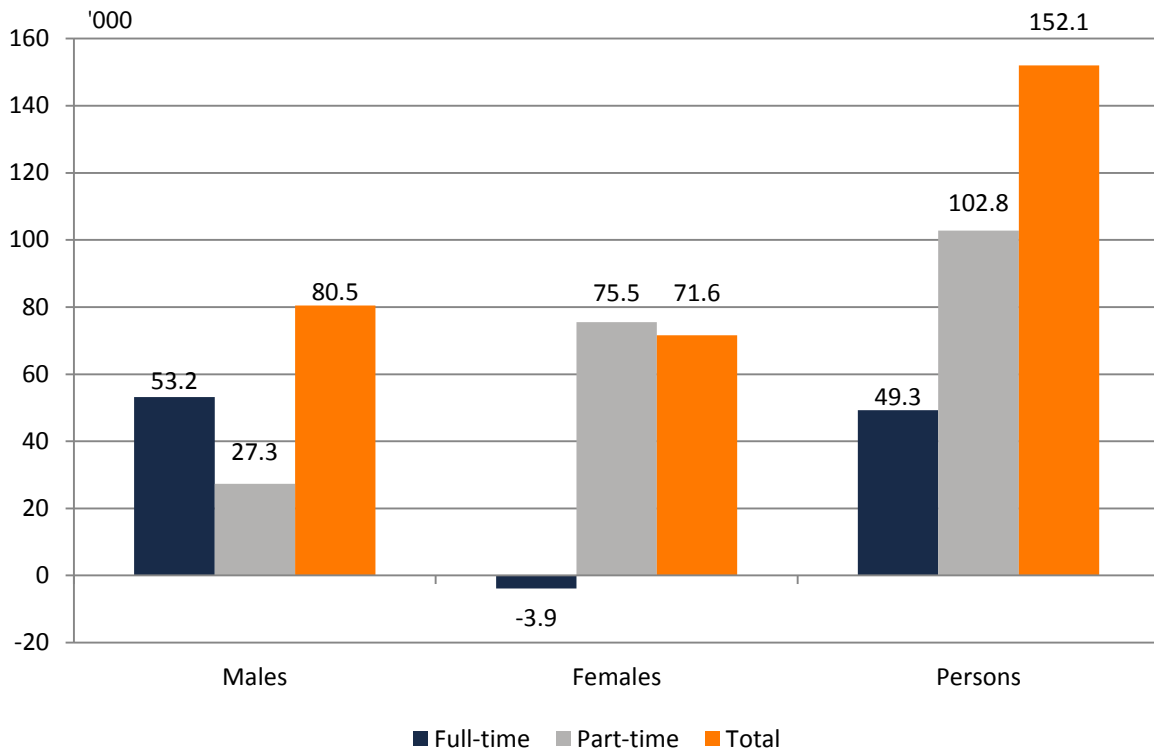
Table 6.9: Employment by occupation, annual percentage changes, 2008 to 2017

	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-10	Feb-11	Feb-12	Feb-13	Feb-14	Feb-15	Feb-16	Feb-17
Managers	2.9	1.8	4.8	-2.7	3.4	-1.9	4.3	4.6	0.3	0.4
Professionals	8.5	0.7	6.5	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	3.4	2.9	4.9
Technicians and trades workers	5.7	1.1	-4.1	4.9	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	-3.4
Community and personal service workers	-0.5	7.2	1.5	4.4	4.0	7.6	-0.3	5.2	2.4	1.0
Clerical and administrative workers	2.3	1.6	-3.0	0.5	2.8	0.9	-4.0	2.1	2.9	-2.4
Sales workers	1.9	0.2	1.3	6.9	-4.2	1.7	2.4	-0.8	5.1	-4.3
Machinery operators and drivers	-0.9	1.8	-2.6	3.1	3.8	6.7	-4.9	-0.8	-3.6	4.2
Labourers	-0.1	-0.8	0.9	1.8	-4.7	2.0	-1.2	-0.6	3.0	5.7

Note: The annual percentage change is calculated in relation to the corresponding quarter in the previous year. All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003.

Chart 6.7: Change in full-time, part-time and total employment by gender, April 2016 to April 2017



Note: All data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0.

Table 6.10: Employment to population ratio, total and by full-time/part-time status, persons 20–64 years

Month	Full-time	Change over year (ppts)	Part-time	Change over year (ppts)	Total	Change over year (ppts)
Dec-06	57.0		18.6		75.7	
Dec-07	57.6	0.5	18.7	0.0	76.2	0.6
Dec-08	57.0	-0.6	19.0	0.4	76.0	-0.2
Dec-09	55.6	-1.4	19.7	0.7	75.3	-0.7
Dec-10	56.6	1.0	19.8	0.1	76.4	1.1
Dec-11	56.4	-0.2	19.3	-0.5	75.7	-0.7
Dec-12	56.1	-0.3	19.5	0.2	75.6	0.0
Dec-13	54.9	-1.2	20.0	0.4	74.8	-0.8
Dec-14	55.2	0.3	20.0	0.0	75.2	0.3
Dec-15	55.7	0.5	20.3	0.3	76.0	0.8
Dec-16	55.0	-0.7	20.9	0.6	75.9	-0.1
Apr-17	54.1	-0.1	21.7	0.4	75.8	0.3

Note: The employment to population ratio is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population. Change over year (ppts) calculates the percentage point change from the corresponding month in the previous year. All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.001.

Table 6.11: Employment to population ratio for males, total and by full-time/part-time status, 20–64 years

Month	Full-time	Change over year (ppts)	Part-time	Change over year (ppts)	Total	Change over year (ppts)
Dec-06	73.8		9.5		83.3	
Dec-07	74.3	0.5	9.4	-0.1	83.7	0.4
Dec-08	74.0	-0.4	9.2	-0.2	83.1	-0.6
Dec-09	71.9	-2.1	10.4	1.3	82.3	-0.8
Dec-10	73.3	1.4	10.5	0.1	83.8	1.5
Dec-11	72.7	-0.6	9.9	-0.6	82.6	-1.2
Dec-12	72.5	-0.2	10.1	0.2	82.6	0.0
Dec-13	70.8	-1.7	10.5	0.4	81.3	-1.3
Dec-14	71.3	0.5	10.4	-0.2	81.6	0.3
Dec-15	71.3	0.0	10.9	0.5	82.1	0.5
Dec-16	70.4	-0.9	11.4	0.6	81.8	-0.3
Apr-17	69.5	0.3	12.5	0.1	82.0	0.4

Note: The employment to population ratio is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population. Change over year (ppts) calculates the percentage point change from the corresponding month in the previous year. All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.001.

Table 6.12: Employment to population ratio for females, total and by full-time/part-time status, 20–64 years

Month	Full-time	Change over year (ppts)	Part-time	Change over year (ppts)	Total	Change over year (ppts)
Dec-06	40.3		27.7		68.0	
Dec-07	40.9	0.6	27.9	0.2	68.8	0.7
Dec-08	40.1	-0.8	28.9	1.0	69.0	0.2
Dec-09	39.3	-0.7	29.0	0.1	68.3	-0.6
Dec-10	40.0	0.7	29.0	0.0	69.0	0.7
Dec-11	40.1	0.1	28.6	-0.3	68.8	-0.2
Dec-12	39.8	-0.3	28.9	0.2	68.7	-0.1
Dec-13	39.2	-0.7	29.3	0.4	68.4	-0.3
Dec-14	39.3	0.2	29.5	0.2	68.8	0.4
Dec-15	40.3	1.0	29.6	0.2	69.9	1.1
Dec-16	39.9	-0.4	30.2	0.6	70.1	0.2
Apr-17	38.9	-0.5	30.8	0.6	69.7	0.2

Note: The employment to population ratio is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population. Change over year (ppts) calculates the percentage point change from the corresponding month in the previous year. All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.001.

Table 6.13: Participation rate by gender, 20–64 years

Month	Participation rate - male	Participation rate - male (ppt change)	Participation rate - female	Participation rate - female (ppt change)	Participation rate - total	Participation rate - total (ppt change)
Dec-06	86.2		70.7		78.4	
Dec-07	86.5	0.3	71.2	0.5	78.8	0.4
Dec-08	86.3	-0.2	71.6	0.4	78.9	0.1
Dec-09	86.1	-0.2	71.5	-0.1	78.8	-0.1
Dec-10	86.9	0.8	72.0	0.5	79.4	0.6
Dec-11	85.9	-1.0	72.0	0.0	78.9	-0.5
Dec-12	86.4	0.5	72.0	0.0	79.1	0.2
Dec-13	85.8	-0.6	71.9	-0.1	78.8	-0.3
Dec-14	85.8	0.0	72.5	0.6	79.1	0.3
Dec-15	86.2	0.4	73.6	1.1	79.8	0.7
Dec-16	86.0	-0.2	73.7	0.1	79.8	0.0
Apr-17	86.0	0.3	73.7	0.4	79.8	0.3

Note: The participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population. The ppt change calculates the percentage point change from the corresponding month in the previous year. All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.001.

