

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 29 APR 2003

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■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Erika Maxim on Canberra 02 6252 7636.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

July 2003

4 July 2003

October 2003

3 October 2003

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DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 14 March 2003. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Follow the links to [Data cubes] and [Time Series Spreadsheets].

INQUIRIES

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
AWOTE	average weekly ordinary time earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JVS	Job Vacancies Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WCI	wage cost index

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

PREFACE

This is the first issue of a new quarterly publication that brings together a wide range of data on labour market statistics, and provides further insight into the statistics through a series of articles. Labour market statistics are important from both economic and social perspectives. They show the impacts of economic conditions on the labour market, and provide information to assist in economic analysis and forecasting. Labour statistics are also about people, their participation in the labour force, working hours, earnings and benefits, and the type of work they carry out.

While the initial and detailed release of ABS labour market data will continue to be through collection-specific products, *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) will highlight key issues and draw together data across all the collections. More information about each of the collections can be found in the separate publications, and in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0).

The introduction of this publication follows a review of products used for the dissemination of labour force statistics, which began in 2000. For more detail see *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0).

The ABS will continue to develop *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0), and intends to include data from other organisations and countries in future issues. User feedback regarding the content and style of this publication would be welcome.

Comments can be sent to Lorraine Cornehl on 02 6252 6079 or email <lorraine.cornehl@abs.gov.au>.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE	The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to ABS labour market statistics, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to < http://www.abs.gov.au > (Themes — Labour).
ABS LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	<i>Information Paper: ABS Labour Market Statistics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6106.0.55.001), published on the ABS web site in February 2003, provides an overview of the extent and detail of ABS labour statistics. It outlines a number of key issues underpinning the ABS labour statistics program and provides a stocktake of the major currently available ABS data sources relevant to those issues. An attachment describes the range of data available from the main labour-related household and business surveys.
CHANGES TO LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, PRELIMINARY (cat. no. 6202.0)	The name of <i>Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary</i> (cat. no. 6202.0) will change to <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> from the April issue, due out on 8 May. This publication contains final data. The 6202.0 release was previously followed by a now discontinued release — <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6203.0) — containing more detailed (but not revised) Labour Force Survey data. Changes to the format of <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0) will be introduced in September 2003.
MEASURES OF UNDERUTILISED LABOUR	New volume (hours-based) measures of underutilised labour are being developed to complement the person-based measures included in tables 4.1 and 4.2 of this publication. Details of the new measures will be published in the next issue in July.
SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS	The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from a number of surveys on labour-related topics have been released recently, including <i>Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6220.0), <i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6310.0), <i>Underemployed Workers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6265.0) and <i>Job Search Experience, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6222.0).
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS	The Major Labour Costs Survey will be conducted this year in respect of 2002–03. This survey will provide estimates of employers' expenditure on wages and salaries, superannuation, workers' compensation, payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. The survey was last conducted for 1996–97, with results published in <i>Labour Costs, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6348.0).
TRAINING EXPENDITURE AND PRACTICES	On 2 April 2003, <i>Employer Training Expenditure and Practices, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6362.0) was released. Results from this survey cover the direct costs incurred by organisations in providing structured training to employees, the proportion of businesses providing structured and unstructured training, the methods and types of training, and the reasons for training.
EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS	The biennial Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours provides statistics on the composition and distribution of earnings and hours of employees and whether their pay is set by award, collective agreement or individual agreement. Preliminary results were published in December 2002, while final results were released on 26 March 2003 in <i>Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6306.0).

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
March 2003		
Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia	May 2002	6306.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December 2002	6321.0
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2002	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary	March 2003	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia (final issue)	March 2003	6203.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2002	6220.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	December 2002	6248.0
April 2003		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2003	6105.0
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2002	6310.0
Employer Training Expenditure and Practices, Australia	2001–2002	6362.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	January 2003	6321.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2003	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	March 2003	6202.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia	September 2002	6265.0
May 2003		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	February 2003	6302.0
Career Experience, Australia	November 2002	6254.0
Employment in Culture, Australia	2001	6273.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	February 2003	6321.0
Labour Force, Australia	April 2003	6202.0
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	2003	6104.0
Wage Cost Index, Australia	March quarter 2003	6345.0
June 2003		
Australian Social Trends	2003	4102.0
General Social Survey, Australia	March to July 2002	4159.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March 2003	6321.0
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	2003	6298.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2003	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2003	6202.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March 2003	6248.0
July 2003		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2003	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2003	6202.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	April 2003	6321.0

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

				% CHANGE FROM	
Measure		Period	Current figure	Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed — Trend					
Persons	'000	Feb 2003	9 559.6	1.3	3.2
Full-time	'000	Feb 2003	6 834.4	1.2	2.5
Part-time	'000	Feb 2003	2 725.2	1.4	5.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Feb 2003	28.5	(c)0.0	(c)0.5
Unemployed — Trend					
Persons	'000	Feb 2003	614.4	0.3	−5.8
Looking for full-time work	'000	Feb 2003	460.1	1.8	−6.9
Looking for part-time work	'000	Feb 2003	154.3	−3.9	−2.5
Unemployment rate — Trend					
Persons	%	Feb 2003	6.0	(c)−0.1	(c)−0.6
Long-term unemployment — Trend					
Persons	'000	Feb 2003	137.9	2.5	−9.6
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Feb 2003	22.5	(c)0.5	(c)−0.9
Labour force underutilisation rate — Original(d)	%	Sep 2002	11.9	na	(c)−0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate — Original(d)	%	Sep 2002	13.0	na	(c)−0.6
Proportion of children living in families where no parent is employed (of all children)(e)	%	Jun 2002	17.9	na	(c)0.0
Labour force participation rate — Trend					
Persons	%	Feb 2003	64.5	(c)0.6	(c)0.7
Actual hours worked — Original					
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Feb 2003	334.7	2.1	2.7
Average weekly hours — Persons	hours	Feb 2003	35.2	1.1	−0.4
Average weekly hours — Full-time	hours	Feb 2003	42.4	0.5	−0.4
Average weekly hours — Part-time	hours	Feb 2003	16.5	0.6	0.8
Part-time workers — Original					
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Feb 2003	28.0	(c)1.6	(c)0.4
Wage cost index — Original					
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Dec qtr 2002	118.3	0.8	3.4
Average weekly earnings — Trend					
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Nov 2002	888.50	1.1	4.7
All employees total earnings	\$	Nov 2002	703.30	0.9	3.7
Compensation of employees — Trend					
Household income account	\$m	Dec qtr 2002	88 763	1.4	5.7
Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal) per week	\$	Dec qtr 2002	867	0.6	3.2
Industrial disputes — Original					
Working days lost	'000	Dec qtr 2002	69.6	30.3	−15.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Dec qtr 2002	8.3	27.3	−19.6
Job vacancies — Trend					
Australia	'000	Nov 2002	99.5	0.8	11.7

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

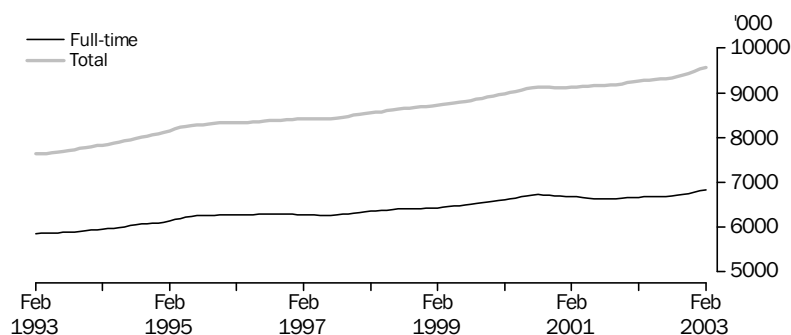
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

(e) Children are aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

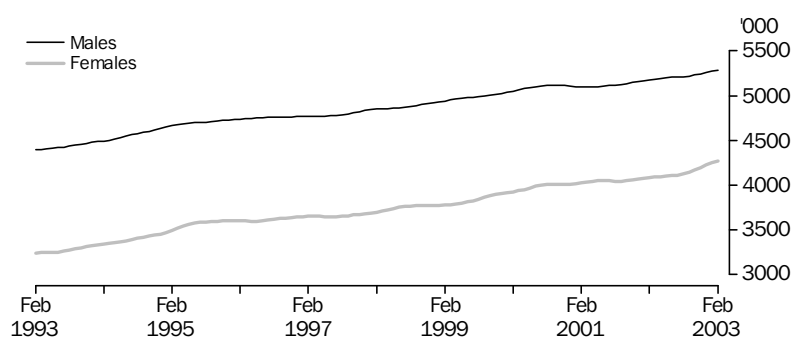
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

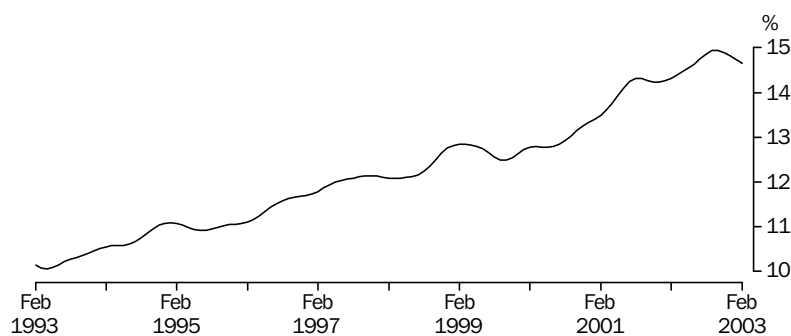


MALES AND FEMALES

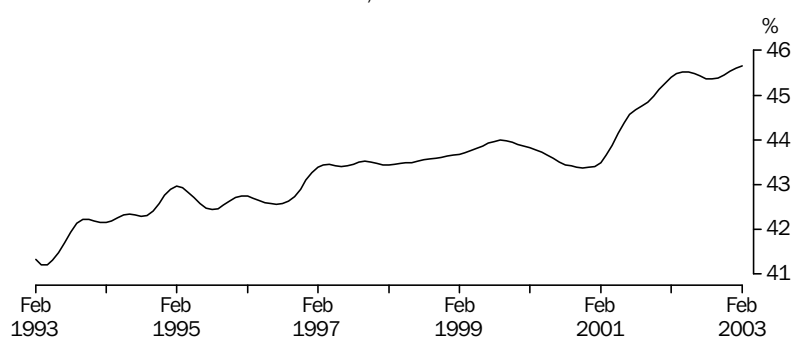


PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



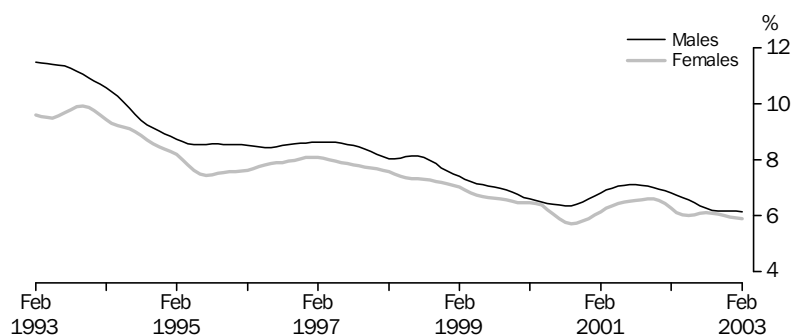
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

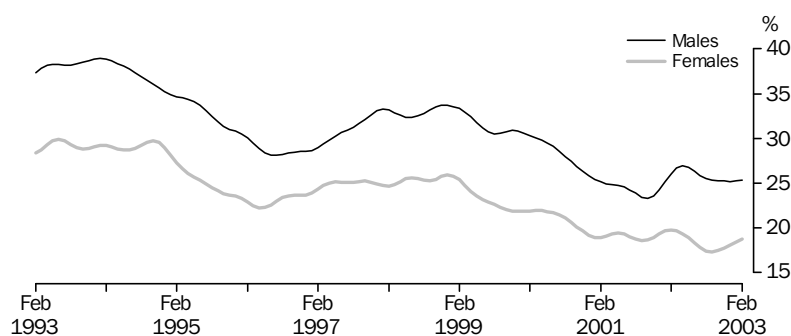
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

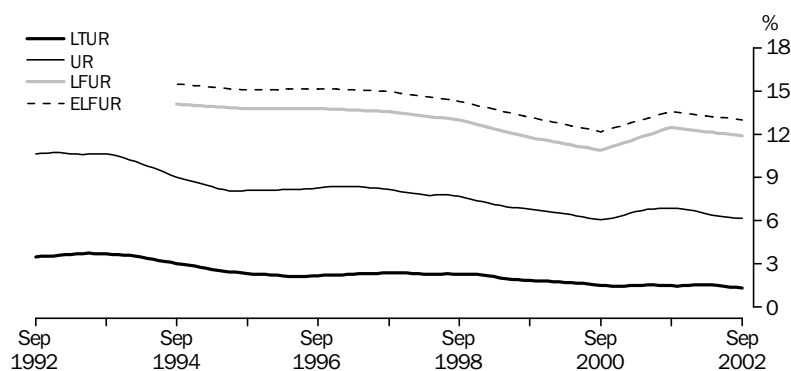
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1994–2002



Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate

UR — unemployment rate

LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate

ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate.

See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on the labour underutilisation rates.