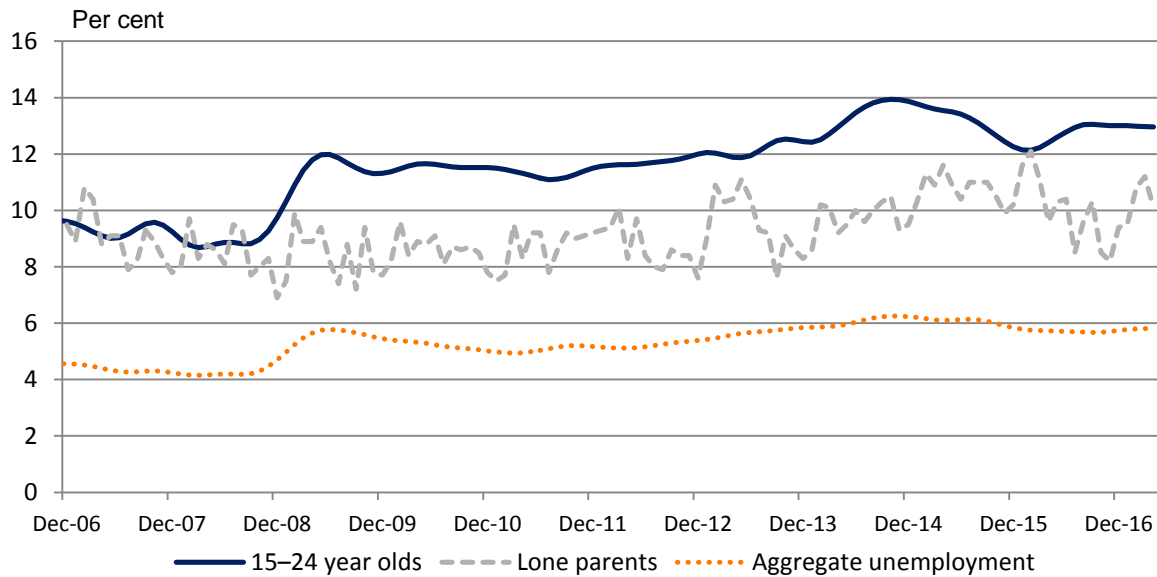
Table 6.14: Long-term unemployment

Month	Long-term unemployed (’000s)	Change over year (%)	Long-term unemployment ratio (%)
Dec-06	83.0		16.9
Dec-07	69.1	-16.7	14.7
Dec-08	73.3	6.0	13.8
Dec-09	107.7	47.0	17.2
Dec-10	114.9	6.7	19.5
Dec-11	115.2	0.2	18.8
Dec-12	121.9	5.8	18.8
Dec-13	149.7	22.8	21.1
Dec-14	175.7	17.4	22.8
Dec-15	166.4	-5.3	22.6
Dec-16	178.3	7.2	24.4
Apr-17	177.2	4.4	23.8

Note: Data are trend estimates. The long-term unemployed refers to the number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or more. The long-term unemployed ratio refers to the number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population. The percentage change is calculated in relation to the corresponding month in the previous year.

For information on the reasons for long-term unemployment, see Table 13 in the ABS catalogue [Participation, Job Search and Mobility](#).

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.001.

Chart 6.8: Unemployment rates for 15–24 year olds and lone parents


Note: The series for lone parents is expressed in original terms. Unemployment rates for 15–24 year olds and aggregate unemployment data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6202.0; ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, Apr 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.001.

Table 6.15: Composition of non-managerial employees on collective agreements, by gender and full-time/part-time status, May 2016

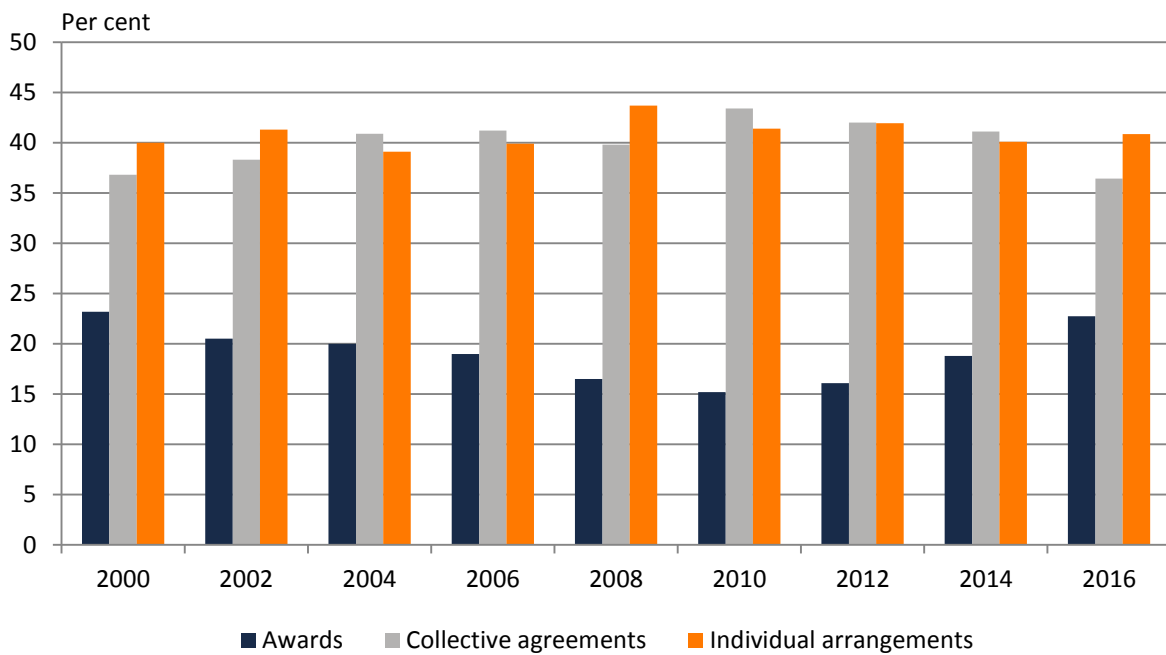
	Collective agreements		All methods of setting pay	
	No ('000s)	Percentage of total employment (%)	No ('000s)	Percentage of total employment (%)
Males				
Full-time	1174.5	32.5	3231.9	34.8
Part-time	503.8	13.9	1194.6	12.9
Total	1678.3	46.4	4426.5	47.6
Females				
Full-time	785.8	21.7	2150.1	23.1
Part-time	1151.4	31.8	2713.5	29.2
Total	1937.2	53.6	4863.6	52.4
All				
Full-time	1960.2		5382.0	
Part-time	1655.3		3908.1	
Total	3615.5	100.0	9290.1	100.0

Note: Employees are classified under collective agreement if they had the main part of their pay set by a collective agreement (registered or unregistered) or enterprise award.

Source: ABS, *Employees Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2016*, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

7 Award reliance

Chart 7.1: Method of setting pay



Note: As defined by the ABS, individual arrangements include registered or unregistered individual agreements and owner managers of incorporated businesses.

Source: ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

Table 7.1: Award reliance by industry, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016, per cent

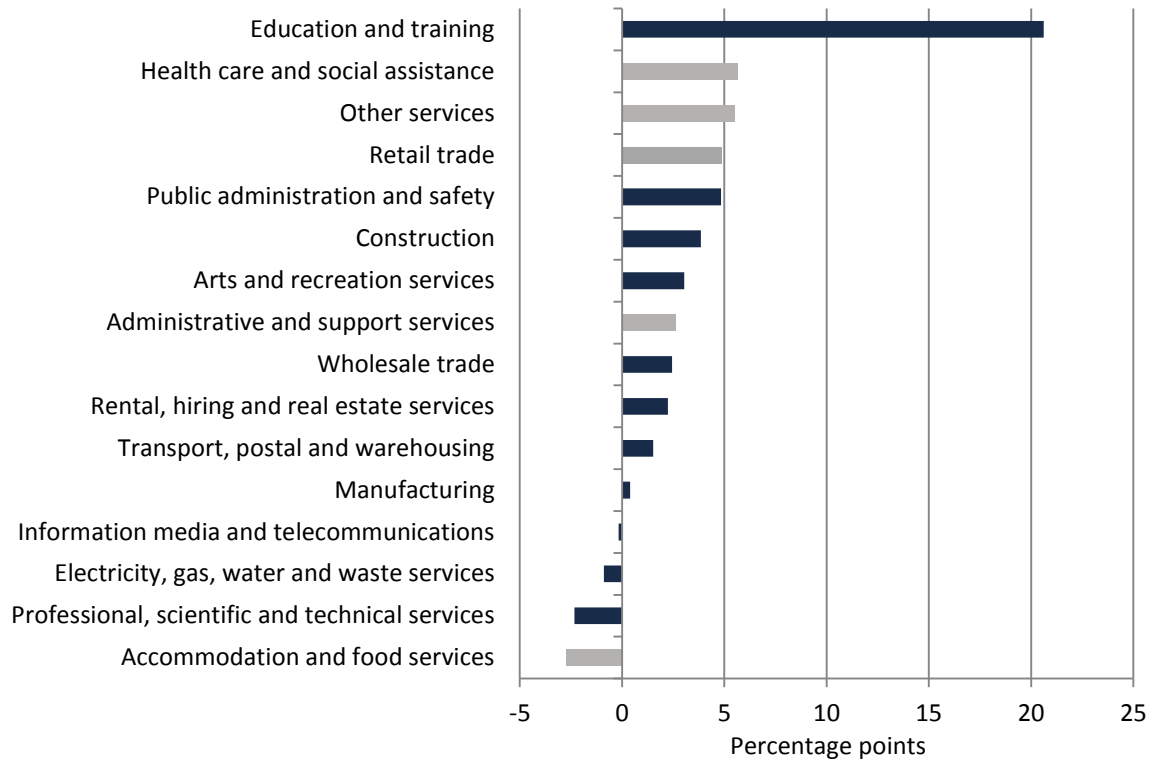
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016*
All industries	16.5	15.2	16.1	18.8	24.5
Mining	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.8	n/a
Manufacturing	12.2	14.6	11.3	15.7	17.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5.4	3.1	4.3	6.9	6.5
Construction	9.1	10.0	10.6	13.7	19.7
Wholesale trade	9.0	10.9	8.1	11.9	16.8
Retail trade	28.9	22.3	25.6	28.5	34.5
Accommodation and food services	50.3	45.2	44.8	42.8	42.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	8.3	8.0	7.3	10.9	13.4
Information media and telecommunications	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.5
Financial and insurance services	2.2	2.1	4.7	5.0	n/a
Rental, hiring and real estate services	20.2	22.8	20.9	22.1	27.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.4	4.2	6.0	9.9	9.3
Administrative and support services	33.9	31.4	29.0	37.3	42.1
Public administration and safety	3.6	1.9	6.9	12.8	18.1
Education and training	8.4	5.1	6.8	5.1	26.0
Health care and social assistance	17.2	17.1	19.0	22.3	28.8
Arts and recreation services	14.2	15.1	19.7	22.0	26.2
Other services	25.4	27.2	24.6	25.1	34.3

Note: * Data on non-managerial employees are presented in 2016 as data for all employees by method of setting pay and industry are not available.

Award reliance is the proportion of employees in an industry that are paid exactly the award rate and are not paid more than that rate of pay. n/a = not available

Source: ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

Chart 7.2: Change in award reliance for non-managerial employees by industry—May 2014–May 2016



Note: Data for Mining and Finance and insurance services were not available. The award-reliant industries selected are the five industries with the highest proportion of employees within the industry who are reliant on award rates of pay according to the Employee Earnings and Hours 2016 survey. These industries are highlighted in grey.

Source: ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

Table 7.2: Economic indicators by award-reliant industries

	Accommodation and food services	Administrative and support services	Health care and social assistance	Other services	Retail trade	All industries
Percentage of non- managerial employees reliant on award wages, May 2016 ^a	42.7	42.1	28.8	34.3	34.5	24.5
Gross value added: percentage growth over the year to December quarter 2016	1.3	-2.0	4.5	1.2	1.2	2.5
Company gross operating profits: percentage growth over the year to December quarter 2016 ^b	-14.1	3.7	-	81.2	-3.7	26.2
Wage Price Index: percentage growth over the year to March quarter 2017	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
Percentage annual wage growth under new collective agreements December quarter 2016	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.1
Employment: percentage increase over the year to February quarter 2017	2.4	3.7	-2.2	3.3	-4.7	1.2
Hours worked: percentage increase over the year to February quarter 2017	0.0	-0.7	-2.6	4.7	-7.8	-1.0

Note: (a) All industries excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing; (b) All industries excludes Education and training, Health care and social assistance and some subdivisions of Finance and insurance services.

- indicates data not available. The award-reliant industries selected are the five industries with the highest proportion of employees within the industry who are reliant on award rates of pay according to the Employee Earnings and Hours 2016 survey. The WPI and actual hours worked data are expressed in original terms. Employment data are expressed in trend terms.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0; ABS, *Business Indicators, Australia, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5676.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2016*, Catalogue No. 6306.0; ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003; ABS, *Wage Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6345.0; Department of Employment, *Trends in Federal Enterprise Bargaining, December quarter 2016*, <<http://employment.gov.au/trends-federal-enterprise-bargaining>>.

Table 7.3: Proportion of award-reliant organisations with employees on higher or lower classifications rates

Higher or lower classification	Per cent
Higher classification only	21.8
Lower classification only	60.0
Both higher and lower classification	18.2
Total	100.0

Note: Sample size = 2370. Data are weighted. Only non-public sector organisations are included. An award-reliant organisation is defined as an organisation that employed at least one award-reliant employee. A higher classification employee was defined as any award-reliant employee whose pay was above the C10 rate in the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*.

Source: Fair Work Commission, *Award Reliance Survey 2013*.

Table 7.4: Proportion of award-reliant organisations with employees on both higher and lower classifications rates, by business size

Business size	Per cent
1–4 employees	19.4
5–19 employees	37.9
20–99 employees	35.4
100+ employees	7.4
Total	100.0

Note: Sample size = 646. Data are weighted. Only non-public sector organisations are included. An award-reliant organisation is defined as an organisation that employed at least one award-reliant employee. A higher classification employee was defined as any award-reliant employee whose pay was above the C10 rate in the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*.

Source: Fair Work Commission, *Award Reliance Survey 2013*.

Table 7.5: Proportion of award-reliant organisations with employees on both higher and lower classifications rates, top five industries

Industry	Per cent
Accommodation and food services	24.3
Retail trade	22.6
Health care and social assistance	10.1
Manufacturing	5.7
Wholesale trade	5.0

Note: Sample size = 646. Data are weighted. Only non-public sector organisations are included. An award-reliant organisation is defined as an organisation that employed at least one award-reliant employee. A higher classification employee was defined as any award-reliant employee whose pay was above the C10 rate in the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*.

Source: Fair Work Commission, *Award Reliance Survey 2013*.

Table 7.6: Award-reliant organisations with employees on both higher and lower classification rates, by proportion of employees on higher and lower classifications, per cent

	Organisations with a relatively low proportion of employees on lower classifications	Organisations with a relatively high proportion of employees on lower classifications
Organisations with a relatively low proportion of employees on higher classifications	19.2	47.4
Organisations with a relatively high proportion of employees on higher classifications	14.0	19.5

Note: Sample size = 646. Data are weighted. Only non-public sector organisations are included. An award-reliant organisation is defined as an organisation that employed at least one award-reliant employee. A higher classification employee was defined as any award-reliant adult employee whose pay was above the C10 rate in the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*. For the purpose of this analysis, an organisation with at least 30 per cent of their employees on either lower or higher classifications was considered to have a relatively high proportion of these employees.

Source: Fair Work Commission, *Award Reliance Survey 2013*.

Table 7.7: Retail trade, selected economic data

Indicator	Annual change/rate			3-year period
	Feb qtr 2015	Feb qtr 2016	Feb qtr 2017	
<i>Retail trade</i>				
Employment ^{a b}	-1.1	4.3	-4.7	-0.6
Hours worked ^{a b}	2.0	5.1	-7.8	-0.4
<i>Sales workers*</i>				
Employment ^{a c}	-0.8	5.1	-4.3	-0.1
Hours worked ^{a c}	1.2	5.0	-4.7	0.4
	Dec qtr 2014	Dec qtr 2015	Dec qtr 2016	
Gross operating profits ^{a d}	3.1	3.6	-3.7	0.9
Gross value added ^{a d}	2.4	3.6	1.2	2.4
	2013–14	20014–15	2015–16	
Profit margins	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.6
Entry rate	13.4	12.3	12.9	12.9
Exit rate	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9
Survival rate [^]	57.4	57.1	56.9	57.1

Note: ^a Annual growth rates. [^]Survival rates are businesses in June 2010/2011/2012 that were still operating in June 2014/2015/2016. *Sales workers comprise over 50 per cent of total employment in Retail trade. The data presented are in ^b trend terms, ^c original terms and ^d seasonally adjusted.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017*, Catalogue No. 6291.0.55.003; ABS, *Business Indicators, Australia, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5676.0; ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5206.0; ABS, *Australian Industry, 2015–16*, Catalogue No. 8155.0; ABS, *Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits*, various, Catalogue No. 8165.0.

8 Relative living standards

Table 8.1: The C14 rate relative to median weekly earnings of full-time employees

Month	C14	Median earnings of full-time employees in main job	Ratio of C14 to median earnings in main job
	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
Aug-06	484.40	900.00	53.8
Aug-07	511.86	940.00	54.5
Aug-08	522.12	1000.00	52.2
Aug-09	543.78	1000.00	54.4
Aug-10	569.90	1050.00	54.3
Aug-11	589.30	1100.00	53.6
Aug-12	606.40	1150.00	52.7
Aug-13	622.20	1152.00	54.0
Aug-14	640.90	1200.00	53.4
Aug-15	656.90	1230.00	53.4
Aug-16	672.70	1250.00	53.8

Note: Following the amendments to the *Workplace Relations Act 1996* (Cth) taking effect in 2006, the Federal Minimum Wage (FMW) was set at \$12.75 per hour, equivalent to \$484.50 per week.

Source: ABS, *Characteristics of Employment, Australia, various*, Catalogue No. 6333.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, various*, Catalogue No. 6310.0; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998; Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* (from 1 January 2010).

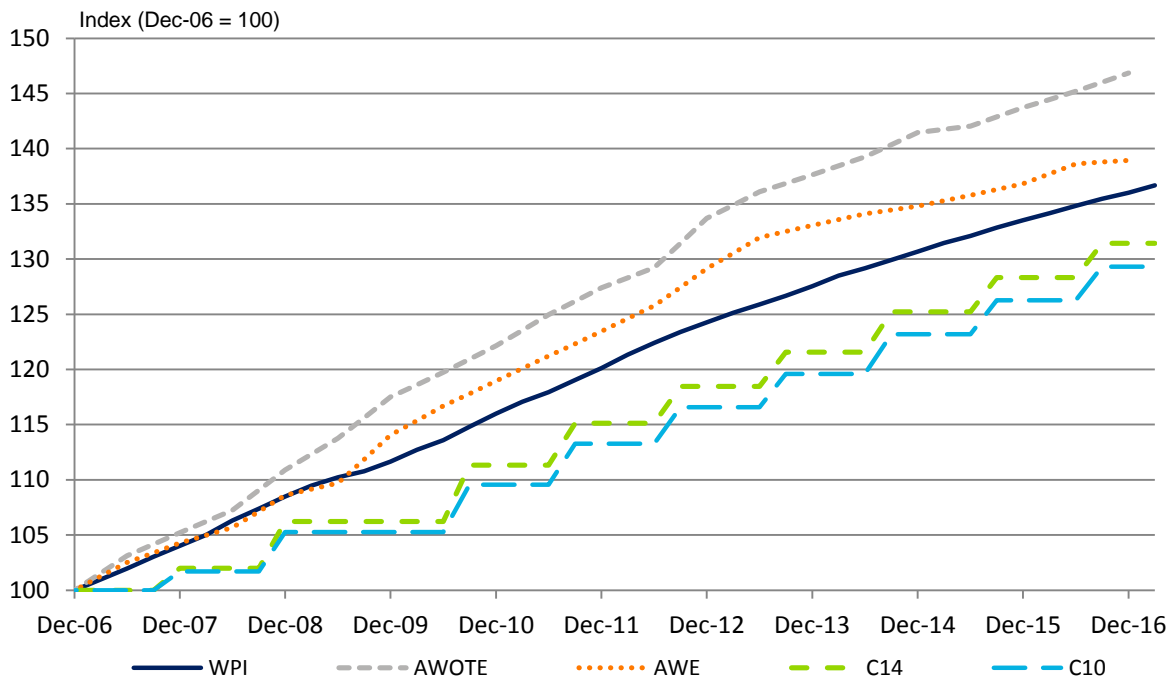
Table 8.2: Two-thirds of median weekly earnings

Year	EEBTUM/COE	EEH
	(\$)	(\$)
2006	\$600.00	\$617.33
2007	\$626.67	n/a
2008	\$666.67	\$705.33
2009	\$666.67	n/a
2010	\$700.00	\$743.33
2011	\$733.33	n/a
2012	\$766.67	\$808.00
2013	\$768.00	n/a
2014	\$800.00	\$880.00
2015	\$820.00	n/a
2016	\$833.33	\$917.33

Note: Data for both measures of median weekly earnings include salary sacrificed, except for EEBTUM in 2006, which excluded salary sacrificed. Weekly earnings from the EEBTUM and COE are earnings in the main job for full-time employees. The figures are for August of each year. Data from EEBTUM was used for years 2006–2013 and data from the COE was used for 2014–2015. Weekly earnings from the EEH are weekly total cash earnings for full-time non-managerial adult employees. The figure for 2008 is for August and for 2006, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 for May.