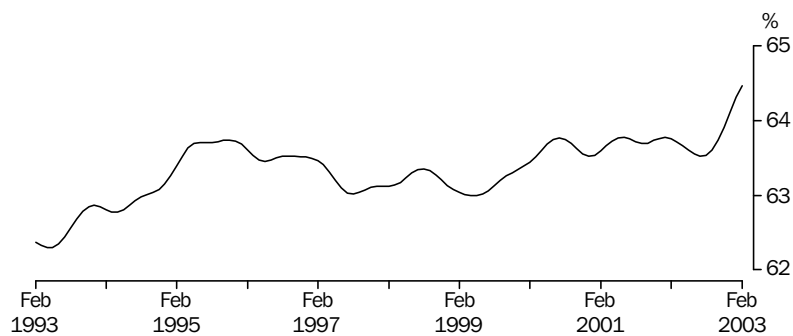
Source: Labour Force, Underemployed Workers, and Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

PARTICIPATION RATE:

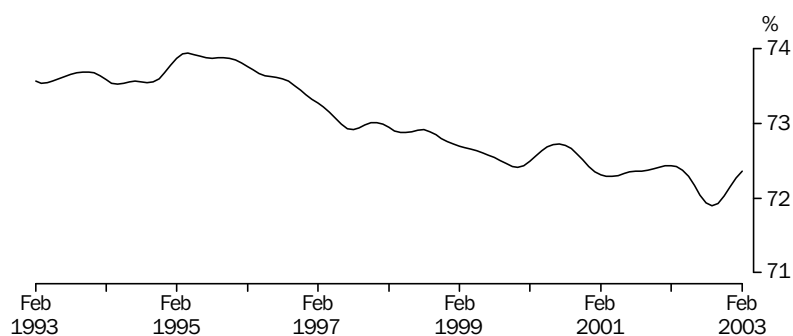
PERSONS

TREND SERIES



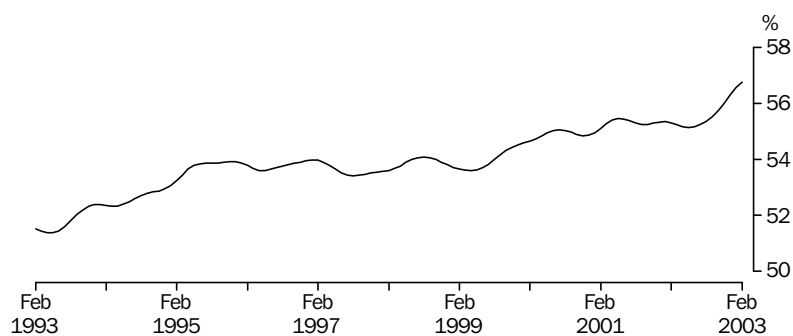
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

FEMALES

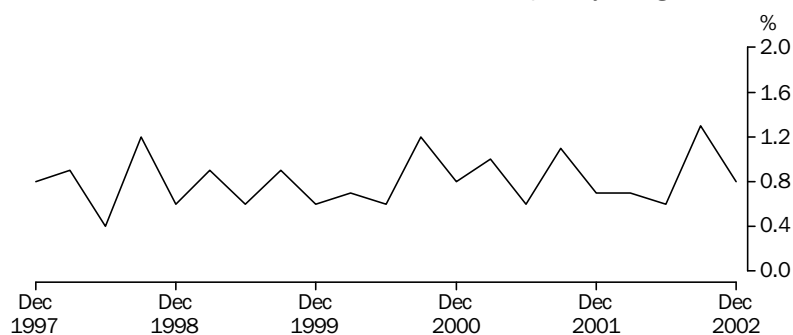


Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE COST INDEX:

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

ORIGINAL SERIES

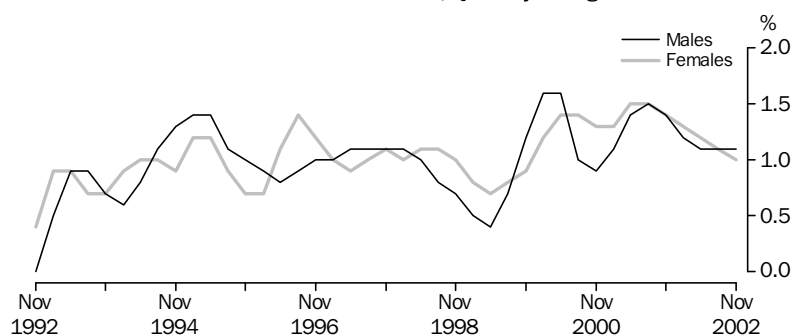


Source: Wage Cost Index.

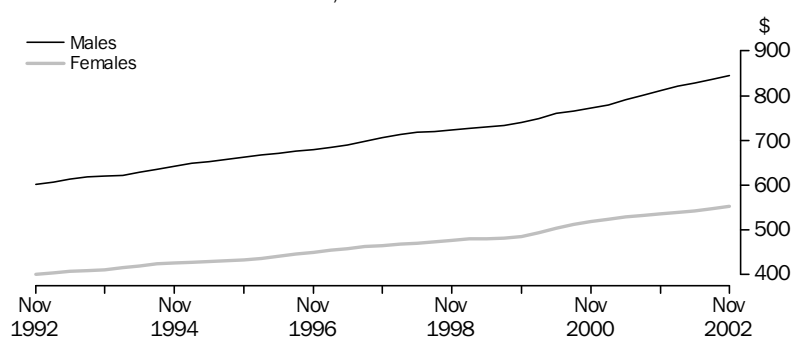
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

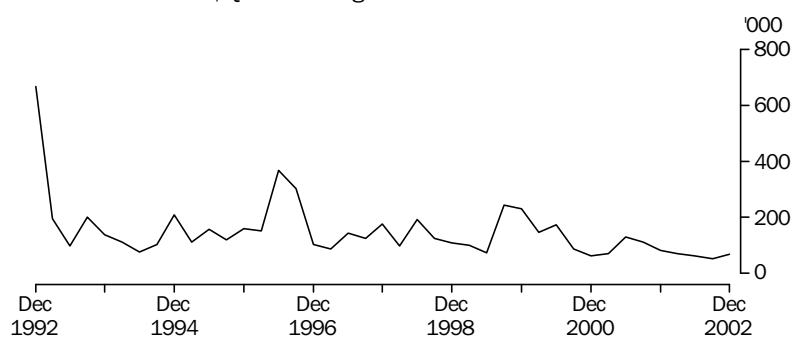


ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



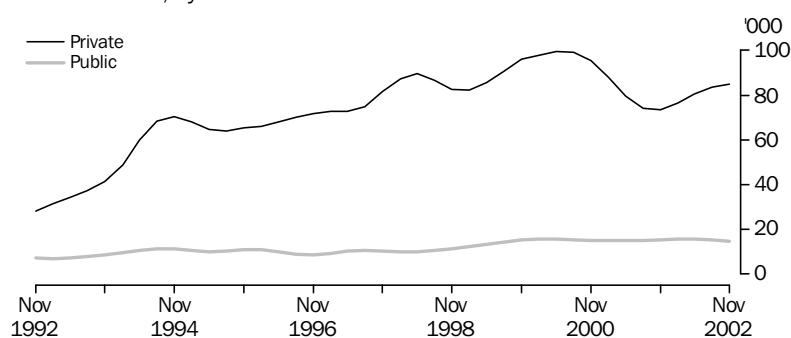
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, by Sector



JOB VACANCIES AND EMPLOYMENT

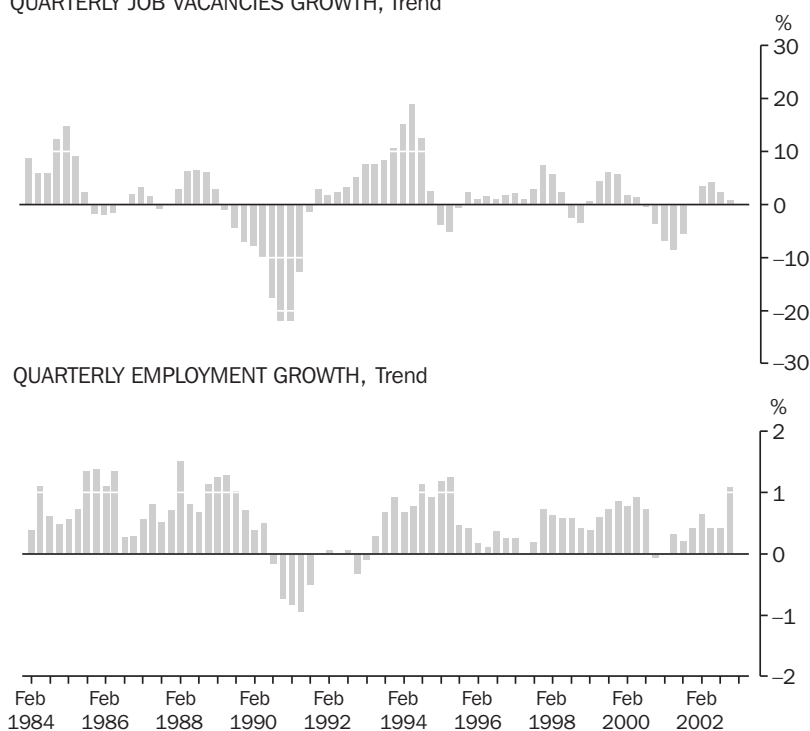
DO JOB VACANCIES PROVIDE A LEADING INDICATOR OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH?

INTRODUCTION

Each quarter the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publishes estimates of the total number of job vacancies in Australia. Estimates are also published for the private and public sectors, for each state and territory, and for the major industry groups. These estimates come from the quarterly ABS Job Vacancies Survey which is a nation-wide survey of employers. The ABS has been collecting data on job vacancies since 1973. A quarterly job vacancies series has been produced since 1979, with state/territory and industry dissections available since 1983.

Job vacancies statistics provide an important indicator of current and future demand for labour. As illustrated in figure 1, there is a relationship between change in the number of job vacancies and growth in employment. Although change in the number of job vacancies can provide an indication of short-term employment growth, job vacancies statistics can also be used as an indicator of longer-term employment growth. Changes in the number of job vacancies are used by a number of government and other research agencies for economic modelling, and for forecasting employment and economic growth.

FIGURE 1:
QUARTERLY JOB VACANCIES GROWTH, Trend



Note: The y-axis scale is different in each panel.

Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

INTRODUCTION *continued*

This article looks at the relationship between changes in job vacancies and employment growth. It first looks at this relationship in terms of how an increase in demand for goods and services may translate into decisions to hire additional workers, and to employment growth. The article then describes two statistical methods for analysing the strength of the relationship between job vacancies and employment growth, and presents the results of the analysis.

Based on data from 1984 to 2002, the analysis shows that the ABS job vacancies series has been a 'leading indicator', leading employment growth on average by around 3 quarters, although the lead period was longer for peaks than for troughs in employment growth, and there has been a decline in the lead period in more recent business cycles.

VACANCIES AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

In the short term, the demand for labour is affected by growth in output (i.e. the production of goods and services). For example, an increase in demand for a firm's product may lead initially to an increase in the number of hours worked by existing employees. If the increase in demand is sustained, the employer may want to increase the number of workers employed to sustain the increased level of output. A job vacancy is created between the period of increased output and the eventual employment of additional staff. A decrease in demand for a firm's product may also affect labour demand, initially as a decrease in hours worked and fewer vacancies and, if demand remains subdued, as a decrease in employment.

It may take some time from when recruitment action is undertaken to the time a position is filled, so that an increase in job vacancies in the current period may lead to an increase in employment in a subsequent period. If the time between lodging and filling a vacancy is reduced, the expected lead time between vacancies and employment growth may fall. Changes in the efficiency of the labour market in matching skills required by employers with the skills of job seekers may also have an impact on the relationship between vacancies and employment growth.

The vacant position may be filled by a person moving from one job to another (labour market 'churning'), delaying the increase in total employment even further. Because vacancies can be created as a result of existing employees leaving their jobs to move to another job, to become unemployed, or to leave the labour force altogether, the current number of job vacancies may overstate the number of *new* jobs. The combination of factors such as 'churning' in the labour market and changes in the efficiency of the labour market may have an impact on the statistical relationship between changes in job vacancies and employment growth over time, and will vary with the stage of the economic cycle, although their impact may be difficult to isolate.

STRENGTH OF THE RELATIONSHIP

The relationship between job vacancies and employment growth was analysed using two statistical techniques:

- correlation analysis
- turning point analysis.

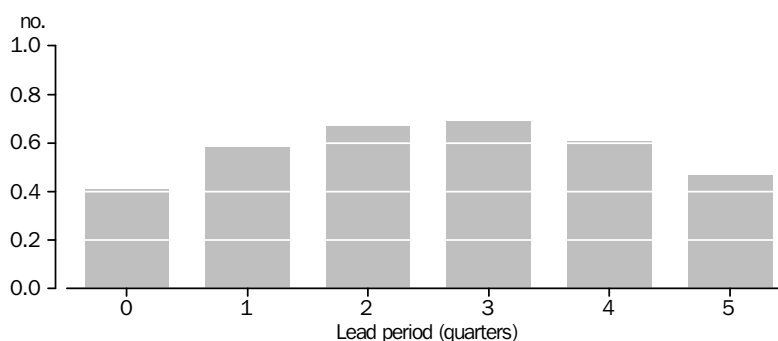
STRENGTH OF THE RELATIONSHIP *continued*

The statistical analysis uses estimates of job vacancies and estimates of the number of people employed, over the period February 1984 to November 2002. The job vacancies series, which represents the number of employee jobs available for immediate filling and for which employers have undertaken recruitment action, is based on the quarterly ABS Job Vacancies Survey conducted in February, May, August and November each year. The estimates of employment are based on monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) results for those same months. The LFS provides information about the labour market activity of Australia's population, such as the number of people employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. The employment series measures the number of employed people, some of whom may have more than one job, and includes self-employed persons as well as employees.

Correlation analysis is used to measure the degree of linear association between two variables. The higher the correlation coefficient (i.e. closer to +1 or -1), the stronger the association between the two variables. The sign of the coefficient indicates the nature of the relationship — a large positive coefficient indicates that high values of one variable tend to be associated with high values of the other variable. By examining the correlation between the job vacancies and employment series, the strength of the relationship between the two series can be assessed. The analysis can also examine whether vacancies are more strongly correlated with employment growth in future (or previous) quarters (lead-lag analysis).

A primary requirement when using correlation analysis is that all series should be 'stationary', with constant mean and variance. Employment, for example, increases continually (trends upwards) over the reference period and is considered a 'non-stationary' series. It is therefore important to remove the long-term trend component of the series to be analysed. If the trend component is not removed, the analysis may give misleading results, because the strength of the correlation would relate more to the common trend in the two series rather than quarterly movements. Removing the trend was achieved by applying the correlation analysis to quarter on quarter percentage change in the trend job vacancies and employment series.

FIGURE 2: CORRELATION COEFFICIENT,
Change in job vacancies with employment growth



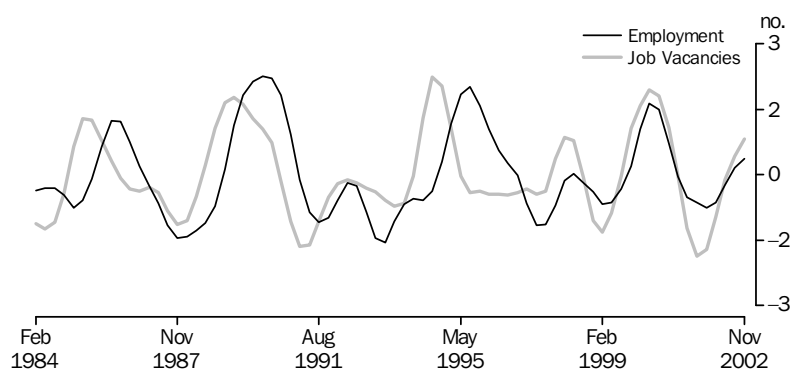
Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

STRENGTH OF THE RELATIONSHIP *continued*

Results from the analysis show that there is a linear association between the quarterly changes in job vacancies and employment over the period 1984 to 2002, and that the quarterly changes tend to move in the same direction. The analysis also compared the strength of the relationship between changes in job vacancies in one quarter and employment growth in the following 1 to 5 quarters (figure 2). The strongest correlation coefficient (of 0.69) was found between the job vacancies series in one quarter and the employment series 3 quarters ahead, indicating that the growth in job vacancies leads employment growth by about 3 quarters.