Source: ABS, *Characteristics of Employment, various*, Catalogue No. 6333.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, various*, Catalogue No. 6310.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, various*, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

Chart 8.1: Growth in C14 and C10 relative to AWOTE, AWE and WPI, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



Note: This chart reflects available data for the period December quarter 2006 to March quarter 2017. WPI is the index for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses in both private and public sectors. It is unaffected by change in the quality or quantity of work performed. AWOTE is calculated by dividing estimates of weekly ordinary time earnings by estimates of the number of employees. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions such as superannuation. It also excludes payments which are not related to the reference period such as overtime, leave loading and redundancy payments. AWOTE estimates refer to full-time adult employees. Average weekly earnings (AWE) is the gross (before tax) earnings of employees (excluding salary sacrifice). The C14 and the C10 are minimum award rates set under the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* and the former *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998*.

AWOTE and AWE data are published half-yearly for May and November, hence, a quarterly series has been derived. AWOTE and AWE data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia*, Nov 2016, Catalogue No. 6302.0; ABS, *Wage Price Index, Australia*, Mar 2017, Catalogue No. 6345.0; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998*; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010 (from 1 January 2010)*.

Table 8.3: Ratio of C14, C10 and C5 classifications to AWOTE wage measures

Month	C14	C10	C5
Nov-06	49.0	58.0	69.3
Nov-07	47.5	56.1	66.3
Nov-08	47.0	55.1	64.8
Nov-09	44.3	52.0	61.2
Nov-10	44.7	52.0	60.9
Nov-11	44.3	51.6	60.4
Nov-12	43.4	50.6	59.2
Nov-13	43.3	50.4	59.0
Nov-14	43.4	50.5	59.1
Nov-15	43.8	51.0	59.6
Nov-16	43.9	51.1	59.8

Note: AWOTE data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Nov 2016*, Catalogue No. 6302.0; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998*; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*.

Table 8.4: Nominal disposable income of selected NMW-reliant households, July 2006 to July 2016

Household type	Disposable income (\$pw)											Increase		
	Jul-06	Jul-07	Jul-08	Jul-09	Jul-10	Jul-11	Jul-12	Jul-13	Jul-14	Jul-15	Jul-16	2015–16 (\$pw)	2015–16 (%)	2006–16 (%)
Single adult	432.69	459.13	476.35	497.33	522.02	537.72	557.15	569.71	581.37	594.01	606.49	12.48	2.1	40.2
Single parent, one child	630.08	663.23	687.26	716.04	753.26	774.65	803.15	819.53	840.42	857.25	873.91	16.66	1.9	38.7
Single parent, two children	712.89	748.77	776.09	808.16	855.00	878.76	911.46	929.13	952.40	970.93	989.28	18.35	1.9	38.8
Single-earner couple, no children*	592.02	619.44	643.10	679.37	702.63	699.90	726.16	741.40	767.93	786.07	797.25	11.18	1.4	34.7
Single-earner couple, no children (no NSA)*	471.79	507.20	522.12	543.78	569.90	546.56	566.24	584.81	599.96	612.92	625.71	12.79	2.1	32.6
Single-earner couple, one child	732.66	763.20	792.06	821.86	854.65	876.00	910.39	929.26	958.51	978.99	994.11	15.12	1.5	35.7
Single-earner couple, one child (no NSA)	630.08	663.23	687.26	716.04	753.26	774.65	803.15	819.53	840.42	857.25	873.91	16.66	1.9	38.7
Single-earner couple, two children	815.47	848.74	880.89	914.73	956.38	980.12	1019.62	1039.14	1071.54	1092.66	1110.41	17.75	1.6	36.2
Single-earner couple, two children (no NSA)	712.89	748.77	776.09	808.16	855.00	878.76	911.46	929.13	952.40	970.93	989.28	18.35	1.9	38.8
Dual-earner couple,* no children	667.45	708.41	737.41	769.22	806.97	832.37	860.35	880.81	901.82	922.46	942.84	20.38	2.2	41.3
Dual-earner couple,** one child	825.50	870.58	905.78	943.47	991.03	1020.45	1056.10	1079.13	1104.58	1126.96	1148.55	21.59	1.9	39.1
Dual-earner couple,** two children	910.83	957.34	996.38	1035.59	1092.76	1124.57	1164.41	1188.73	1217.87	1243.76	1265.14	21.38	1.7	38.9
CPI													1.0	26.4

Note: *From 1 July 2011, taxpayers with a dependent spouse born on or after 1 July 1971 were no longer eligible for the dependent spouse tax offset (DSTO). This measure did not affect dependent spouses with children modelled as they are eligible for Family Tax Benefit B, however this affected single-earner couple households with no children and they are only assumed to qualify for DSTO before July 2011. **One partner earns 100% of the specified wage rate, the other earns 50% of this rate.

The percentage change in the CPI over 2015–16 and 2006–2016 were calculated with reference to the June quarter. CPI data are expressed in original terms.

Assumptions: Tax/transfer parameters as at July each year. Applicable minimum wage rates (equivalent to the C14 rate) per week are \$484.50 in July 2006; \$511.86 in July 2007; \$522.12 in July 2008; and \$543.78 in July 2009; \$569.90 in July 2010; \$589.30 in July 2011; \$606.40 in July 2012; \$622.20 in July 2013; \$640.90 in July 2014; \$656.90 in July 2015; and \$672.70 in July 2016.

Disposable income includes all available income transfers, unless otherwise specified. Children are aged 8–12 years and attending primary school. Households paying sufficient rent to receive maximum Rent Assistance where applicable. Single-income couples are modelled in two scenarios: 1) the non-earning partner is in the labour force and receiving proportional rates of Newstart Allowance (NSA) and 2) the non-earning partner is not in the labour force and therefore not in receipt of NSA. For comparison over time, single parent households are only modelled as non-pensioners i.e. not in receipt of Parenting Payment (Single). Single-parent households and secondary earners in dual-earner households are not seeking further work and not in receipt of income support.

In 2010 and 2011 the maximum claim is assumed for the Education Tax Refund (ETR), followed by the fixed value of the ETR transitional lump-sum payment in 2012 and the Schoolkids Bonus in 2013–2016. The annual values of the ETR transitional lump-sum payment and Schoolkids Bonus for each eligible primary school child are: \$409 in 2012; \$410 in 2013; \$410 in 2014; \$422 in 2015; \$430 in 2016. Disposable incomes for households with children for 2012 to 2016 reflect the average weekly rate of the ETR transitional lump-sum payment, or Schoolkids Bonus instalments, as received by eligible households in the given year. In 2016 the Schoolkids Bonus accounted for a weekly average of \$8.27 per child in the disposable income for all households with children modelled (excepting dual earner households earning AWOTE as they were not eligible for this transfer). The Schoolkids Bonus is not payable in 2017, the final instalment was paid in July 2016.

Tables involving disposable income for this period in statistical reports published for previous annual wage reviews reflected Schoolkids Bonus rates that were applicable 'at law' (i.e. incorporating indexation that was not received until the following year). This had the following effects on the disposable income of eligible households presented: an overestimation of 15–16 cents per child per week in 2015, an overestimation of 23–24 cents per child per week in 2014, no effect in 2013, and an overestimation of 2 cents per child per week in 2012.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; Fair Work Commission modelling; *Metal, Engineering, and Associated Industries Award 1998*; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*.

Table 8.5: Comparison of 60 per cent median income poverty lines with disposable income of selected households earning various wage rates, December 2016

Household type	Disposable income (\$pw)						Disposable income as ratio of PL				
	60% median income PL (\$pw)	C14	C13	C10	C4	AWOTE	C14	C13	C10	C4	AWOTE
Single adult	523.01	606.49	621.82	683.10	783.96	1166.93	1.16	1.19	1.31	1.50	2.23
Single parent, one child	679.91	874.05	889.77	950.14	1038.39	1319.95	1.29	1.31	1.40	1.53	1.94
Single parent, two children	836.81	989.42	1005.14	1068.24	1160.12	1435.32	1.18	1.20	1.28	1.39	1.72
Single-earner couple, no children	784.51	798.10	801.16	804.81	808.55	1166.93	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.49
Single-earner couple, no children (no NSA)	784.51	625.71	641.43	695.44	783.96	1166.93	0.80	0.82	0.89	1.00	1.49
Single-earner couple, one child	941.42	994.83	1000.13	1003.77	1038.39	1319.95	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.40
Single-earner couple, one child (no NSA)	941.42	874.05	889.77	950.14	1038.39	1319.95	0.93	0.95	1.01	1.10	1.40
Single-earner couple, two children	1098.32	1111.20	1117.50	1125.50	1160.12	1435.32	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.31
Single-earner couple, two children (no NSA)	1098.32	989.42	1005.14	1068.24	1160.12	1435.32	0.90	0.92	0.97	1.06	1.31
Dual-earner couple,* no children	784.51	942.84	967.87	1074.75	1234.07	1839.41	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.57	2.34
Dual-earner couple,* one child	941.42	1148.69	1165.97	1236.48	1343.67	1839.41	1.22	1.24	1.31	1.43	1.95
Dual-earner couple,* two children	1098.32	1265.28	1281.34	1351.85	1459.04	1842.72	1.15	1.17	1.23	1.33	1.68

Note: * One partner earns 100% of the specified wage rate, the other earns 50% of this rate.

The C14, C13, C10 and C4 are minimum award rates set under the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*. AWOTE data are expressed in original terms. Poverty lines (PLs) are based on estimates of median equivalised household disposable income for 2013–14, adjusted for movements in household disposable income per head as calculated by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, and adjusted for household composition using the modified Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) equivalence scale.

Assumptions: Tax/transfer parameters as at December 2016. C14 = \$672.70 pw, C13 = \$692.10 pw, C10 = \$783.30 pw, C4 = \$940.90 pw and AWOTE of full-time employees = \$1533.40 pw. Other assumptions as per Table 8.4.

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Nov 2016*, Catalogue No. 6302.0; ABS, *Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2013–14*, Catalogue No. 6523.0; Fair Work Commission modelling; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*; Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (2017), *Poverty Lines: Australia*, December quarter 2016.

Table 8.6: Ratio of disposable income of selected households earning various wage rates to a 60 per cent median income poverty line, December 2011, December 2015 and December 2016

	December 2011					December 2015					December 2016				
	60% median income PL (\$ pw)	Disposable income as a ratio of 60% median income PL				60% median income PL (\$ pw)	Disposable income as a ratio of 60% median income PL				60% median income PL (\$ pw)	Disposable income as a ratio of 60% median income PL			
		C14	C10	C4	AWOTE		C14	C10	C4	AWOTE		C14	C10	C4	AWOTE
Single adult	474.00	1.13	1.30	1.49	2.18	517.94	1.15	1.30	1.49	2.21	523.01	1.16	1.31	1.50	2.23
Single parent, one child	616.20	1.26	1.39	1.52	1.91	673.32	1.27	1.39	1.52	1.93	679.91	1.29	1.40	1.53	1.94
Single parent, two children	758.40	1.16	1.26	1.38	1.69	828.70	1.17	1.27	1.38	1.70	836.81	1.18	1.28	1.39	1.72
Single-earner couple, no children	711.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.45	776.91	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.47	784.51	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.49
Single-earner couple, no children (no NSA)	711.00	0.77	0.87	1.00	1.45	776.91	0.79	0.88	0.99	1.47	784.51	0.80	0.89	1.00	1.49
Single-earner couple, one child	853.20	1.04	1.06	1.10	1.38	932.29	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.39	941.42	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.40
Single-earner couple, one child (no NSA)	853.20	0.91	1.00	1.10	1.38	932.29	0.92	1.00	1.10	1.39	941.42	0.93	1.01	1.10	1.40
Single-earner couple, two children	995.40	0.99	1.02	1.05	1.29	1087.67	1.01	1.02	1.05	1.30	1098.32	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.31
Single-earner couple, two children (no NSA)	995.40	0.88	0.96	1.05	1.29	1087.67	0.89	0.97	1.05	1.30	1098.32	0.90	0.97	1.06	1.31
Dual-earner couple,* no children	711.00	1.17	1.34	1.55	2.29	776.91	1.19	1.36	1.56	2.33	784.51	1.20	1.37	1.57	2.34
Dual-earner couple,* one child	853.20	1.20	1.30	1.41	1.91	932.29	1.21	1.30	1.42	1.94	941.42	1.22	1.31	1.43	1.95
Dual-earner couple,* two children	995.40	1.13	1.21	1.32	1.70	1087.67	1.14	1.22	1.32	1.69	1098.32	1.15	1.23	1.33	1.68

Note: *One partner earns 100 per cent of the specified wage rate, the other earns 50 per cent of this rate. The C14 and C10 are minimum award rates set under the Manufacturing Award. AWOTE data are expressed in original terms. Poverty lines are based on estimates of median equivalised household disposable income for 2011–12 for December 2011 and 2013–14 for December 2015 and December 2016, and adjusted for movements in household disposable income per head as calculated by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, and adjusted for household composition using the modified OECD equivalence scale.

Assumptions: Tax-transfer parameters as at December 2011, December 2015 and December 2016. Wage rates for 2011: C14 = \$589.30 pw, C10 = \$686.20 pw, C4 = \$824.30 and AWOTE of full-time employees = \$1330.10 pw. Wage rates for 2015: C14 = \$656.90 pw, C10 = \$764.90 pw, C4 = \$918.80 pw and AWOTE of full-time employees = \$1500.50 pw. Wage rates for 2016: C14 = \$672.70 pw, C10 = \$783.30 pw, C4 = \$940.90 pm and AWOTE of full-time employees = \$1533.40. Other assumptions as per Table 8.4.

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia*, Nov 2016, Catalogue No. 6302.0; ABS, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011–12*, Catalogue No. 6623.0; ABS, *Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2013–14*, Catalogue No. 6523.0; Fair Work Commission modelling; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*; Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (2017), *Poverty Lines: Australia*, December quarter 2016.

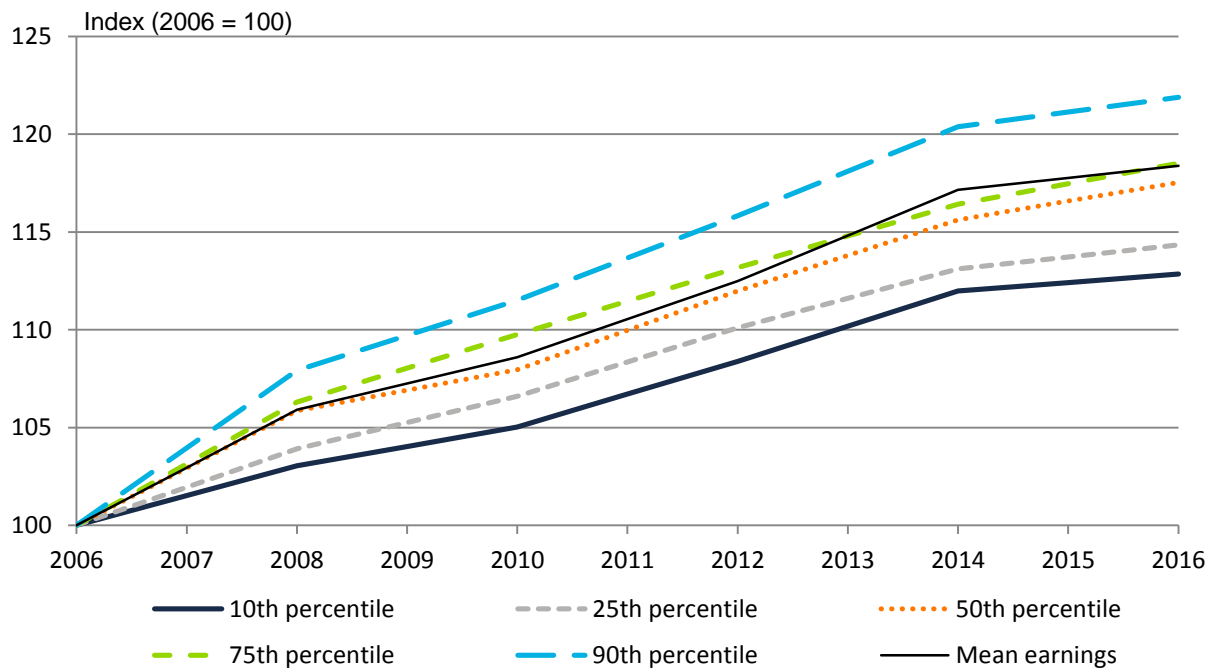
Table 8.7: Composition of employed households, 2015

Household type	Sample size	Proportion across all households
		(%)
Couple family household w/o children under 15	2492	36.1
Couple family household with children under 15	1948	29.2
Lone parent household w/o children under 15	341	7.2
Lone parent household with children under 15	310	4.4
Lone person household	1436	17.7
Other households	290	5.4
All employed households	6817	100.0

Note: Employed households are those where at least one member was employed. Other households include group households, multifamily households and other related family households without children under 15 years.

Source: HILDA survey, Wave 15.

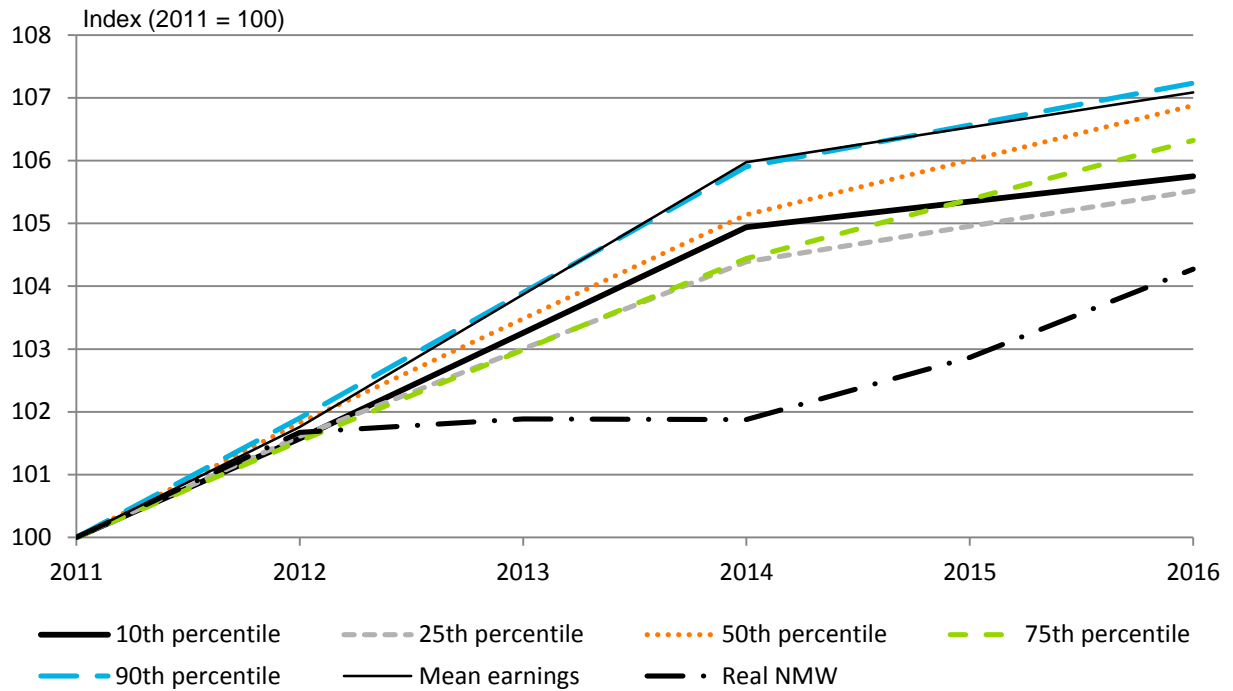
Chart 8.2: Real weekly total earnings (full-time adult non-managerial employees) by percentile, 2006 to 2016—indexes, 2006 = 100