Turning point analysis involves capturing the business cycle component from each series (by identifying the cyclical component from the other time series components such as seasonal, irregular and long-term trend components) and then comparing the respective lead-lag relationship over time. Broadly, this entails applying Henderson moving averages to remove short cycles of less than two years and very long cycles of more than eight years.

FIGURE 3: TURNING POINT ANALYSIS, Standard deviations from long-term trend



Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0), Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

The turning point analysis can be used to analyse cycles, where a full cycle represents the movement from peak — trough — peak or from trough — peak — trough. Figure 3 illustrates the cyclical component of the two series (as standard deviations from the long-term trend, to provide a clearer visual representation of the turning points). It indicates that the employment and job vacancies series have four full cycles between February 1984 and November 2002.

The graph suggests that changes in the job vacancies series lead employment growth peaks by between 0 and 4 quarters over the period. The lead relationship appears to be shorter (0 to 2 quarters) for troughs. The lead period between peaks in job vacancies and employment series appears to have reduced recently, possibly reflecting changes in the overall performance of the labour market in matching job vacancies and jobseekers.

OTHER STATISTICS OF JOB VACANCIES

The ABS job vacancies statistics are the main source of estimates of the number of unfilled positions available at a point in time. However, the series are not the only source of information about job vacancies. The number of job advertisements can also reflect the number of vacant jobs. Although these may be easier to count than the number of unfilled positions, job advertisements have some drawbacks. For example, a vacancy can be advertised several times, or not at all, and a single job advertisement may refer to multiple vacancies.

The monthly ANZ Bank newspaper job advertisements series has been compiled from newspaper job advertisements placed in major metropolitan newspapers around Australia since 1975. The series is used by economic modellers and forecasters as an indicator of employment growth and of economic activity. The same two statistical techniques were applied to measure the strength of the relationship between the ANZ Bank job advertisements series and employment growth. The results were similar to those for the ABS job vacancies series. Over the period 1984 to 2002, the ANZ Bank series had its strongest correlation coefficient (of 0.75) at a lead period of 3 quarters. The turning point analysis shows job advertisements leading peaks in employment growth by 1 to 3 quarters. The lead relationship is shorter for troughs, ranging from 0 to 2 quarters. As with the ABS job vacancies series, the lead period between peaks in ANZ Bank job advertisements series and the employment series appears to have reduced recently.

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations also compiles three series of job vacancies. The Skilled Vacancies Index, which has been available since 1981, is based on a count of advertisements for skilled workers (professional, associate professional and trades occupations) in the major metropolitan newspapers. This series is designed to measure skilled vacancies only, and leaves out a considerable proportion of job vacancies. Nevertheless, the series has followed a similar pattern to the ABS series and the ANZ Bank series. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Vacancy Index, which is available only since January 2000, measures demand for people with information and communication technology skills, using information from a number of online recruiting sites. The Vacancies on Australian JobSearch series refers to the number of positions available, based on information lodged by employers and Job Network members with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations employment site Australian JobSearch.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This article also appears in the May 2003 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

More detailed analysis was also conducted using cross-spectral techniques which assess the lead-lag relationship at varying cycle lengths. These results were in line with the correlation and turning point analysis.

For further information about the methods used and the results of this analysis, please contact Daniel Smith on Canberra 02 6252 7649, or email <daniel.smith@abs.gov.au>. For information on the ABS Job Vacancies series, please contact Manpreet Singh on Perth 08 9360 5304, or email <manpreet.singh@abs.gov.au>.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

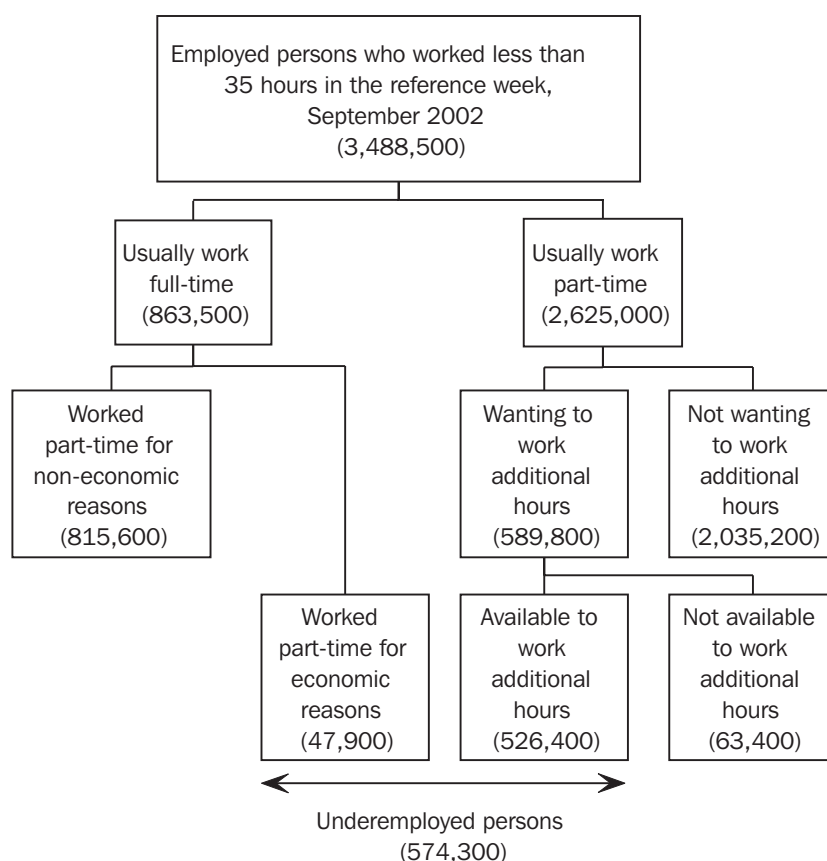
INTRODUCTION

The number of persons employed part-time has increased considerably over recent decades, and in September 2002 accounted for 28% of total employment. The majority of part-time workers (78% in September 2002) do not want to work additional hours. The 22% of part-time workers who would prefer to work more hours can be considered as persons whose labour is not fully utilised. The rate of growth in the labour force is likely to slow as Australia's population continues to age. As a result, minimising the amount of underutilised labour resources will become increasingly important in maintaining economic growth.

The ABS provides a wide range of information on available labour resources and the extent of their utilisation. Underemployment, like unemployment, reflects labour resources which have been offered but which are underutilised. Together, they represent the underutilised labour within the labour force.

The ABS includes, in its definition of underemployed, people who work part-time (i.e. less than 35 hours a week), want to work additional hours, and are available to do so. These people may want a different job with more hours, or an additional job, or longer hours in their current job. The underemployed also include a relatively small group of workers who usually work full-time but worked part-time in the reference week due to economic reasons (e.g. they had been stood down, put on short time or there was insufficient work available for them). It is assumed that these workers wanted to work full-time and would have been available to do so. These two groups of underemployed people meet the definition of 'time-related underemployment' set down by the International Labour Organisation.

Underemployment



CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Underemployment continued

This article describes some of the characteristics of underemployed people, particularly underemployed part-time workers, using results from the ABS Survey of Underemployed Workers. This annual survey focuses on people who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey and who preferred to work more hours, providing detailed information about their availability to start work with more hours, their preferred number of additional hours, their job search activities, and their experience in looking for work with more hours. Results from the September 2002 survey were released in April 2003 in *Underemployed Workers, Australia* (cat. no. 6265.0).

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS—September 2002

		Males	Females	Persons
Part-time workers wanting more hours who were available to start work with more hours				
Looking and available to start	'000	124.9	168.5	293.4
Not looking but available to start	'000	79.2	153.9	233.0
Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons	'000	36.3	11.6	47.9
Total	'000	240.3	334.0	574.3
Underemployment rate(a)	%	4.3	7.5	5.7

(a) Underemployed workers as a percentage of the labour force.

Between September 1994 and September 2002, the number of underemployed people increased by 25%, from 459,000 to 574,000 and the underemployment rate (i.e. underemployed workers as a percentage of the labour force) increased from 5.1% to 5.7%. The underemployed now comprise almost half (48%) of all people with underutilised labour in the labour force, compared with 36% in 1994.

FULL-TIME WORKERS WORKING PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

In September 2002, 8% of underemployed people (48,000 persons) worked part-time for economic reasons, e.g. stood down. Men were more likely than women to be underemployed for these reasons (15% of underemployed men in September 2002, compared with 3% of underemployed women).

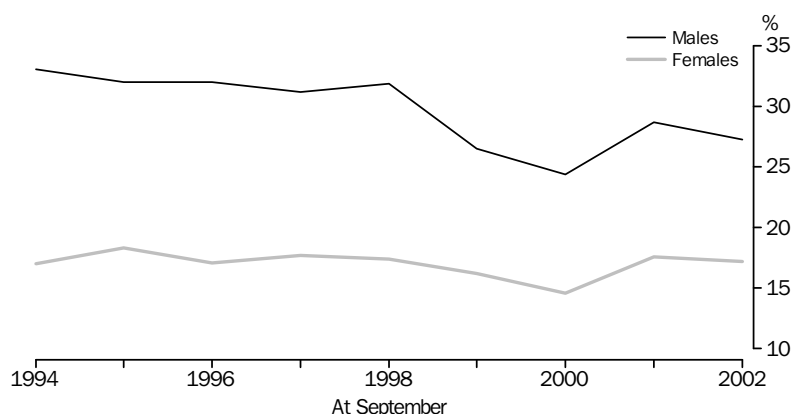
UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS *Demographic characteristics*

Most underemployed people (92% in September 2002) are part-time workers wanting more work. The majority of underemployed people are also women, reflecting the fact that women are far more likely to be working part-time than men. In September 2002 there were 1.9 million women working part-time, compared with 749,000 men. However, men working part-time are more likely to be underemployed than women working part-time, although this difference has decreased slightly in recent years. In 1994, 33% of all male part-time workers were underemployed, compared with 17% of female part-time workers. In 2002, these proportions were 27% and 17% respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Demographic
characteristics *continued*

PART-TIME WORKERS, Proportion who were underemployed—1994–2002



Underemployed part-time workers tend to be younger than other part-time workers. They are more likely to be aged under 25 years (37% of underemployed part-time workers in September 2002 compared with 30% of all part-time workers) and less likely to be aged 45 years or over (22% compared with 32%).

ALL PART-TIME WORKERS, Age group and sex—September 2002

Age group (years)		UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS			ALL PART-TIME WORKERS		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15–19	%	22.2	18.0	19.6	26.7	13.9	17.5
20–24	%	21.4	15.1	17.5	17.9	10.0	12.2
25–34	%	17.9	18.8	18.4	12.9	18.2	16.7
35–44	%	17.4	25.4	22.3	11.9	25.6	21.7
45–54	%	12.4	18.4	16.1	12.2	21.2	18.7
55 and over	%	8.7	4.4	6.1	18.5	11.1	13.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	'000	204.0	322.4	526.4	748.6	1 876.4	2 625.0

Geographic distribution
and willingness to move

The geographic distribution of underemployed part-time workers, and of underemployed workers as a whole, generally follows that of all part-time workers. In September 2002, part-time workers usually resident in Tasmania, Queensland and New South Wales were the most likely to be underemployed, while those with usual residences in the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and the Northern Territory were least likely to be underemployed. Other than in the Northern Territory, underemployed part-time workers were more likely to state that they would be willing to move intrastate than interstate if offered a suitable job.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

*Geographic distribution
and willingness to move
continued*

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Whether would move if offered a job—September 2002

State or territory of usual residence	UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS			Proportion of all part-time workers who were underemployed
	Would move interstate if offered a suitable job	Would move intrastate if offered a suitable job	Total	
	%	%	'000	%
New South Wales	16.8	22.8	174.9	21.1
Victoria	16.3	21.1	119.3	17.7
Queensland	22.0	31.9	110.2	21.6
South Australia	22.7	26.6	42.0	19.6
Western Australia	20.7	26.3	56.6	20.1
Tasmania	23.5	29.3	14.1	24.0
Northern Territory	30.4	28.8	2.6	18.2
Australian Capital Territory	32.6	33.6	6.6	15.1
Australia	19.1	25.3	526.4	20.1

*Willingness to change
occupation or employer*

In general, underemployed part-time workers were more prepared to change their occupations to get additional work than change their employers or businesses. Of those who stated a preference, 61% wanted to stay with their current employer, while 50% wanted to change occupations.

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Whether would change employer or occupation—September 2002

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Whether would prefer to change employer/business			
Would prefer to change employer/business	33.1	30.9	31.8
Would prefer not to change employer/business	48.0	51.7	50.3
No preference	18.9	17.4	17.9
Whether would prefer to change occupation			
Would prefer to change occupation	41.7	41.3	41.5
Would prefer not to change occupation	39.6	43.0	41.6
No preference	18.7	15.7	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Preferred extra hours

In September 2002, part-time workers who were underemployed preferred to work an average extra 15 hours. Underemployed men wanted more additional hours than underemployed women (17 hours compared with 14 hours). In general, underemployed persons working shorter hours wanted to increase their hours of work by more than those working longer hours.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Preferred extra hours continued

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS—September 2002

	DISTRIBUTION OF USUAL HOURS WORKED			MEAN PREFERRED NUMBER OF EXTRA HOURS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Usual number of hours worked</i>	%	%	%	hours	hours	hours
1–5	12.1	13.2	12.8	20.9	17.7	18.9
6–10	15.4	19.6	17.9	20.4	17.5	18.5
11–15	14.4	16.4	15.6	19.9	15.3	16.9
16–20	24.0	20.3	21.7	18.1	14.4	16.0
21–29	19.4	20.7	20.2	13.0	10.9	11.7
30–34	14.8	9.8	11.7	9.0	7.9	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	14.2	15.2

Preference for full-time work

While all underemployed workers want to work more hours, not all want to work full-time. Underemployed men are more likely to want full-time work than underemployed women. In September 2002, almost three-quarters (73%) of all underemployed male part-time workers wanted full-time work, compared with nearly half (49%) of underemployed female part-time workers.