Note: The Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) Survey was not conducted in 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2015. Results for these years have been obtained through linear interpolation. Earnings data for 2014 and 2016 are based on full-time non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

Chart 8.3: Real weekly total earnings (full-time adult non-managerial employees) by percentile and the real NMW, 2011 to 2016—indexes, 2011 = 100



Note: The Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) Survey was not conducted in 2011, 2013, and 2015. Results for these years have been obtained through linear interpolation. Earnings data for 2014 and 2016 are based on full-time non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, various*, Catalogue No. 6306.0; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*.

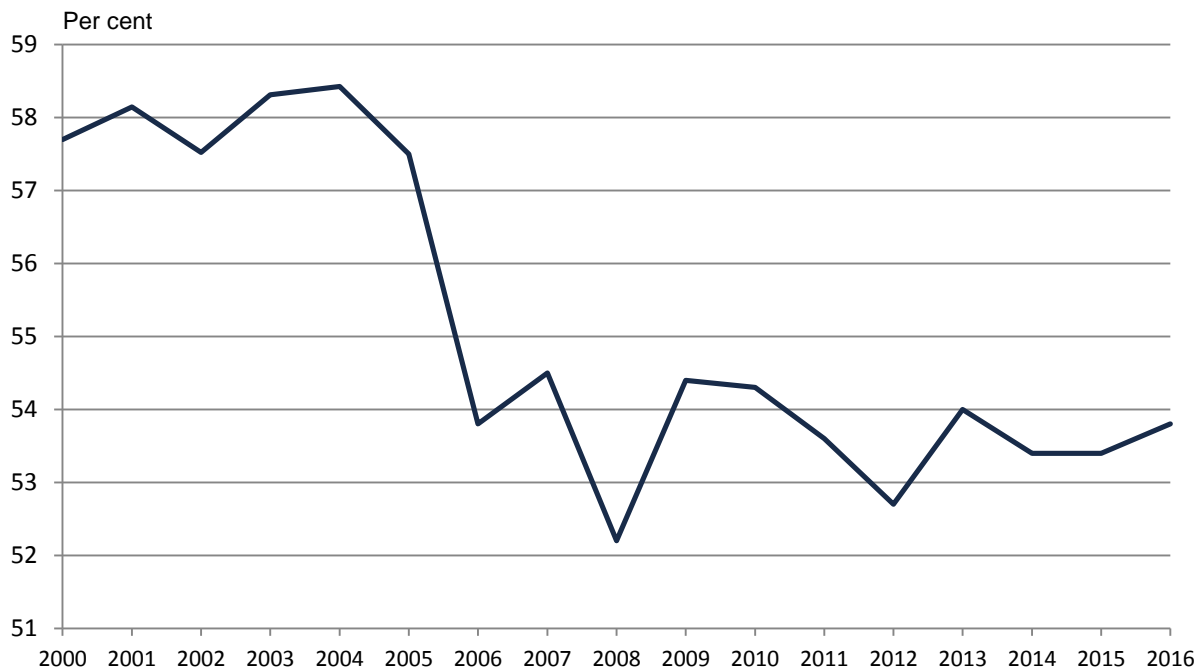
Table 8.8: Income earner status of award-reliant employees within their households, per cent of all award-reliant employees

Household types	Sole income earner	Main income earner	Secondary income earner	Other	Total
Single, no children	18.6	1.6	5.0	0.7	25.9
Single, with children <15 years	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9
Couple, no children	4.5	10.2	20.0	1.6	36.3
Couple, with children <15 years	2.1	6.6	15.7	0.7	25.1
Other	1.4	1.7	5.1	0.6	8.8
Total	30.3	20.3	45.8	3.6	100.0
Sample size	383	259	586	41	1269

Note: Data are weighted. Single households with no children include dependant respondents who usually live with their parent(s) or guardians(s). Other households include single and couple households with children between 15 and 24 years, as well as 'other' household types. All data are derived from the Employee questionnaire of the Australian Workplace Relations Study.

Source: Fair Work Commission, *Australian Workplace Relations Study 2014*.

Chart 8.4: C14 rate relative to median weekly earnings of full-time employees in main job, 2000 to 2016

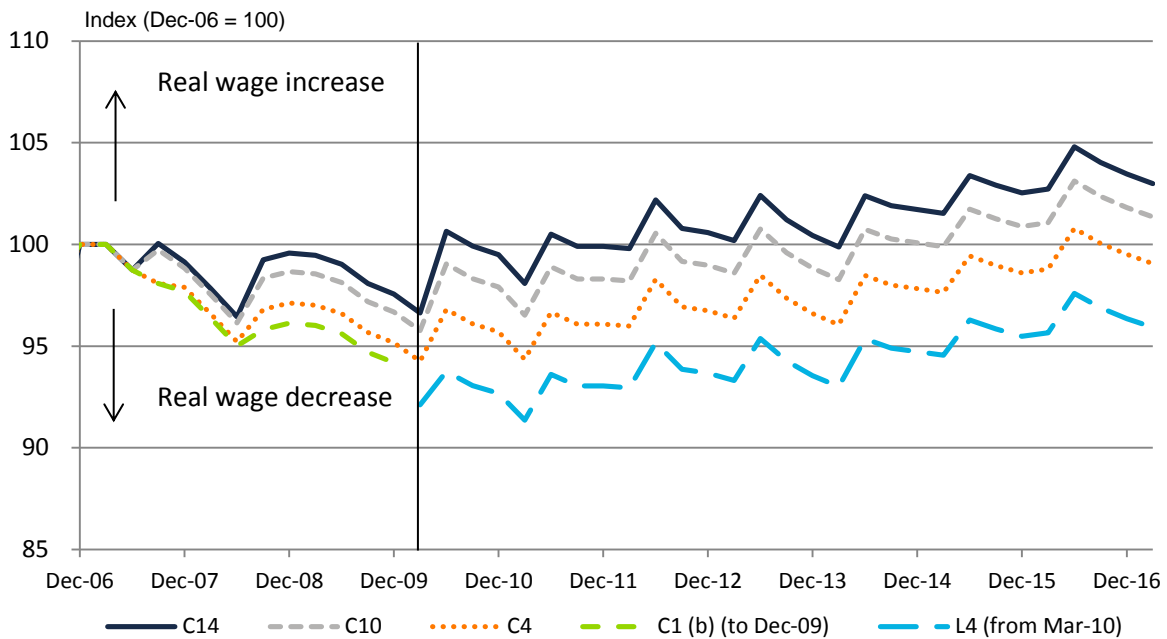


Note: Median earnings are measured in August of each year. Following the amendments to the Workplace Relations Act 1996 (Cth) taking effect in 2006, the Federal Minimum Wage (FMW) was set at \$12.75 per hour, equivalent to \$484.50 per week.

Source: ABS, *Characteristics of Employment, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6333.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6310.0; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998; Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* (from 1 January 2010).

9 Real wages and the cost of living

Chart 9.1: Real value of selected minimum wage rates, December quarter 2006 to March quarter 2017, indexes—Dec-06 = 100



Note: Between 27 March 2006 and 30 June 2009, the minimum rates are those in Australian Pay and Classifications Scale (and from 1 July 2009, transitional Australian Pay and Classification Scale) derived from the *Metal, Engineering, and Associated Industries Award 1998*; post 1 January 2010 minimum rates C14, C10 and C4 are those in the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* and the L4 rate from the *Professional Employees Award 2010*. For the purpose of the analysis, the L4 rate was calculated by dividing the annual salary for the L4 classification by 365 and multiplying by 7 to get a weekly rate from which a comparable real value could be derived.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998*; *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*; *Professional Employees Award 2010*.

Table 9.1: Real national minimum wage and percentage change—2006–2016, December quarter 2016 dollars

Year	Real national minimum wage (\$)	Change (%)
2006	650.17	2.3
2007	644.59	-0.9
2008	647.36	0.4
2009	634.31	-2.0
2010	646.95	2.0
2011	649.53	0.4
2012	653.96	0.7
2013	653.07	-0.1
2014	661.34	1.3
2015	666.60	0.8
2016	672.70	0.9

Note: Real minimum wage calculated from C14 (NMW) and CPI (original data) from the December quarter of each year.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; *Metal, Engineering and Associated Industries Award 1998; Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010*.

Table 9.2: Ratio of selected percentiles to the mean and median of real weekly total earnings (full-time adult non-managerial employees), 2006 to 2016

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Ratio of selected percentiles to mean real earnings						
10 th percentile	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.55
25 th percentile	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67
50 th percentile	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.88
75 th percentile	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18
90 th percentile	1.53	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57
Ratio of selected percentiles to median real earnings						
10 th percentile	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63
25 th percentile	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.76

Note: Earnings data for 2014 and 2016 are based on full-time non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0; ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6306.0.

10 Indicators of financial stress

Table 10.1: Financial stress experienced by all employee households: both partners, lone parent, or lone person report stress

Financial stress indicators	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)
Unable to raise \$3000 in a week for something important	5.9	5.3	4.5	5.0	5.1
Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time	9.0	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.1
Could not pay the mortgage or rent on time	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4
Pawned or sold something	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3
Went without meals	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
Could not afford to heat home	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7
Sought assistance from welfare/community organisation	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Sought financial help from friends or family	8.2	7.8	6.8	7.7	7.2
Any stress	17.5	16.4	14.9	15.9	15.8
Low stress (1–2)	12.4	12.5	11.3	12.0	12.4
Moderate stress (3–4)	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.4
High stress (5 or more incidences of financial stress)	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Observations	4780	4732	4703	4795	4769

Note: Employee households are those households whose main source of income is from wages or salary. Both partners in a couple family household, the lone parent in a lone parent household and the lone person of a lone person household must report financial stress for that particular household to be considered as such. Observations from multi-family households, other related family households and group households are excluded.

Source: *Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey, Waves 11–15.*

Table 10.2: Financial stress experienced by low-paid employee households: both partners, lone parent or lone person report stress

Financial stress indicators	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)
Unable to raise \$3000 in a week for something important	12.4	12.3	10.4	13.5	12.2
Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time	16.8	14.9	16.8	14.3	14.8
Could not pay the mortgage or rent on time	9.0	8.6	9.5	8.2	8.3
Pawned or sold something	3.9	3.9	5.5	4.3	4.8
Went without meals	4.1	2.6	3.6	5.2	4.4
Could not afford to heat home	4.8	3.0	3.3	2.5	4.3
Sought assistance from welfare/community organisation	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.8
Sought financial help from friends or family	15.9	16.2	15.3	15.6	15.8
Any stress	31.8	31.9	31.3	31.0	31.2
Low stress (1–2)	21.4	22.9	21.7	21.0	22.1
Moderate stress (3–4)	7.5	6.6	7.2	7.9	6.2
High stress (5 or more incidences of financial stress)	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.8
Observations	901	917	909	913	921

Note: Employee households are those households whose main source of income is from wages or salary. Both partners in a couple family household, the lone parent in a lone parent household and the lone person of a lone person household must report financial stress for that particular household to be considered as such. Observations from multi-family households, other related family households and group households are excluded. Low-paid employee households are defined as those households in the bottom quintile of equivalised disposable household income for employee households. Disposable household income is equivalised using the 'modified OECD' method where each person in the household is given a score (1 for the first adult, 0.5 for subsequent adults and 0.3 for each child under the age of 15) and the income is divided by the sum of these scores.

Source: *Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey, Waves 11–15.*

Table 10.3: Financial stress experienced by all adult employees and low-paid adult employees (classified by hourly personal income relative to two-thirds of median hourly personal income for full-time employees)

Financial stress indicators	All adult employees			Low-paid adult employees		
	2006 (%)	2010 (%)	2014 (%)	2006 (%)	2010 (%)	2014 (%)
Unable to raise \$2000 in a week for something important	9.2	9.7	10.2	15.3	19.1	18.5
Cash flow problems in past 12 months						
Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time	9.9	12.6	11.6	14.8	17.4	19.4
Could not pay the mortgage or rent payments on time	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.9	6.5	5.0
Could not pay car registration or insurance on time	5.3	5.7	5.8	9.9	8.5	9.5
Could not make minimum payment on credit card	4.9	6.5	4.7	8.0	7.9	6.7
Pawned or sold something because cash was needed	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.3
Went without meals	1.3	1.7	1.5	3.4	2.3	4.4
Could not afford to heat home	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.2
Sought assistance from welfare/community organisation	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.5
Sought financial help from friends or family	7.5	6.5	7.7	10.4	7.6	11.9
Frequency in experiencing difficulty in paying bills in the past 12 months						
Once	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.9	3.2	5.7
Twice	3.1	3.4	2.9	5.0	2.4	3.6
3 to 5 times	4.4	5.7	5.6	6.4	9.8	10.1
6 to 9 times	1.7	2.6	1.9	3.0	1.6	2.6
10 to 19 times	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
20 times or more	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.6	1.7
Dissaving actions in the past 12 months						
Reduced home loan repayments	2.2	3.6	3.8	1.9	2.1	6.3
Drew on accumulated savings or term deposits	7.5	11.7	12.5	7.6	12.4	12.4
Increased the balance owing on credit cards by \$1000 or more	7.5	8.1	7.1	6.0	12.1	8.6
Entered into a loan agreement with family or friends	3.9	3.9	5.1	5.2	4.8	6.9

Financial stress indicators	All adult employees			Low-paid adult employees		
	2006 (%)	2010 (%)	2014 (%)	2006 (%)	2010 (%)	2014 (%)
Took out a personal loan	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.4	5.1	6.8
Sold household goods or jewellery	1.0	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.7	5.2
Sold shares, stocks or bonds	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.2
Sold other assets	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	5.2
Other action taken	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.8	2.1

Note: Employees defined as persons whose principal source of personal income is wages and salary and whose status in main job is employee. Low-paid employees defined as employees whose personal income is below two-thirds of median income of full-time adult employees. Hourly personal income calculated as personal gross weekly income divided by hours usually worked in all jobs. Employees under 21 years of age and employees working less than six hours per week are excluded. Of all adult employees whose principal source of income is from wages and salary, 13.2 per cent were low paid in 2006; 12.5 per cent were low paid 2010 and 13.8 per cent were low paid in 2014.

Source: ABS, *General Social Survey Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, 2014*, Catalogue No. 4159.0.30.004; ABS, *General Social Survey Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, 2010*, Catalogue No. 4159.0.30.003; ABS, *General Social Survey Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, 2006*, Catalogue No. 4159.0.30.002.

Table 10.4: Financial stress and deprivation experienced by all households with adult employees and households with only low-paid adult employees (classified by hourly earnings relative to two-thirds of median hourly earnings for full-time adult employees)

Financial stress indicators	All households with adult employees		Households with only low-paid adult employees	
	2003–04 (%)	2009–10 (%)	2003–04 (%)	2009–10 (%)
In the last 12 months, spent more money than received/usually spend more than income	16.9	17.6	18.9	24.4
Unable to raise \$2000 a week for something important	13.1	17.6	17.7	21.1
Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time	14.2	14.1	19.2	20.9
Could not pay car registration or insurance on time	5.8	5.8	6.8	10.2
Pawned or sold something	3.0	3.6	5.4	5.8
Went without meals	2.5	3.7	3.5	6.8
Could not afford to heat home	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.2
Sought assistance from welfare/community organisation	2.3	4.2	2.4	6.5
Sought financial help from friends or family	9.1	8.9	12.9	14.7
Deprivation indicators				
Could not afford holiday for at least one week a year	25.7	31.4	33.7	38.4
Could not afford a night out once a fortnight	19.2	24.3	24.8	31.5
Could not afford friends or family over for a meal once a month	5.6	10.5	5.6	10.9
Could not afford a special meal once a week	11.2	16.8	15.0	21.2
Could only afford second hand clothes most of the time	9.9	13.7	12.8	16.6
Could not afford leisure or hobby activities	8.4	14.7	11.1	19.6

Note: Low-paid adult employees defined as employees whose hourly earnings are below two-thirds of median hourly earnings of full-time adult employees. Households whose principal source of income is income from own unincorporated business are excluded. Hourly earnings calculated as current weekly gross earnings in main job divided by usual hours worked per week in all jobs. About 14.2 per cent of all adult employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated businesses) were low paid over 2003–04 and about 15.6 per cent of all adult employees were low paid over 2009–10.

Source: ABS, *Household Expenditure Survey Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File*, various, Catalogue No. 6540.0.

11 Forecasts

Table 11.1: 2017–18 Budget forecasts, international GDP growth forecasts

	2016 (actuals)	2017 (forecasts)	2018 (forecasts)	2019 (forecasts)
World	3.1	3¼	3½	3¾
Major trading partners	3.9	4	4	4

Note: World growth rates are calculated using GDP weights based on purchasing power parity (PPP), while growth rates for major trading partners are calculated using export trade weights.

Source: Australian Government, *Budget Paper No. 1: Budget Strategy and Outlook 2017–18*, Canberra, p. 2-9.

Table 11.2: IMF real GDP growth projections

	2016 (estimates)	2017 (projections)	2018 (projections)
Australia	2.5	3.1	3.0
Advanced economies	1.7	2.0	2.0
World	3.1	3.5	3.6

Note: Year-on-year percentage changes shown. World and domestic economy growth rates are calculated using GDP weights based on PPP.

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April 2017, <<http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2017/04/04/world-economic-outlook-april-2017>>

Table 11.3: 2017–18 Budget forecasts, domestic economy forecasts^(a)

	Outcomes ^(b)		Forecasts	
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Real gross domestic product	2.6	1¾	2¾	3
Household consumption	2.9	2½	2¾	3
Dwelling investment	10.6	4½	1½	–4
Total business investment ^(c)	–10.3	–6	0	3
Mining investment	–27.5	–21	–12	–3
Non-mining investment	1.4	1½	4½	4½
Private final demand ^(c)	0.8	1	2¼	2½
Public final demand ^(c)	3.4	4	2½	3
Change in inventories ^(d)	–0.1	0	0	0
Gross national expenditure	1.3	1¾	2½	2¾
Exports of goods and services	6.7	5½	5	4
Imports of goods and services	–0.3	3	3	3
Net exports ^(d)	1.4	½	½	¼
Nominal gross domestic product	2.3	6	4	4
Prices and wages				
Consumer price index ^(e)	1.0	2	2	2¼
Wage price index ^(f)	2.1	2	2½	3
GDP deflator	–0.3	4	1	1
Labour market				
Participation rate (per cent) ^(g)	64.8	64½	64½	64½
Employment ^(f)	1.9	1	1½	1½
Unemployment rate (per cent) ^(g)	5.7	5¾	5¾	5½
Balance of payments				
Terms of trade ^(h)	–10.2	16½	–2¾	–4¼
Current account balance (per cent of GDP)	–4.4	–1½	–1½	–2

Note: The forecasts for the domestic economy are based on several technical assumptions. The exchange rate is assumed to remain around its recent average level—a trade-weighted index of around 65 and a US dollar exchange rate of around 76 US cents. Interest rates are assumed to move broadly in line with market expectations. World oil prices (Malaysian Tapis) are assumed to remain around US\$55 per barrel.