Volume of underemployment

Underemployment is usually measured and analysed in terms of 'headcounts', such as the number of people who are underemployed, or the number of underemployed expressed as a proportion of employed people or of the total labour force. However, it can also be analysed in 'volume' measures, i.e. in terms of the number of extra hours sought by underemployed people. In September 2002, employed people performed 328.1 million hours of work during the Labour Force Survey reference week. If underemployed part-time workers had worked their preferred amounts of work, this total would have increased by 8.0 million hours (2.4%).

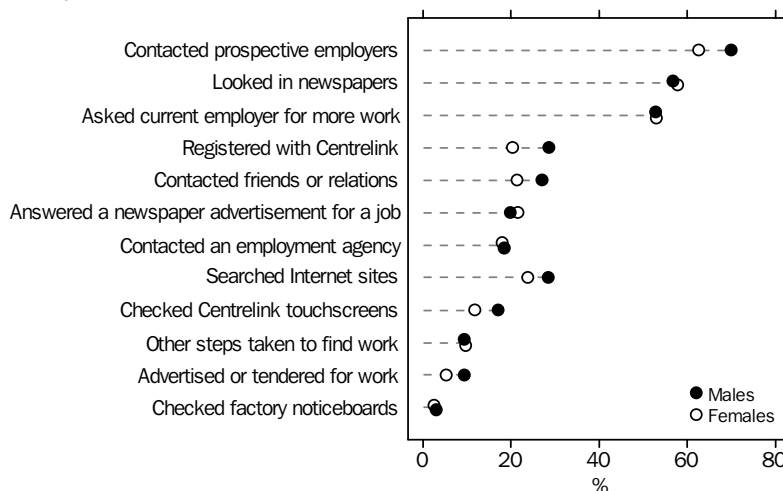
Job search activities

In September 2002, more than half (56%) of all underemployed part-time workers were actively looking for additional hours of work. The most frequent steps taken by these people to find additional work were contacting prospective employers (66%), looking in newspapers (57%) and asking their current employer for more work (53%). Almost one-quarter (24%) had registered with Centrelink for job search assistance.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Job search activities *continued*

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS(a),
All steps taken to find work in the last four weeks



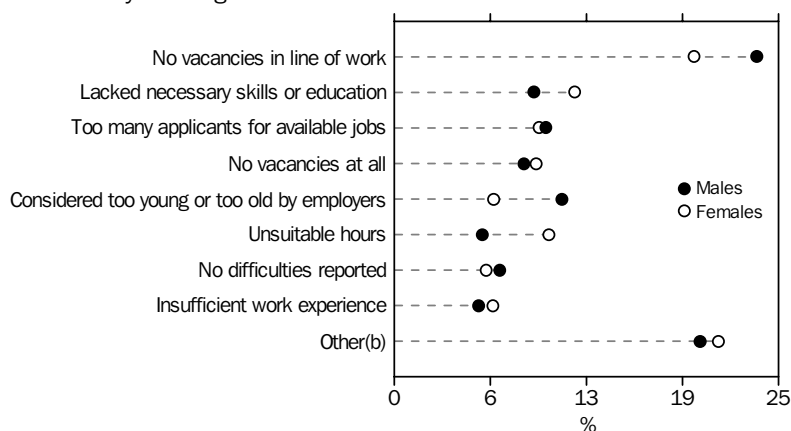
(a) Underemployed part-time workers looking for additional hours of work.

Difficulties in finding work

In September 2002, almost one in three (30%) underemployed part-time workers looking for additional hours of work said their main difficulty in finding work with more hours was that there were no vacancies in their line of work, or simply no vacancies at all. For an additional 29%, the main difficulty was that there were too many applicants for available jobs, that they were considered too young or too old by employers, or that they lacked necessary skills or education.

Men were more likely than women to mention one of these five reasons as their main difficulty in finding additional work (62% of male part-time workers looking and available for additional work compared with 56% of females). Women were more likely than men to cite difficulties related to a lack of necessary skills or education (9% of males compared with 12% of females) and unsuitable hours (6% of males compared with 10% of females).

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS(a),
Main difficulty in finding additional work



(a) Underemployed part-time workers looking for additional hours of work.

(b) Includes: own ill health or disability; too far to travel/transport problems; language difficulties; difficulties with ethnic background; difficulties with child care; other family responsibilities; and other difficulties.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The ABS recently introduced two new indicators of labour underutilisation based on the unemployed, the underemployed, and some of the people with marginal attachment to the labour force. These broader measures of underutilised labour help overcome some of the limitations inherent in the unemployment rate for measuring the degree to which labour resources are not fully utilised in the economy.

In September 2002, the labour force underutilisation rate, incorporating unemployed and underemployed people, was almost twice the size of the unemployment rate (12% compared with 6%). The extended labour force underutilisation rate, which includes unemployed people, underemployed people and some people marginally attached to the labour force, was 13%.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR, Aged 15 years and over—September 2002

	Number	Rate
	'000	%
Persons in the labour force		
Unemployed persons	628.5	6.2
Underemployed persons	574.3	5.7
<i>Labour force underutilisation</i>	<i>1 202.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Persons not in the labour force		
Underutilised labour not in the labour force(a)	121.9	. .
Extended labour force underutilisation(b)	1 324.6	13.0

. . not applicable

(a) Includes: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week but available to start within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers.

(b) The unemployed plus the underemployed plus group (a), as a percentage of the labour force plus group (a).

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the characteristics of underemployed workers, please contact Jon Havelock on Canberra 02 6252 7747.

Information Paper: Measures of Labour Underutilisation (cat. no. 6296.0) describes concepts behind the ABS measures of labour underutilisation in detail. For further information relating to ABS measures of labour underutilisation, please contact Rhonda de Vos on Canberra 02 6252 7437 or email <rhonda.devos@abs.gov.au>.

SPOTLIGHT ON PARENTAL LEAVE

INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been growing interest in the issue of access to paid parental leave and the length of time before women return to work after the birth of a child. A range of data related to these issues is currently available from the Labour Force Supplementary Survey *Career Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6254.0). The Career Experience Survey was first conducted in February 1993. The results from the November 2002 survey will be available towards the middle of 2003.

The Career Experience Survey collects data on the duration of leave and type of leave taken by employees (both male and female) with children under six years of age who took a break from work when their youngest child was born. The survey population is limited to persons who were employees in their main job at the time of the survey.

Selected findings from the November 1998 survey are highlighted below. Data relating to this analysis are published in table 13 of *Career Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6254.0) or are available on request.

TYPE OF BREAK TAKEN

The following table summarises the types of break taken by current employees with children under six years of age who took a break when their youngest child was born. It excludes persons who have not returned to work after their youngest child was born, either because they ceased work and have not returned, or because they are currently still on leave.

EMPLOYEES(a), Type of break taken when youngest child was born—November 1998

	MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Paid leave only	347.0	81.5	42.9	16.1	390.0	56.3
Parental leave only	44.3	10.4	36.2	13.6	80.5	11.6
Recreation or holiday	285.2	67.0	*4.7	1.7	289.9	41.9
Sick or carer's	11.8	2.8	*1.0	0.4	12.8	1.9
Long service	*5.7	1.3	*1.0	0.4	*6.7	1.0
Unpaid leave only	45.4	10.7	115.2	43.3	160.7	23.2
Parental leave only	19.0	4.5	86.2	32.4	105.2	15.2
Leave without pay	26.4	6.2	29.0	10.9	55.4	8.0
Combination of leave types or other arrangements	32.0	7.5	61.1	23.0	93.1	13.4
Ceased work	*1.5	0.3	47.0	17.7	48.5	7.0
Total	425.9	100.0	266.4	100.0	692.2	100.0

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

(a) Current employees with children under six years of age who took a break when their youngest child was born. Excludes persons currently away from work.

Source: Career Experience, Australia (cat. no. 6254.0).

In November 1998, there were 692,200 employees with children under six years of age who took a break when their youngest child was born. Over half (56%) of the employees who took a break when their youngest child was born took paid leave only. However, the proportion of men taking paid leave only (82%) was much higher than the proportion of women taking paid leave only (16%).

SPOTLIGHT ON PARENTAL LEAVE *continued*

TYPE OF BREAK TAKEN

continued

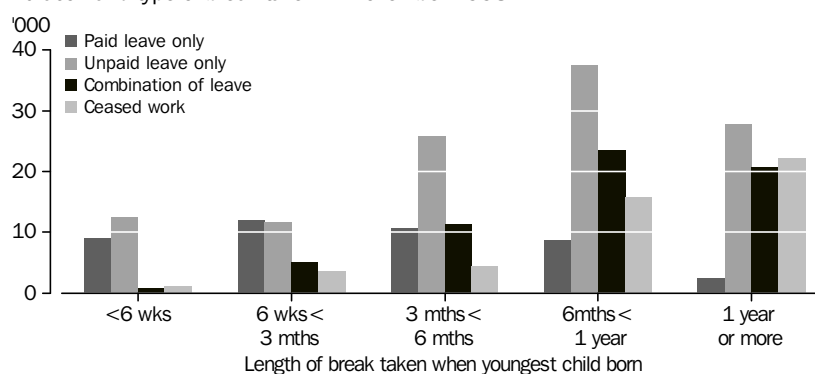
Women were more likely than men to take unpaid leave only (43% compared with 23%) or a combination of types of leave (23% compared with 6%). They were also more likely to cease work, that is, leave their job (18% compared with 1%).

In November 1998, just over one-quarter (27%) of employees with children under six years who took a break when their youngest child was born used parental leave only. More than half (57%) of the parental leave taken was unpaid, while 32% of women used unpaid parental leave only. A further 14% of women used paid parental leave only. About 15% of males used either paid parental leave only (10%), or unpaid parental leave only (5%), when their youngest child was born.

DURATION OF LEAVE

The type of leave taken by men and women is in part associated with the length of leave taken. In November 1998, 96% of current male employees who had taken a break when their youngest child was born were away from work for less than six weeks. This absence was generally taken as paid recreation/holiday leave or paid parental leave. In contrast, only about 8% of current female employees had taken a break of less than six weeks when their youngest child was born.

EMPLOYEES(a): FEMALES WHO TOOK A BREAK WHEN YOUNGEST CHILD BORN,
Duration and type of break taken — November 1998



(a) Current employees with children under six years of age who took a break from work when their youngest child was born. Excludes persons currently on leave.

Source: Career Experience, Australia (cat. no. 6254.0).

Since women generally took longer breaks than men when their youngest child was born, they were more likely to have taken unpaid leave or ceased work. The majority (57%) of current female employees who had taken a break when their youngest child was born were away from work for six months or more. The most common type of leave taken by these women was unpaid leave only (41%), and nearly one-quarter (24%) of them ceased work for the period.

ACCESS TO PAID PARENTAL LEAVE

Information on entitlement to paid maternity/paternity leave was collected for the first time in the 2002 Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership. This showed that, in August 2002, 30.3% of female employees and 18.8% of male employees were entitled to paid maternity/paternity leave in their main job. For more information on this survey, see the Recent Releases section in this issue, or the publication *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0). The new data item will also be available in future from some other supplementary surveys, including Career Experience and Working Arrangements.

SPOTLIGHT ON METHODS OF SETTING PAY

INTRODUCTION

The last decade has seen a move away from a centralised system of awards to set pay levels and increases, towards agreements at the enterprise, workplace and individual levels. Information on how employees' pay is set has been collected in the biennial Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) since 2000. This article uses estimates from the 2000 and 2002 surveys.

Three different methods of setting pay are identified in the EEH: awards, collective agreements and individual agreements. Employees are classified to one of these categories based on how their pay was set in May of the survey year.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY

Collective agreements, which include enterprise and workplace agreements, are agreements between one or more employers and a group of employees (or associations representing employees) that set the terms of employment, including pay, for a group of employees. The agreements may be either registered with an industrial tribunal or authority, or be unregistered. In May 2002, 38% of employees had the main part of their pay set by collective agreements (37% in May 2000).

Individual agreements set the terms of employment for an individual employee and are agreed to by the individual rather than on behalf of the individual. The agreement may be verbal or written, and registered or unregistered. Employees whose pay is set by individual agreements include those whose pay is set by an individual common law contract, employees receiving pay at more than the award rate by individual agreement, and working proprietors of incorporated enterprises who set their own rate of pay. In May 2002, 41% of employees had the main part of their pay set by individual agreements (40% in May 2000).

Awards are legally enforceable determinations made by federal or state industrial tribunals that set the terms of employment, including pay. Employees whose pay is set by 'award only' are those who are covered by awards and whose pay is set at exactly the award rate of pay without reference to an individual or collective agreement. In May 2002, 20% of employees were in this category (23% in May 2000).

SECTOR

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, By sector—May 2002

	<i>Award only</i>	<i>Collective agreement</i>	<i>Individual agreement</i>
<i>Sector</i>	%	%	%
Males			
Private sector	17.7	25.8	56.6
Public sector	4.0	88.5	7.6
<i>All sectors</i>	15.1	37.3	47.5
Females			
Private sector	32.2	24.1	43.7
Public sector	5.1	90.9	4.0
<i>All sectors</i>	26.1	39.2	34.7
Persons			
Private sector	24.6	25.0	50.5
Public sector	4.6	89.8	5.6
All sectors	20.5	38.2	41.3

Source: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2002 (cat. no. 6306.0).

SPOTLIGHT ON METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

SECTOR *continued*

Just on half (50%) of all private sector employees had their pay set by individual agreements in May 2002. The other half were evenly split between those whose pay was set at the award rate and those whose pay was set by collective agreements (25% each). In contrast, collective agreements set the pay for the majority of public sector employees (90%).

OCCUPATION

Individual agreements and collective agreements were more prevalent in higher skilled occupation groups than in lower skilled occupation groups. Of employees classified as Managers and administrators, 79% had their pay set by individual agreements and 21% by collective agreements in May 2002. For lower skilled occupation groups, such as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers, a relatively high proportion of employees had their pay set at the award rate without reference to individual or collective agreements (41%). This compares with 35% of employees in this occupation group who had their pay set by collective agreements.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY, By occupation—May 2002

	<i>Award only</i>	<i>Collective agreement</i>	<i>Individual agreement</i>
<i>Occupation</i>	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	*0.4	20.5	79.1
Professionals	7.4	55.7	36.9
Associate professionals	6.1	37.7	56.2
Tradespersons and related workers	25.7	27.9	46.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	12.1	24.4	63.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	25.2	35.1	39.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	17.7	46.1	36.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	41.5	35.2	23.3
Labourers and related workers	34.4	38.1	27.5
All occupations	20.5	38.2	41.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
Source: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2002 (cat. no. 6306.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be found in *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2002* (cat. no. 6306.0), which was released on 26 March 2003. The publication provides statistics on the composition and distribution of earnings and hours of wage and salary earners, and how their pay is set. For information about these and related statistics contact Brad Pottinger on Perth 08 9360 5305 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

SURVEY INFORMATION

Publication:	Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0).
Survey title:	Persons Not in the Labour Force.
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in September 2002.
Scope:	Persons aged 15–69 years who were not in the labour force. Scope is subject to the standard exclusions for supplementary surveys, as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.
Key output:	Persons who were not in the labour force who wanted to work, reasons why they were not actively looking for work, and their availability for work; main activity of people not in the labour force.
Further information:	Sue Barker, Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 6112.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

In September 2002, 28% (3,826,800) of the civilian population aged 15–69 years were not in the labour force. Almost two-thirds (64%) of these persons were female.

More than one in five persons not in the labour force (21%, or 808,100 persons) had a marginal attachment to the labour force. These are people who wanted to work and were either actively looking for work but were not available to start work in the reference week, or were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks. Discouraged jobseekers are a group of special interest within the marginally attached population, and these numbered 78,000 in September 2002.

The main activity of those persons not in the labour force and who did not have a marginal attachment to the labour force in September 2002 included home duties or child care (50% of women and 5% of men), attending an educational institution (14% of women and 26% of men), and retired or voluntarily inactive (19% of women and 33% of men).

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

	SEPTEMBER 2001		SEPTEMBER 2002	
	'000	%	'000	%
With marginal attachment to the labour force	816.5	21.7	808.1	21.1
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	65.4	1.7	66.0	1.7
Were available to start work within four weeks	45.1	1.2	43.9	1.1
Were not available to start work within four weeks	20.3	0.5	22.1	0.6
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	751.1	19.9	742.1	19.4
Discouraged jobseekers	81.7	2.2	78.0	2.0
Other	669.5	17.8	664.1	17.4
Without marginal attachment to the labour force(a)	2 948.7	78.3	3 018.7	78.9
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	313.7	8.3	361.2	9.4
Did not want to work	2 458.9	65.3	2 501.2	65.4
Total	3 765.2	100.0	3 826.8	100.0

(a) Includes persons who were permanently unable to work.

PERSONS WITH MARGINAL

Some 22% of women and 19% of men not in the labour force had a marginal attachment

ATTACHMENT

to the labour force in September 2002. The proportion with marginal attachment decreased by one percentage point for both males and females from September 2001.

*Main reason for not
actively looking for work*

The main reasons reported for not actively looking for work by males marginally attached to the labour force were 'attending an educational institution' (31% of persons marginally attached to the labour force who were not actively looking for work) and 'own health or physical disability' (19%). The most commonly reported reasons for females were 'child care' (32%) and 'attending an educational institution' (15%).

Discouraged jobseekers

In September 2002, there were 78,000 discouraged jobseekers, accounting for one in ten people marginally attached to the labour force. Discouraged jobseekers are people who have given up looking for work for reasons directly associated with the labour market (that is, as a result of difficulties in finding work). The main reasons for not actively looking for work were: they believed they would not find a job because they were considered too young or too old (37% of all discouraged jobseekers); there were no jobs in their locality or line of work (23%); or they lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience (22%).

Although they had given up looking for work, almost half (48%) of all discouraged jobseekers stated that they intended to enter the labour force in the next 12 months. The majority (88%) of discouraged jobseekers had held a job previously. Of female discouraged jobseekers who previously had a job, 29% had not had a job during the last 10 years, compared with 6% of male discouraged jobseekers.

PERSONS WITHOUT
MARGINAL ATTACHMENT

Most (83%) persons without marginal attachment to the labour force stated that they did not want to work, while a further 5% were permanently unable to work. The main activity of 34% of persons who did not want to work was home duties or child care, while a further 28% were retired or voluntarily inactive, and 19% were attending an educational institution.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

SURVEY INFORMATION

Publication:	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (cat. no. 6310.0).
Survey title:	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership.
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted August 2002.
Scope:	Persons who worked in their main job for an employer for wages or salary, including persons who worked in their own incorporated enterprise. Scope is subject to the standard exclusions for supplementary surveys, as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.
Key output:	Details about the distribution of employee weekly earnings, standard benefits provided by employers (including paid leave entitlements), and trade union membership.
Further information:	Kate Nielsen, Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 7240.

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

Mean weekly earnings of employees has increased by almost 50% over the last decade, from \$475 in August 1992 to \$707 in August 2002. Changes in average earnings over this period may be the result not only of changes in the level of earnings but also of changes in the overall composition of the employee workforce, including changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time employees and in the mix of occupations and industries.

MEAN WEEKLY EMPLOYEE EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS—August 2002

	Males	Females	Persons
	\$	\$	\$
Full-time workers	921	760	863
Part-time workers	308	325	320
Total	832	565	707

In August 2002, full-time workers earned on average \$863 per week from all their jobs, an increase of 3% since August 2001, while part-time workers earned on average \$320 per week, an increase of 4%.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS IN MAIN JOB

In August 2002, 92% of employees were entitled to one or more standard benefits in their main job. The most commonly reported employment benefits were superannuation (with 90% of employees reporting this benefit in their main job), paid sick leave (72%) and paid holiday leave (71%). Almost one-quarter of employees (30% of females and 19% of males) had access to paid maternity or paternity leave.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS IN MAIN JOB *continued*

ENTITLEMENTS TO STANDARD BENEFITS IN MAIN JOB—August 2002

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	%	%	%
Superannuation (provided by current employer)	90.6	89.0	89.9
Paid holiday leave	75.2	67.0	71.4
Paid sick leave	75.3	67.6	71.7
Paid long service leave	65.4	60.8	63.3
Paid maternity/paternity leave	18.8	30.3	24.1
Total	92.5	90.9	91.8

Employees in the public sector were more likely to be entitled to one or more of the standard employment benefits than those in the private sector (98% and 92% respectively). Full-time employees were also more likely to be entitled to these standard benefits than part-time employees (97% compared with 68%).

Employees with leave entitlements

Almost three-quarters (73%) of all employees in August 2002 were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave, the same proportion as in both August 2001 and August 2000. Full-time employees were much more likely to have access to these leave entitlements in their main job than part-time employees (87% compared with 40%).

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In August 2002, there were 1,833,700 employees who were members of a trade union in conjunction with their main job. This was a 4% decrease on the number recorded in August 2001. The proportion of employees who were trade union members declined from 24.5% in August 2001 to 23.1% in August 2002.

EMPLOYEE MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS—August 2002

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Number of trade union members	'000	1 045.4	788.3	1 833.7
Proportion of employees	%	24.5	21.5	23.1

Full-time employees were more likely to be members of a trade union than part-time employees (26% and 17% respectively in August 2002). Trade union membership rates were higher for people employed within the public sector than the private sector (46% compared with 18%), and higher for employees with paid leave entitlements than those without (29% compared with 9%).

OVERVIEW

Every five years, following the availability of data from the Census of Population and Housing, the ABS reviews the LFS sample design. While the design has remained broadly the same since the introduction of the LFS, the review ensures that the survey continues to accurately reflect the geographic distribution of the Australian population, and remains efficient and cost-effective.

The review based on 2001 Census data has been completed, and the new sample design is being gradually implemented in the LFS over the period November 2002 to June 2003. This article briefly describes the multi-stage sampling method used in the LFS, and then outlines the key features of the 2001 sample redesign. For more details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) published in December 2002.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample selection

In the LFS, private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, caravan parks, hospitals, homes for the aged, university colleges, boarding houses, etc.) are sampled separately.

For private dwellings, multi-stage area sampling is used. Using the Statistical Division and Subdivision structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Australia is first divided into 100 geographical areas. These areas are then grouped (stratified) according to population density, remoteness and growth, then:

- in the first stage of selection, a systematic random sample of census collection districts is selected in each stratum (with probability proportional to size) from a geographically ordered list of collection districts
- in the second stage of selection, each selected collection district is divided into smaller areas called blocks, of which one block is selected randomly (with probability proportional to size) from a geographically ordered list of blocks
- in the third stage, a sample of dwellings in the selected block is taken using systematic equal probability sampling.

In less populated areas, an additional stage precedes the selection of collection districts to ensure that the sample is not too geographically spread (as that would lead to unacceptable enumeration costs).

The sample of non-private dwellings is obtained by compiling a list of non-private dwellings in Australia. A systematic random sample is taken from this list (with probability proportional to size) in such a way that each region across Australia and each different type of non-private dwelling is represented. For smaller non-private dwellings, each occupant is included in the survey; for larger dwellings, a sub-sample of occupants is taken.

Allocation of sample

The LFS is designed primarily to provide reliable estimates of key labour force aggregates for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

The most accurate national estimates would be obtained if the total sample for Australia were allocated in proportion to the population of each state or territory. However, for each state or territory to have estimates as accurate as one another, equal size samples would be needed for each.

Allocation of sample continued

The allocation of the sample across the states and territories is a compromise between one that would be optimum for national purposes (i.e. the same sampling rate in each state and territory) and one that would give each state and territory the same accuracy (i.e. the same sample size in each). That is, the proportion of the population in the sample (known as the sampling fraction) differs across states and territories, but not to the extent that would realise identical sample sizes for each state and territory. Within each state and territory, each dwelling has the same probability of selection.

Sample rotation

One of the primary requirements of the survey is to provide a measure of change in the characteristics of the labour force over time, especially month-to-month variations.

The best estimate of month-to-month change would require data to be collected from essentially the same sample of dwellings each month (while providing for population growth). However, it is not reasonable to retain respondents in the survey indefinitely. A proportion of the sample is therefore deliberately replaced each month. This procedure is known as *sample rotation*.

Since the monthly LFS began in 1978, one-eighth of the sample has generally been replaced each month. The sample can be thought of as consisting of eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with a new rotation group being introduced into the sample each month to replace an outgoing rotation group. This replacement sample usually comes from the same area as the outgoing one.

Sample rotation enables reliable measures of monthly change in labour force statistics to be compiled, as seven-eighths of the sample from one month is retained for the next month's survey. At the same time, the sample rotation procedure ensures that no dwelling is retained in the sample for more than eight months.

The component of the sample that is common from one month to the next makes it possible to match the characteristics of most of the people in those dwellings: this group is referred to as the 'matched sample'. The availability of this matched sample permits the production of estimates of 'gross flows' — the number of people who change labour force status between successive months.

2001 SAMPLE REDESIGN *Redesign aims*

Reflecting its importance in maintaining the efficiency and effectiveness of the LFS, development of the 2001 redesign included the following key aims:

- to achieve a level of accuracy for national employment and unemployment estimates comparable with the previous sample design
- to maintain the same relative level of accuracy among the states and territories as the previous sample design
- to contain the costs of collection for the LFS sample
- to provide sufficient sample for the LFS over the five-year period 2003–2007.

Design changes

A number of improvements were considered in developing the new design. The more significant changes being implemented are:

- the sample selection stage in less populated areas now relies upon the ASGC remoteness structure, in place of the previous reliance on population density

Design changes *continued*

- in hotels and motels, only those units occupied by usual residents are to be enumerated, while the survey estimation procedures provide for guests to be associated with their own usual residence where possible
- the introduction of a sample frame for Indigenous communities as an aid to enumeration in the LFS and household surveys generally
- the use of more robust and more current information in the technical stages of sample design (for cost and sampling error) and of sample selection (for selecting collections districts by size), realising a small gain in sample efficiency.

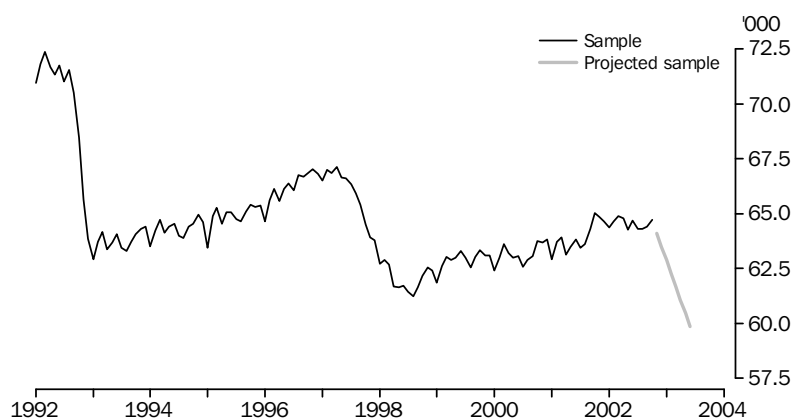
Sample size

Use of a constant sampling fraction between sample redesigns has the effect that the number of dwellings in the sample increases as the population grows.

The graph below shows the number of persons enumerated in the LFS sample each month from 1992 to 2002, illustrating the gradual increase in the number of people enumerated between each redesign. While this results in some improvement in the accuracy of the survey results, the improvement is partially offset by a deterioration in the efficiency of the sample in the period since the previous redesign.

Further, as more dwellings are added to the survey over time, the operational costs of collecting the data increase. To offset these increases in cost, the sample size is reduced at each redesign. The decrease in sample size following the 1991 and 1996 Census redesigns can be seen on the graph below. The grey line at the right shows the expected decrease in sample size during the period November 2002 to June 2003, as the sample from the 2001 Census redesign is implemented.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY MONTHLY SAMPLE: **Persons**



Following implementation of the 2001 design, the initial sample size is expected to be about 3% smaller than at the start of the 1996 design. Despite this reduction in sample size, the levels of sampling variability (averaged over the life of the new sample) associated with estimates of both level and month-to-month movement are expected to be little different from those realised over the life of the previous design. This is the result of a small gain in efficiency in the 2001 design compared with the previous design.

When fully implemented in June 2003, it is expected that there will be about 28,600 private dwellings and 1,900 non-private dwellings in the sample each month, representing about 1 in 224 (0.45%) of dwellings across Australia. This is expected to result in about 60,000 people responding to the survey each month.

Sampling fractions

Unlike previous designs, the state and territory sampling fractions were an output from the design process, rather than an input.

Sampling fractions have changed little beyond that which would be expected from adjusting the 1996 design for population changes, except for the Northern Territory. Greater efficiency gains were found in the Northern Territory sample under this redesign, enabling a smaller sample to be allocated. As a result, a substantial improvement in accuracy of unemployment estimates has been realised for the Northern Territory, partially offset by slight reduction in accuracy of employment estimates.

The following table gives the sampling fractions used for each state and territory, from the 1976 Census redesign to the new, 2001 Census redesign.