(a) Percentage change on preceding year unless otherwise indicated;

(b) Calculated using original data unless otherwise indicated;

(c) Excluding second-hand asset sales from the public sector to the private sector;

(d) Percentage point contribution to growth in GDP;

(e) Through-the-year growth rate to the June quarter;

(f) Seasonally adjusted, through-the-year growth rate to the June quarter;

(g) Seasonally adjusted rate for the June quarter.

(h) The forecasts are underpinned by price assumptions for iron ore, metallurgical coal and thermal coal.

Source: Australian Government, *Budget Paper No. 1: Budget Strategy and Outlook 2017–18*, Canberra, p. 2-6.

Table 11.4: RBA economy forecasts, growth rates

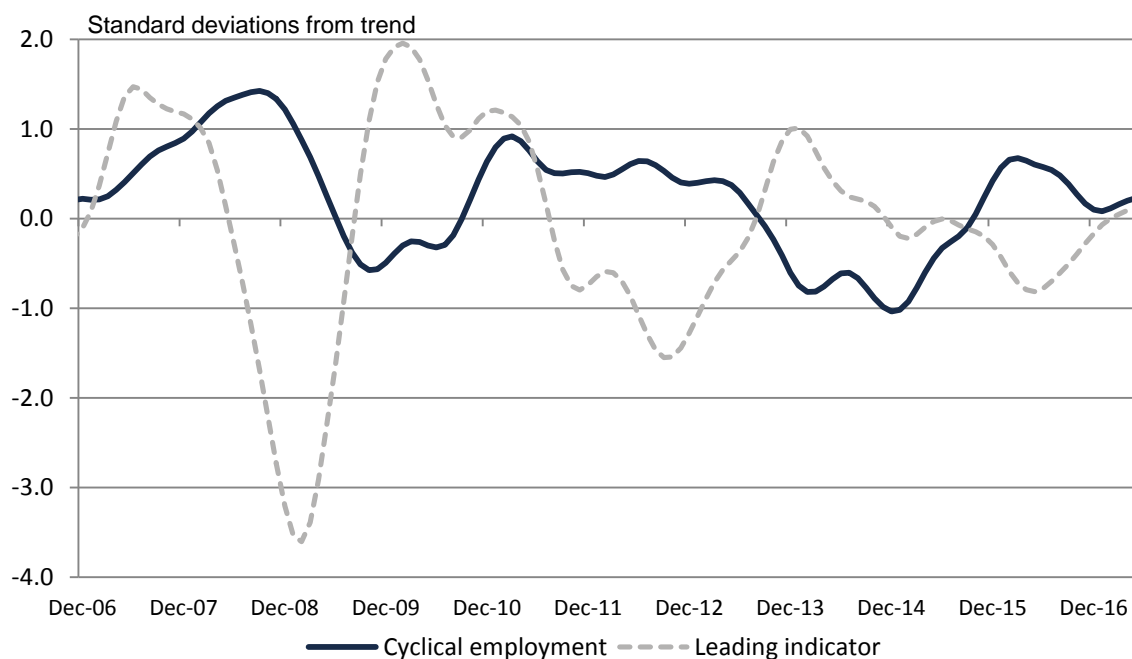
	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19
GDP growth	2.4	1½–2½	2½–3½	2¾–3¾	2¾–3¾	2¾–3¾
Unemployment rate*	5.7	5¾	5–6	5–6	5–6	5–6
CPI inflation	1.5	2	1½–2½	1½–2½	1½–2½	2–3
Underlying inflation	1½	1¾	1½–2½	1½–2½	1½–2½	2–3

Note: * Rate at end of period.

Underlying inflation is calculated by taking the average of the weighted median and trimmed mean measures of inflation. Percentage change for the year-ended shown. Technical assumptions include A\$ at US\$0.74, Trade Weighted Index at 64, Brent crude oil price at US\$51 per barrel. Shaded regions are historical data.

Source: RBA, *Statement on Monetary Policy*, May 2017, p. 55, Table 6.1.

Chart 11.1: Department of Employment’s monthly leading indicator of employment



Source: Department of Employment, *Monthly Leading Indicator of Employment*, May 2017, <<http://employment.gov.au/departement-employment-s-leading-indicator-employment-latest-release>>.

12 Costs of child care services

In its statement of 1 November 2013 in relation to the research program for the Annual Wage Review 2013–14, the Expert Panel noted that:

The Statistical Report will also refer to data on costs of child care services by providing a link to the relevant chapter in the 'Report on Government Services' produced by the Productivity Commission. [2013 FWCFB 8514, Attachment A, p. 3]

A link to Chapter 3, *Early childhood education and care*, from the Report on Government Services 2016 is provided here: <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2016/childcare-education-and-training/early-childhood-education-and-care/rogs-2016-volumeb-chapter3.pdf>.

Table 12.1: Average weekly cost of work-related child care by gender for employees reporting cost of work-related child care greater than zero, method of setting pay and caring responsibilities

	Male		Female		All employees	
	Average weekly cost of work-related child care (\$)	Average proportion of employees' own weekly gross wages (%)	Average weekly cost of work-related child care (\$)	Average proportion of employees' own weekly gross wages (%)	Average weekly cost of work-related child care (\$)	Average proportion of employees' own weekly gross wages (%)
Award-reliant employees						
Sole carers	-	-	138.57	np	138.57	np
Primary carers	247.31	np	116.48	19.0	127.19	20.8
Other carers	148.05	11.9	149.33	19.3	148.79	15.9
Total	161.84	16.3	131.21	18.9	138.29	18.3
Non award-reliant employees						
Sole carers	np	np	166.25	16.5	155.90	15.2
Primary carers	248.12	17.2	190.68	23.8	200.83	22.7
Other carers	195.34	13.0	193.86	19.9	194.76	15.9
Total	197.33	13.3	190.37	21.1	193.67	17.5
All employees						
Sole carers	np	np	157.32	18.2	151.30	17.2
Primary carers	239.92	19.8	171.67	22.4	182.20	22.0
Other carers	193.48	13.1	188.59	19.8	191.45	15.9
Total	195.60	13.6	178.30	20.7	185.80	17.7

Note: - indicates no observations. np indicates data not published due to a high relative standard error.

All data are derived from the Employee questionnaire of the Australian Workplace Relations Study (AWRS). Question H9 asks all employees with at least one dependent child under the age 15 “In an average week, how much is spent on child care while you and/or your partner are at work?” Costs are reported as the aggregate cost of work-related child care of a household and are not reported on a per child basis. Employees are asked to consider the costs of work-related child care after government allowances such as the Child Care Benefit and/or Child Care Rebate. Excludes those employees who received a non-cash benefit for child care from their employer. ‘Other carers’ includes carers with shared caring responsibility, secondary carers and other carers.

Employees’ weekly gross (before tax) wages are based on their self-reported base salary/retainer or their standard hours earnings from their most recent pay and should exclude overtime payments, penalty payments, taxable allowances and commissions/bonuses. Fortnightly and monthly rates are converted to a weekly rate by dividing fortnightly rates by half and monthly rates by the average number of weeks in a month (approximately 4.3 weeks).

To account for potential outliers, the 2 per cent top and bottom percentiles of cost of work-related child care in dollar terms and as a proportion of employees’ own weekly gross wages are excluded for their respective estimates. Please note that aggregated totals (i.e. All employees) include additional data not included in disaggregated components (i.e. those who did not respond with their gender are still included under ‘All employees’). All data are weighted.

As an example of how these data can be read, results show that the average cost of work-related child care was \$116.48 for award-reliant females who were primary carers and that they spent, on average, 19.0 per cent of their weekly gross wages on the costs of work-related child care.

Source: Fair Work Commission, *Australian Workplace Relations Study 2014*.

13 Minutes of the Monetary Policy Meetings of the Reserve Bank Board

Minutes of May 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-05-03.html>

Minutes of June 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-06-07.html>

Minutes of July 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-07-05.html>

Minutes of August 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-08-02.html>

Minutes of September 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-09-06.html>

Minutes of October 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-10-04.html>

Minutes of November 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-11-01.html>

Minutes of December 2016 Monetary Policy Meeting

<https://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2016/2016-12-06.html>

Minutes of February 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting

<http://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2017/2017-02-07.html>

Minutes of March 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting

<http://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2017/2017-03-07.html>

Minutes of April 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting

<http://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2017/2017-04-04.html>

Minutes of May 2017 Monetary Policy Meeting

<http://www.rba.gov.au/monetary-policy/rba-board-minutes/2017/2017-05-02.html>

14 Business surveys

In the Annual Wage Review 2015–16 Decision, the Expert Panel noted that:

Official statistics on the situation of small business come with a substantial time lag. We accept that in these circumstances, the information provided by business surveys is useful. In particular, we note the assessment by the Australian Government and the RBA that information from the main business surveys (by ACCI, NAB and Sensis) have proved to be quite reliable predictors of output and employment growth. [2016 FWCFB 3500 at para. 298]

A link to each business survey referenced above is provided below:

NAB Quarterly Business Survey—March 2017

<http://business.nab.com.au/nab-quarterly-business-survey-march-2017-23870/>

Australian Chamber-Westpac Survey of Industrial Trends—March 2017

<https://www.acci.asn.au/resources/australian-chamber-westpac-survey-industrial-trends-march-2017>

Sensis Business index—March 2017

<https://www.sensis.com.au/about/our-reports/sensis-business-index>

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- ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Nov 2016*, Catalogue No. 6302.0.
- ABS, *Business Indicators, Australia, Dec 2016*, Catalogue No. 5676.0.
- ABS, *Characteristics of Employment, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6333.0.
- ABS, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2017*, Catalogue No. 6401.0.
- ABS, *Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits*, various, Catalogue No. 8165.0.
- ABS, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*, various, Catalogue No. 6306.0.
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