REDESIGN SAMPLING FRACTIONS

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001(a)</i>
New South Wales	1 in 200	1 in 200	1 in 230	1 in 277	1 in 300	1 in 321
Victoria	1 in 200	1 in 200	1 in 230	1 in 242	1 in 257	1 in 270
Queensland	1 in 140	1 in 140	1 in 160	1 in 195	1 in 222	1 in 239
South Australia	1 in 100	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 139	1 in 147	1 in 149
Western Australia	1 in 90	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 146	1 in 160	1 in 165
Tasmania	1 in 60	1 in 60	1 in 70	1 in 75	1 in 83	1 in 90
Northern Territory	1 in 100	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 75	1 in 85	1 in 98
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 100	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 75	1 in 85	1 in 86

(a) Final fractions. Note, preliminary fractions were included in Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Redesign (cat. no. 6269.0).

Relative standard errors

Averaged over the life of the new sample design, relative standard errors (RSEs) for employment and unemployment at the national level are expected to be the same as those achieved under the previous sample design, as the table below shows.

RSEs for employment and unemployment at the state or territory level are expected to be practically the same as those achieved under the previous sample design. In the case of the Northern Territory, a slight increase is expected for the RSE of employment, more than offset by an improvement in the RSE for unemployment.

While the redesign results in a smaller sample, the improved design more than offsets the increase in variance that would result from a sample size decrease taken in isolation from the redesign.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN *continued*

Relative standard errors
continued

LFS RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

State or territory	EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT	
	1996 design	2001 design	1996 design	2001 design
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.7
Victoria	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.7
Queensland	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.6
South Australia	1.2	1.2	5.6	5.6
Western Australia	1.0	1.0	5.7	5.7
Tasmania	1.7	1.7	7.4	7.4
Northern Territory	4.0	4.2	18.1	16.3
Australian Capital Territory	1.3	1.3	10.7	10.6
Australia	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.2

Further information about sampling variability and standard errors for LFS data will be published later in 2003 in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0).

IMPLEMENTATION EFFECTS

Phase-in period

In order to reduce the potential impact of the change in sample on labour force statistics, the new sample is being introduced progressively, taking advantage of the existing sample rotation scheme.

The private dwelling sample in larger urban centres and less remote areas, representing just over four-fifths (82.1%) of the total sample, is being phased-in over the period November 2002 to June 2003. Within these areas, one-eighth of the new sample will be introduced each month under existing sample rotation arrangements.

The rest of the sample (in the more remote, less populated areas and for non-private dwellings) was introduced in two stages: in November 2002 for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory; and in December 2002 for Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

This method of implementation means that most of the changes to labour force statistics due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, will be spread over the eight months. This approach is broadly comparable with that adopted for the 1996 redesign. In contrast, the approach adopted for the 1981 redesign saw the new sample introduced in one month, while in the 1986 and 1991 redesigns, the new sample was introduced over four months.

To assist in the interpretation of published estimates during the phase-in period, the ABS has been investigating the labour force characteristics of the new sample in comparison with the sample that it is replacing. Analyses have included using alternative estimation methods that place greater emphasis on the sample that is common between consecutive months of the survey. These methods have produced estimates of employment growth for the five-month period November 2002 to March 2003 that are very similar to the published increase, although with a less volatile monthly pattern. For more detail, see Notes on Estimates published in recent issues of *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 6202.0).

Standard errors

Standard errors associated with the redesigned sample (when fully implemented) will be similar to those of the previous sample, as discussed above. However, standard errors of monthly movement during implementation of the new sample will be higher than for other periods, because month-to-month correlations of survey estimates are reduced. This arises because new-sample dwellings rotated into the sample each month tend to come from different areas to the old-sample dwellings rotated out (by contrast, in periods other than when a new sample is being implemented, dwellings rotating into the sample each month tend to be next door to those rotating out).

During the implementation period, movement standard errors will be highest for October–November 2002 and November–December 2002, because of the higher sample rotation rates in these two periods for the more remote areas and non-private dwellings.

While additional sampling error is expected during implementation of the new sample, there is no evidence from analyses undertaken so far that the change of sample has otherwise affected estimates of employment growth. Analysis is continuing, and the ABS will publish results when they are completed.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the Labour Force Survey sample design, or about the statistical regions defined from November 2002, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0). Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and of the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), which is also available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> (About Statistics — Concepts and Classifications).

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Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED (a)			CHANGE IN RATE (a)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemp-loyment rate	Partic-ipation rate	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemp-loyment rate	Partic-ipation rate
	'000	'000		'000	'000		'000	'000	%	%	%		%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
February 1998	4 263.4	586.0	4 849.4	371.4	53.1	424.5	5 273.9	8.0	72.9	1.4	4.3	1.7	-0.6	-0.3
February 1999	4 305.4	634.3	4 939.8	342.5	52.3	394.9	5 334.6	7.4	72.7	1.0	8.2	1.9	-0.6	-0.3
February 2000	4 403.7	645.4	5 049.1	302.9	53.8	356.7	5 405.8	6.6	72.5	2.3	1.7	2.2	-0.8	-0.2
2001														
February	4 408.9	687.2	5 096.1	315.5	57.2	372.7	5 468.8	6.8	72.3	-0.6	1.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.2
May	4 388.3	711.0	5 099.2	324.1	62.8	386.9	5 486.2	7.1	72.3	-0.5	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
August	4 385.1	733.0	5 118.0	328.8	63.1	391.9	5 509.9	7.1	72.4	-0.1	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
November	4 412.8	732.0	5 144.8	325.9	62.2	388.1	5 532.9	7.0	72.4	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
2002														
February	4 435.8	741.0	5 176.7	314.7	64.2	378.9	5 555.7	6.8	72.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0
May	4 443.1	756.4	5 199.4	303.0	62.4	365.4	5 564.8	6.6	72.3	0.2	2.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
August	4 436.3	774.3	5 210.6	287.1	61.7	348.8	5 559.4	6.3	71.9	-0.2	2.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
November	4 462.8	780.9	5 243.6	281.3	63.3	344.6	5 588.2	6.2	72.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.1
2003														
February	4 512.4	774.4	5 286.8	283.7	63.1	346.8	5 633.6	6.2	72.4	1.1	-0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3
FEMALES														
February 1998	2 092.4	1 606.6	3 699.0	211.6	91.1	302.7	4 001.7	7.6	53.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.5	-0.4
February 1999	2 127.2	1 649.5	3 776.7	188.6	96.8	285.4	4 062.0	7.0	53.7	1.7	2.7	2.1	-0.5	0.1
February 2000	2 206.1	1 720.7	3 926.8	179.8	91.7	271.5	4 198.3	6.5	54.7	3.7	4.3	4.0	-0.6	1.0
2001														
February	2 274.1	1 749.6	4 023.7	163.7	100.1	263.9	4 287.6	6.2	55.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
May	2 260.9	1 786.8	4 047.7	176.7	102.5	279.2	4 326.9	6.5	55.5	-0.6	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
August	2 238.5	1 807.6	4 046.0	186.0	97.3	283.3	4 329.3	6.5	55.3	-1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1
November	2 232.4	1 825.0	4 057.3	186.3	100.5	286.8	4 344.1	6.6	55.3	-0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
2002														
February	2 230.6	1 854.3	4 084.9	179.4	94.1	273.5	4 358.4	6.3	55.3	-0.1	1.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0
May	2 233.5	1 866.2	4 099.7	172.1	89.6	261.7	4 361.4	6.0	55.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
August	2 254.1	1 872.2	4 126.3	170.9	97.7	268.6	4 394.9	6.1	55.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
November	2 289.0	1 907.5	4 196.5	170.8	97.3	268.1	4 464.6	6.0	56.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	-0.1	0.7
2003														
February	2 322.1	1 950.8	4 272.9	176.4	91.3	267.6	4 540.5	5.9	56.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	-0.1	0.8
PERSONS														
February 1998	6 355.8	2 192.6	8 548.4	583.0	144.2	727.2	9 275.6	7.8	63.1	1.3	2.1	1.5	-0.6	-0.3
February 1999	6 432.6	2 283.8	8 716.4	531.1	149.1	680.2	9 396.7	7.2	63.0	1.2	4.2	2.0	-0.6	-0.1
February 2000	6 609.9	2 366.0	8 975.9	482.7	145.4	628.2	9 604.1	6.5	63.4	2.8	3.6	3.0	-0.7	0.4
2001														
February	6 683.0	2 436.8	9 119.8	479.3	157.3	636.6	9 756.4	6.5	63.6	-0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
May	6 649.2	2 497.7	9 146.9	500.8	165.3	666.1	9 813.1	6.8	63.8	-0.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
August	6 623.5	2 540.5	9 164.0	514.7	160.5	675.2	9 839.2	6.9	63.7	-0.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
November	6 645.2	2 557.0	9 202.2	512.1	162.7	674.9	9 877.0	6.8	63.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
2002														
February	6 666.3	2 595.3	9 261.6	494.1	158.3	652.4	9 914.1	6.6	63.8	0.3	1.5	0.6	-0.3	0.0
May	6 676.5	2 622.6	9 299.1	475.2	151.9	627.1	9 926.2	6.3	63.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
August	6 690.4	2 646.4	9 336.8	458.0	159.5	617.5	9 954.3	6.2	63.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
November	6 751.8	2 688.4	9 440.1	452.0	160.6	612.6	10 052.8	6.1	63.9	0.9	1.6	1.1	-0.1	0.4
2003														
February	6 834.4	2 725.2	9 559.6	460.1	154.3	614.4	10 174.0	6.0	64.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.1	0.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES											
Married											
15–19	*3.4	*1.7	5.2	*1.1	*0.2	*1.3	6.5	*0.9	7.3	*20.0	88.2
20–24	95.5	14.9	110.4	9.1	*0.7	9.8	120.1	8.7	128.8	8.1	93.2
25–34	712.9	43.7	756.6	29.2	*2.7	31.9	788.5	36.0	824.5	4.0	95.6
35–44	940.4	54.5	994.9	29.2	*2.4	31.6	1 026.5	69.1	1 095.6	3.1	93.7
45–54	864.9	68.5	933.4	29.2	*1.4	30.6	964.0	89.5	1 053.5	3.2	91.5
55–59	292.3	48.7	341.0	11.4	*1.3	12.7	353.7	103.8	457.6	3.6	77.3
60–64	136.6	37.8	174.4	*4.3	*1.7	6.0	180.4	164.7	345.1	3.3	52.3
65 and over	45.9	37.2	83.1	—	*0.5	*0.5	83.6	705.4	789.0	*0.6	10.6
Total	3 091.9	307.1	3 399.0	113.4	10.9	124.3	3 523.3	1 178.2	4 701.5	3.5	74.9
Not Married											
15–19	149.7	188.1	337.8	40.6	38.4	79.0	416.8	277.2	694.1	19.0	60.1
20–24	339.1	103.7	442.8	46.4	9.3	55.8	498.6	94.4	592.9	11.2	84.1
25–34	443.2	58.1	501.3	49.0	*3.3	52.3	553.6	85.0	638.5	9.4	86.7
35–44	243.0	33.0	276.1	29.7	*2.0	31.7	307.7	63.8	371.5	10.3	82.8
45–54	177.1	22.1	199.2	20.3	*2.0	22.4	221.6	68.2	289.9	10.1	76.5
55–59	55.0	9.7	64.7	6.8	*0.6	7.4	72.1	39.0	111.0	10.3	64.9
60–64	24.7	5.2	29.9	*2.6	*0.5	*3.1	33.0	47.4	80.4	*9.4	41.0
65 and over	9.1	12.5	21.6	*0.4	—	*0.4	22.0	288.9	310.9	*1.9	7.1
Total	1 440.9	432.4	1 873.3	195.9	56.2	252.0	2 125.3	963.9	3 089.2	11.9	68.8
Total											
15–19	153.1	189.9	343.0	41.7	38.6	80.3	423.3	278.1	701.4	19.0	60.4
20–24	434.6	118.6	553.1	55.5	10.0	65.5	618.7	103.1	721.8	10.6	85.7
25–34	1 156.1	101.8	1 257.9	78.2	6.0	84.2	1 342.0	121.0	1 463.0	6.3	91.7
35–44	1 183.4	87.6	1 271.0	58.8	4.4	63.3	1 334.2	132.9	1 467.1	4.7	90.9
45–54	1 042.0	90.6	1 132.6	49.6	*3.4	53.0	1 185.6	157.8	1 343.4	4.5	88.3
55–59	347.3	58.4	405.7	18.1	*2.0	20.1	425.8	142.8	568.6	4.7	74.9
60–64	161.3	43.0	204.3	6.9	*2.2	9.1	213.4	212.1	425.5	4.3	50.2
65 and over	55.0	49.7	104.7	*0.4	*0.5	*0.9	105.6	994.3	1 099.9	*0.9	9.6
Total	4 532.8	739.5	5 272.2	309.3	67.1	376.4	5 648.6	2 142.1	7 790.7	6.7	72.5
Mean age	39.3	35.5	38.8	33.9	24.8	32.3	38.4	55.5	43.1	. .	. .
Median age	39	30	38	32	18	29	38	63	41	. .	. .

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

. . not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000		'000	'000						
FEMALES											
Married											
15–19	8.1	6.4	14.5	*3.7	*1.0	4.7	19.2	10.5	29.6	24.5	64.7
20–24	101.2	34.7	135.9	9.4	*2.7	12.0	147.9	51.0	198.9	8.1	74.4
25–34	387.1	236.4	623.5	21.5	11.2	32.7	656.3	302.9	959.2	5.0	68.4
35–44	364.8	405.1	769.9	21.4	13.0	34.3	804.2	289.7	1 093.9	4.3	73.5
45–54	400.5	338.8	739.3	15.3	7.3	22.6	761.8	257.3	1 019.2	3.0	74.7
55–59	91.6	111.4	202.9	*2.3	*1.9	*4.2	207.1	200.8	407.8	*2.0	50.8
60–64	30.2	51.1	81.3	*0.4	*0.7	*1.0	82.3	213.1	295.4	*1.3	27.9
65 and over	7.0	19.5	26.6	—	—	—	26.6	576.9	603.5	—	4.4
Total	1 390.4	1 203.3	2 593.8	73.8	37.7	111.6	2 705.3	1 902.2	4 607.5	4.1	58.7
Not Married											
15–19	78.8	262.1	340.8	29.0	35.2	64.2	405.0	237.0	642.0	15.9	63.1
20–24	229.0	142.1	371.0	27.5	10.1	37.6	408.6	92.6	501.2	9.2	81.5
25–34	252.7	91.3	344.0	31.1	7.2	38.3	382.2	119.8	502.0	10.0	76.1
35–44	174.6	87.4	262.0	16.6	7.9	24.6	286.6	98.8	385.4	8.6	74.4
45–54	143.0	72.5	215.5	16.4	*3.3	19.7	235.2	87.4	322.6	8.4	72.9
55–59	48.1	24.6	72.7	4.5	*0.9	5.4	78.0	65.6	143.6	6.9	54.3
60–64	14.3	13.5	27.8	*0.6	*0.6	*1.2	29.0	94.6	123.6	*4.0	23.5
65 and over	4.8	11.4	16.1	—	*0.9	*0.9	17.0	758.1	775.1	*5.3	2.2
Total	945.2	704.8	1 650.0	125.6	66.2	191.8	1 841.7	1 553.9	3 395.6	10.4	54.2
Total											
15–19	86.8	268.5	355.3	32.7	36.2	68.9	424.2	247.5	671.7	16.2	63.2
20–24	330.2	176.7	506.9	36.9	12.8	49.6	556.5	143.6	700.1	8.9	79.5
25–34	639.8	327.7	967.5	52.6	18.4	71.0	1 038.5	422.7	1 461.2	6.8	71.1
35–44	539.4	492.5	1 031.9	38.0	20.9	58.9	1 090.8	388.5	1 479.3	5.4	73.7
45–54	543.5	411.3	954.8	31.6	10.6	42.3	997.1	344.7	1 341.8	4.2	74.3
55–59	139.6	135.9	275.6	6.7	*2.8	9.5	285.1	266.3	551.5	3.3	51.7
60–64	44.4	64.7	109.1	*0.9	*1.3	*2.2	111.3	307.7	419.0	*2.0	26.6
65 and over	11.8	30.9	42.7	—	*0.9	*0.9	43.6	1 335.0	1 378.6	*2.1	3.2
Total	2 335.6	1 908.1	4 243.8	199.4	103.9	303.3	4 547.1	3 456.1	8 003.1	6.7	56.8
Mean age	37.3	37.6	37.5	32.1	29.5	31.3	37.0	54.3	44.5	. .	. .
Median age	37	38	38	30	26	29	37	58	42	. .	. .

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000		'000	'000						
PERSONS											
Married											
15–19	11.5	8.1	19.7	4.8	*1.2	6.0	25.7	11.3	37.0	23.3	69.4
20–24	196.7	49.5	246.2	18.4	*3.4	21.8	268.0	59.7	327.8	8.1	81.8
25–34	1 100.0	280.1	1 380.1	50.7	13.9	64.6	1 444.7	338.9	1 783.7	4.5	81.0
35–44	1 305.2	459.6	1 764.8	50.5	15.4	65.9	1 830.7	358.8	2 189.5	3.6	83.6
45–54	1 265.4	407.3	1 672.7	44.5	8.7	53.1	1 725.8	346.9	2 072.7	3.1	83.3
55–59	383.9	160.1	543.9	13.6	*3.2	16.9	560.8	304.6	865.4	3.0	64.8
60–64	166.7	88.9	255.7	4.7	*2.4	7.1	262.7	377.8	640.5	2.7	41.0
65 and over	52.9	56.8	109.7	—	*0.5	*0.5	110.2	1 282.3	1 392.5	*0.5	7.9
Total	4 482.3	1 510.4	5 992.7	187.3	48.6	235.9	6 228.6	3 080.4	9 309.0	3.8	66.9
Not Married											
15–19	228.4	450.2	678.6	69.6	73.6	143.2	821.9	514.3	1 336.1	17.4	61.5
20–24	568.0	245.8	813.8	74.0	19.4	93.4	907.2	186.9	1 094.1	10.3	82.9
25–34	695.9	149.3	845.2	80.0	10.5	90.5	935.8	204.8	1 140.5	9.7	82.0
35–44	417.6	120.5	538.1	46.3	9.9	56.2	594.3	162.6	756.9	9.5	78.5
45–54	320.2	94.6	414.8	36.7	5.4	42.1	456.8	155.6	612.5	9.2	74.6
55–59	103.1	34.3	137.3	11.2	*1.5	12.8	150.1	104.5	254.7	8.5	58.9
60–64	39.0	18.7	57.7	*3.2	*1.1	*4.3	62.0	142.0	203.9	*6.9	30.4
65 and over	13.9	23.8	37.7	*0.4	*0.9	*1.3	39.0	1 047.0	1 086.0	*3.4	3.6
Total	2 386.1	1 137.2	3 523.3	321.5	122.3	443.8	3 967.1	2 517.7	6 484.8	11.2	61.2
Total											
15–19	239.9	458.3	698.3	74.4	74.8	149.2	847.5	525.6	1 373.1	17.6	61.7
20–24	764.7	295.3	1 060.1	92.4	22.7	115.2	1 175.2	246.7	1 421.9	9.8	82.7
25–34	1 795.9	429.5	2 225.4	130.7	24.4	155.1	2 380.5	543.7	2 924.2	6.5	81.4
35–44	1 722.8	580.1	2 302.9	96.8	25.3	122.2	2 425.0	521.4	2 946.4	5.0	82.3
45–54	1 585.6	501.9	2 087.4	81.2	14.0	95.2	2 182.6	502.5	2 685.2	4.4	81.3
55–59	486.9	194.3	681.3	24.9	4.8	29.6	710.9	409.1	1 120.1	4.2	63.5
60–64	205.8	107.6	313.4	7.9	*3.4	11.3	324.7	519.8	844.5	3.5	38.4
65 and over	66.8	80.6	147.3	*0.4	*1.4	*1.8	149.2	2 329.3	2 478.5	*1.2	6.0
Total	6 868.4	2 647.6	9 516.0	508.7	170.9	679.7	10 195.7	5 598.1	15 793.8	6.7	64.6
Mean age	38.7	37.0	38.2	33.2	27.7	31.8	37.8	54.7	43.8	. .	. .
Median age	38	37	38	31	21	29	38	60	42	. .	. .

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED							
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 020.7	153.5	1 174.2	56.9	12.3	69.2	1 243.4	435.5	1 679.0	5.6	74.1
Females	580.1	357.4	937.5	42.2	23.8	66.1	1 003.6	722.1	1 725.6	6.6	58.2
Persons	1 600.8	510.9	2 111.7	99.1	36.2	135.3	2 247.0	1 157.6	3 404.6	6.0	66.0
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	495.1	97.1	592.2	47.2	*4.6	51.9	644.1	295.0	939.1	8.1	68.6
Females	219.2	233.0	452.2	27.9	11.8	39.8	491.9	470.5	962.4	8.1	51.1
Persons	714.3	330.1	1 044.4	75.2	16.5	91.6	1 136.0	765.5	1 901.5	8.1	59.7
Total											
Males	1 515.9	250.6	1 766.5	104.1	17.0	121.1	1 887.5	730.5	2 618.1	6.4	72.1
Females	799.3	590.4	1 389.7	70.2	35.7	105.8	1 495.5	1 192.6	2 688.1	7.1	55.6
Persons	2 315.1	841.0	3 156.1	174.2	52.7	226.9	3 383.0	1 923.1	5 306.1	6.7	63.8
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	848.6	138.9	987.5	50.3	12.7	63.0	1 050.5	386.9	1 437.4	6.0	73.1
Females	456.8	350.8	807.6	31.8	16.7	48.5	856.0	638.0	1 494.1	5.7	57.3
Persons	1 305.4	489.7	1 795.1	82.1	29.4	111.5	1 906.6	1 024.9	2 931.5	5.8	65.0
Balance of Victoria											
Males	293.6	39.5	333.1	17.7	*3.8	21.5	354.6	162.4	517.1	6.1	68.6
Females	134.5	143.6	278.1	7.0	5.9	12.9	291.0	237.8	528.8	4.4	55.0
Persons	428.1	183.1	611.2	24.7	9.7	34.4	645.6	400.2	1 045.9	5.3	61.7
Total											
Males	1 142.2	178.4	1 320.6	68.1	16.5	84.5	1 405.2	549.4	1 954.5	6.0	71.9
Females	591.3	494.3	1 085.7	38.7	22.6	61.4	1 147.0	875.8	2 022.9	5.4	56.7
Persons	1 733.6	672.7	2 406.3	106.8	39.1	145.9	2 552.2	1 425.2	3 977.4	5.7	64.2
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	396.4	70.1	466.5	23.8	7.6	31.4	497.9	170.8	668.8	6.3	74.5
Females	212.3	178.8	391.1	20.8	10.9	31.7	422.8	275.8	698.6	7.5	60.5
Persons	608.8	248.8	857.6	44.6	18.5	63.1	920.7	446.6	1 367.4	6.9	67.3
Balance of Queensland											
Males	448.8	76.8	525.6	35.1	9.5	44.6	570.2	223.3	793.5	7.8	71.9
Females	219.9	196.5	416.4	30.2	12.8	43.0	459.3	341.5	800.8	9.4	57.4
Persons	668.7	273.3	942.0	65.2	22.3	87.6	1 029.5	564.8	1 594.3	8.5	64.6
Total											
Males	845.3	146.8	992.1	58.9	17.2	76.0	1 068.2	394.1	1 462.3	7.1	73.0
Females	432.2	375.3	807.5	50.9	23.7	74.6	882.1	617.3	1 499.4	8.5	58.8
Persons	1 277.5	522.1	1 799.6	109.8	40.8	150.7	1 950.3	1 011.4	2 961.7	7.7	65.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED							
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	246.8	40.0	286.7	18.7	4.8	23.5	310.2	133.0	443.2	7.6	70.0
Females	129.6	111.7	241.4	9.1	5.7	14.8	256.2	213.9	470.1	5.8	54.5
Persons	376.4	151.7	528.1	27.8	10.5	38.3	566.4	346.9	913.3	6.8	62.0
Balance of South Australia											
Males	91.6	10.6	102.3	7.0	*1.0	8.0	110.2	48.2	158.4	7.2	69.6
Females	38.9	38.3	77.2	3.6	*1.5	5.1	82.3	74.0	156.3	6.2	52.7
Persons	130.6	48.9	179.5	10.5	2.5	13.0	192.5	122.1	314.6	6.8	61.2
Total											
Males	338.4	50.6	389.0	25.6	5.8	31.5	420.5	181.2	601.6	7.5	69.9
Females	168.6	150.0	318.6	12.7	7.2	19.9	338.5	287.9	626.3	5.9	54.0
Persons	507.0	200.6	707.6	38.3	13.0	51.3	758.9	469.0	1 227.9	6.8	61.8
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	342.8	59.2	401.9	23.5	5.6	29.1	431.0	139.3	570.3	6.8	75.6
Females	165.4	152.2	317.6	12.9	8.0	21.0	338.6	247.7	586.3	6.2	57.7
Persons	508.1	211.4	719.5	36.4	13.7	50.1	769.6	387.0	1 156.6	6.5	66.5
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	131.2	18.9	150.1	9.6	*1.2	10.8	160.9	44.9	205.8	6.7	78.2
Females	50.9	57.9	108.9	4.4	*1.4	5.8	114.7	76.3	191.0	5.1	60.1
Persons	182.2	76.8	259.0	14.0	*2.6	16.6	275.6	121.1	396.7	6.0	69.5
Total											
Males	474.0	78.0	552.0	33.0	6.9	39.9	591.9	184.2	776.1	6.7	76.3
Females	216.3	210.1	426.5	17.3	9.4	26.8	453.3	324.0	777.2	5.9	58.3
Persons	690.3	288.2	978.5	50.4	16.3	66.7	1 045.2	508.1	1 553.3	6.4	67.3
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	37.7	6.3	44.0	4.9	*0.5	5.3	49.3	25.8	75.1	10.8	65.6
Females	24.5	17.6	42.2	1.6	*1.0	2.6	44.8	37.1	81.9	5.9	54.7
Persons	62.2	23.9	86.1	6.5	1.5	8.0	94.1	62.9	157.0	8.5	59.9
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	57.4	7.9	65.3	7.6	*0.8	8.4	73.7	33.7	107.4	11.3	68.6
Females	22.3	25.3	47.7	4.2	1.4	5.6	53.3	58.4	111.7	10.5	47.7
Persons	79.7	33.3	113.0	11.8	2.2	14.0	126.9	92.1	219.0	11.0	58.0
Total											
Males	95.1	14.2	109.3	12.5	1.2	13.7	123.0	59.5	182.5	11.1	67.4
Females	46.8	43.0	89.8	5.8	2.4	8.2	98.0	95.5	193.5	8.4	50.7
Persons	141.9	57.2	199.1	18.3	3.7	21.9	221.0	155.0	376.0	9.9	58.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED							
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	44.1	9.6	53.7	3.0	1.0	4.0	57.7	16.0	73.7	7.0	78.3
Females	28.2	15.7	43.9	1.8	*0.8	2.7	46.6	21.7	68.3	5.7	68.2
Persons	72.2	25.3	97.6	4.8	1.8	6.7	104.3	37.7	142.0	6.4	73.4
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	77.9	11.2	89.0	4.2	1.5	5.6	94.7	27.3	122.0	6.0	77.6
Females	52.9	29.2	82.2	1.9	2.0	3.9	86.1	41.3	127.4	4.5	67.5
Persons	130.8	40.4	171.2	6.1	3.5	9.5	180.8	68.7	249.4	5.3	72.5
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 893.0	467.9	3 360.9	178.0	43.6	221.6	3 582.5	1 291.3	4 873.8	6.2	73.5
Females	1 568.8	1 168.5	2 737.3	118.4	66.2	184.6	2 921.9	2 134.6	5 056.5	6.3	57.8
Persons	4 461.8	1 636.4	6 098.2	296.4	109.8	406.2	6 504.4	3 425.9	9 930.3	6.2	65.5
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 639.8	271.6	1 911.3	131.3	23.5	154.8	2 066.1	850.7	2 916.9	7.5	70.8
Females	766.9	739.6	1 506.5	81.0	37.7	118.7	1 625.1	1 321.5	2 946.6	7.3	55.2
Persons	2 406.6	1 011.2	3 417.8	212.3	61.1	273.5	3 691.3	2 172.2	5 863.5	7.4	63.0
Total											
Males	4 532.8	739.5	5 272.2	309.3	67.1	376.4	5 648.6	2 142.1	7 790.7	6.7	72.5
Females	2 335.6	1 908.1	4 243.8	199.4	103.9	303.3	4 547.1	3 456.1	8 003.1	6.7	56.8
Persons	6 868.4	2 647.6	9 516.0	508.7	170.9	679.7	10 195.7	5 598.1	15 793.8	6.7	64.6

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

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

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED									UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Looking for f/t work
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	143.5	47.1	190.6	35.0	24.7	*4.0	39.0	229.5	25.7	255.2	17.0	89.9	13.7
20–24	415.1	60.9	475.9	51.4	14.3	*2.7	54.2	530.1	41.3	571.4	10.2	92.8	9.0
Total	558.5	107.9	666.5	86.4	39.0	6.8	93.1	759.6	67.0	826.6	12.3	91.9	10.4
Females													
15–19	76.8	59.8	136.6	26.5	18.0	*1.7	28.2	164.9	30.8	195.6	17.1	84.3	13.6
20–24	312.2	98.2	410.4	33.6	10.9	5.2	38.8	449.2	91.4	540.6	8.6	83.1	6.2
Total	389.0	158.0	547.0	60.1	28.9	6.9	67.0	614.0	122.2	736.2	10.9	83.4	8.2
Persons													
15–19	220.2	106.9	327.2	61.5	42.7	5.7	67.2	394.4	56.5	450.9	17.0	87.5	13.6
20–24	727.3	159.0	886.3	85.0	25.2	7.9	93.0	979.2	132.8	1 112.0	9.5	88.1	7.6
Total	947.5	265.9	1 213.5	146.5	67.9	13.7	160.2	1 373.6	189.2	1 562.9	11.7	87.9	9.4
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	9.6	142.8	152.4	6.7	4.7	34.6	41.4	193.8	252.4	446.2	21.3	43.4	1.5
20–24	19.5	57.7	77.2	*4.1	*1.4	7.2	11.4	88.6	61.8	150.4	12.8	58.9	2.7
Total	29.1	200.5	229.7	10.9	6.1	41.9	52.7	282.4	314.2	596.6	18.7	47.3	1.8
Females													
15–19	10.0	208.6	218.7	6.1	*4.3	34.5	40.6	259.3	216.7	476.0	15.7	54.5	1.3
20–24	18.0	78.6	96.5	*3.3	*1.4	7.6	10.8	107.4	52.1	159.5	10.1	67.3	2.1
Total	28.0	287.2	315.2	9.4	5.6	42.1	51.5	366.7	268.8	635.5	14.0	57.7	1.5
Persons													
15–19	19.7	351.4	371.1	12.9	8.9	69.1	82.0	453.1	469.1	922.2	18.1	49.1	1.4
20–24	37.5	136.3	173.8	7.4	*2.8	14.8	22.2	196.0	113.9	309.9	11.3	63.2	2.4
Total	57.2	487.7	544.9	20.3	11.7	83.9	104.2	649.1	583.0	1 232.1	16.1	52.7	1.6
TOTAL													
Males													
15–19	153.1	189.9	343.0	41.7	29.3	38.6	80.3	423.3	278.1	701.4	19.0	60.4	5.9
20–24	434.6	118.6	553.1	55.5	15.7	10.0	65.5	618.7	103.1	721.8	10.6	85.7	7.7
Total	587.7	308.5	896.1	97.2	45.1	48.6	145.9	1 042.0	381.2	1 423.2	14.0	73.2	6.8
Females													
15–19	86.8	268.5	355.3	32.7	22.3	36.2	68.9	424.2	247.5	671.7	16.2	63.2	4.9
20–24	330.2	176.7	506.9	36.9	12.2	12.8	49.6	556.5	143.6	700.1	8.9	79.5	5.3
Total	417.0	445.2	862.2	69.6	34.5	49.0	118.5	980.7	391.0	1 371.8	12.1	71.5	5.1
Persons													
15–19	239.9	458.3	698.3	74.4	51.7	74.8	149.2	847.5	525.6	1 373.1	17.6	61.7	5.4
20–24	764.7	295.3	1 060.1	92.4	27.9	22.7	115.2	1 175.2	246.7	1 421.9	9.8	82.7	6.5
Total	1 004.7	753.7	1 758.3	166.8	79.6	97.6	264.4	2 022.7	772.3	2 795.0	13.1	72.4	6.0

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 115.2	7 195.5	511.7	7 707.2	3 556.7	6.6	68.4
Born overseas	1 753.2	2 320.5	168.0	2 488.4	1 796.8	6.8	58.1
Oceania and Antarctica	253.9	318.7	21.4	340.0	108.0	6.3	75.9
New Zealand	195.0	245.0	16.3	261.3	73.7	6.3	78.0
North-West Europe	582.2	778.9	42.7	821.6	600.8	5.2	57.8
UK and Ireland	479.2	635.7	35.2	670.8	456.7	5.2	59.5
Germany	38.6	55.2	*3.4	58.6	56.8	*5.9	50.8
Netherlands	33.9	45.3	*1.3	46.6	49.2	*2.8	48.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	254.0	333.1	23.6	356.7	495.3	6.6	41.9
Italy	62.3	81.3	*3.3	84.6	156.3	*3.9	35.1
Greece	31.9	42.5	*1.0	43.5	82.0	*2.4	34.7
North Africa and the Middle East	71.2	91.8	14.4	106.2	122.2	13.6	46.5
Lebanon	26.5	33.0	*4.1	37.1	45.5	*11.0	45.0
South-East Asia	228.9	306.3	27.1	333.4	185.0	8.1	64.3
Viet Nam	76.6	93.6	10.9	104.4	60.0	10.4	63.5
Malaysia	33.8	49.5	*4.0	53.6	25.3	*7.5	68.0
Philippines	61.0	82.7	6.0	88.7	34.2	6.7	72.2
North-East Asia	117.8	157.8	14.4	172.2	142.2	8.3	54.8
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	58.2	75.1	7.5	82.6	72.5	9.1	53.2
Southern and Central Asia	95.2	131.9	9.1	141.1	56.8	6.5	71.3
India	54.6	74.6	*4.0	78.5	28.0	*5.0	73.7
Americas	75.8	102.7	9.4	112.1	43.0	8.4	72.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.2	99.2	5.8	105.1	43.5	5.5	70.7
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	77.8	100.4	8.2	108.7	32.9	7.6	76.8
North-West Europe	87.7	125.8	4.8	130.6	41.5	3.7	75.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	42.8	55.1	*3.4	58.5	29.2	*5.8	66.7
North Africa and the Middle East	22.5	28.0	4.4	32.4	26.1	13.7	55.4
South-East Asia	84.7	109.3	10.2	119.5	67.8	8.5	63.8
North-East Asia	62.9	81.7	4.8	86.5	45.9	5.5	65.3
Southern and Central Asia	42.7	54.9	*3.5	58.4	16.3	*6.0	78.1
Americas	19.3	27.9	*3.3	31.2	9.0	*10.5	77.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.4	26.6	*1.8	28.4	7.6	*6.4	78.8
Total born overseas	458.8	609.7	44.4	654.2	276.5	6.8	70.3
Arrived 1996–2003							
Oceania and Antarctica	65.4	79.0	*4.3	83.3	24.9	*5.2	77.0
North-West Europe	61.2	76.5	7.6	84.1	29.4	9.0	74.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	15.3	22.5	6.1	28.6	26.5	21.2	51.9
North Africa and the Middle East	8.1	12.0	6.3	18.4	31.9	34.5	36.6
South-East Asia	25.9	46.5	9.3	55.8	55.8	16.6	50.0
North-East Asia	27.3	39.9	7.6	47.5	68.1	16.0	41.1
Southern and Central Asia	28.3	44.3	*4.2	48.5	20.1	*8.7	70.7
Americas	18.2	22.2	*2.4	24.7	11.4	*9.9	68.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.9	30.2	*1.5	31.7	14.6	*4.7	68.5
Total born overseas	272.6	373.3	49.3	422.6	282.7	11.7	59.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
<i>Relationship in household</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 317.4	118.4	3 435.8	1 128.4	4 564.1	3.4	75.3
Lone parent	86.2	13.0	99.2	46.0	145.1	13.1	68.3
Dependent student	181.0	42.8	223.8	255.0	478.8	19.1	46.7
Non-dependent child	626.6	91.1	717.7	96.9	814.6	12.7	88.1
Other related individual	95.0	13.5	108.5	53.7	162.2	12.4	66.9
Total	4 306.2	278.7	4 584.9	1 580.0	6 164.9	6.1	74.4
Non-family member							
Person living alone	481.0	42.8	523.8	303.6	827.4	8.2	63.3
Not living alone	308.2	30.1	338.3	88.8	427.2	8.9	79.2
Total	789.2	72.9	862.1	392.5	1 254.6	8.5	68.7
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	5 095.5	351.6	5 447.1	1 972.4	7 419.5	6.5	73.4
Relationship not determined(a)	176.8	24.8	201.5	169.6	371.2	12.3	54.3
Total	5 272.2	376.4	5 648.6	2 142.1	7 790.7	6.7	72.5
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 511.3	106.6	2 617.9	1 829.5	4 447.4	4.1	58.9
Lone parent	302.8	47.2	350.0	326.1	676.1	13.5	51.8
Dependent student	251.0	38.7	289.7	192.2	481.9	13.4	60.1
Non-dependent child	392.9	44.3	437.1	59.9	497.1	10.1	87.9
Other related individual	72.1	9.7	81.8	109.4	191.2	11.9	42.8
Total	3 530.0	246.5	3 776.5	2 517.1	6 293.6	6.5	60.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	336.2	21.0	357.1	601.5	958.7	5.9	37.3
Not living alone	227.2	19.9	247.1	64.8	311.9	8.1	79.2
Total	563.3	40.9	604.2	666.3	1 270.5	6.8	47.6
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	4 093.4	287.4	4 380.7	3 183.4	7 564.2	6.6	57.9
Relationship not determined(a)	150.4	15.9	166.3	272.6	438.9	9.6	37.9
Total	4 243.8	303.3	4 547.1	3 456.1	8 003.1	6.7	56.8
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	5 828.7	225.0	6 053.7	2 957.9	9 011.5	3.7	67.2
Lone parent	389.0	60.2	449.2	372.1	821.3	13.4	54.7
Dependent student	432.0	81.5	513.5	447.2	960.8	15.9	53.4
Non-dependent child	1 019.5	135.4	1 154.8	156.8	1 311.7	11.7	88.0
Other related individual	167.0	23.2	190.2	163.1	353.3	12.2	53.8
Total	7 836.3	525.2	8 361.5	4 097.1	12 458.5	6.3	67.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	817.2	63.7	880.9	905.2	1 786.1	7.2	49.3
Not living alone	535.4	50.0	585.4	153.6	739.0	8.5	79.2
Total	1 352.6	113.8	1 466.3	1 058.8	2 525.1	7.8	58.1
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	9 188.8	639.0	9 827.8	5 155.9	14 983.7	6.5	65.6
Relationship not determined(a)	327.2	40.7	367.9	442.3	810.1	11.1	45.4
Total	9 516.0	679.7	10 195.7	5 598.1	15 793.8	6.7	64.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
Family type/labour force status	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 204.6	927.5	1 298.2	2 804.6	990.7	1 635.0	5 430.2
Couple family	2 778.1	665.7	1 066.3	2 472.0	703.4	1 334.6	4 510.0
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	95.6	44.6	65.0	82.9	43.9	78.5	205.2
Husband employed, wife unemployed	33.9	18.2	27.2	28.8	18.1	32.4	79.3
Husband unemployed, wife employed	29.8	10.3	7.3	25.7	9.6	12.0	47.4
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	10.1	5.2	*3.7	9.0	5.2	4.7	18.9
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	15.3	10.5	23.4	13.2	10.0	26.0	49.2
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 682.5	621.1	1 001.2	2 389.1	659.6	1 256.1	4 304.8
Husband employed, wife employed	1 325.3	403.0	591.4	1 113.5	424.5	781.8	2 319.8
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	342.2	174.8	336.0	293.4	182.3	377.3	853.0
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	125.2	16.9	31.5	112.5	21.1	40.0	173.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	874.4	26.4	42.3	854.4	31.7	57.0	943.0
One-parent family	338.2	261.8	231.9	244.4	287.2	300.4	832.0
Parent unemployed	13.3	26.0	21.3	8.0	27.4	25.2	60.6
Male parent unemployed	*4.2	5.2	*3.6	*2.5	6.4	*4.0	13.0
Female parent unemployed	9.2	20.8	17.7	5.4	21.0	21.2	47.6
Parent employed	162.5	137.8	94.6	95.7	160.4	138.8	394.9
Male parent employed	44.2	26.7	16.2	30.0	31.5	25.6	87.1
Female parent employed	118.4	111.0	78.4	65.7	128.9	113.2	307.8
Parent not in the labour force	162.4	98.1	116.1	140.8	99.3	136.4	376.5
Male parent not in the labour force	27.2	11.2	8.4	23.0	12.6	11.2	46.7
Female parent not in the labour force	135.2	86.9	107.7	117.8	86.8	125.2	329.8
Other family	88.2	..	..	88.2	..	..	88.2
Family reference person unemployed	4.4	..	..	4.4	..	..	4.4
Family reference person employed	49.7	..	..	49.7	..	..	49.7
Family reference person not in the labour force	34.1	..	..	34.1	..	..	34.1

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

.. not applicable

(a) Excludes families in households for which it was not possible to obtain information for all usual residents: for example, households that included a member of the permanent defence forces; households that, at the time of the survey, had one or

more usual residents away for more than six weeks; and households from which an incomplete questionnaire was obtained for a usual resident.

(b) Includes same sex couples.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (b)		PARTICIPATION RATE OF PERSONS AGED 15–64 YEARS				EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
	Refer- ence period	Persons	Refer- ence period	Males	Females(c)	Persons	Refer- ence period	Persons	Refer- ence period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
Australia	2001	9 796.3	1999	82.1	63.9	72.9	2001	9 123.9	2001	666.7	6.8
Canada	2001	16 246.2	2000	82.1	70.5	76.3	2001	15 076.8	2001	1 169.5	7.2
France	2001	26 384.7	2000	74.4	61.7	68.0	2001	23 759.0	2001	2 285.0	8.8
Greece	2001	4 362.2	1998	77.1	48.5	62.5	2001	3 917.5	2001	444.7	10.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2001	3 423.7	1998	84.0	55.8	70.0	2001	3 249.1	2001	174.4	5.1
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	86.3	53.2	69.6	2000	89 824.0	2000	5 782.0	na
Italy	2001	23 900.0	1999	74.1	45.5	59.8	2001	21 634.0	2001	2 267.0	9.5
Japan	2001	67 520.0	2000	85.2	59.6	72.5	2001	64 120.0	2001	3 400.0	5.0
Korea (Republic of)	2001	22 181.0	1999	77.3	50.7	63.9	2000	21 061.0	2000	889.0	4.1
Malaysia	2000	9 616.1	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2001	9 450.8	2001	374.0	3.9
New Zealand	2001	1 925.8	1999	83.2	67.4	75.2	2001	1 823.4	2001	102.3	5.3
Singapore	2001	2 119.7	1998	82.7	56.3	69.0	2001	2 046.7	2001	72.9	3.4
Sweden	2001	4 415.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2001	4 239.0	2001	175.0	4.0
United Kingdom	2001	29 638.2	1999	84.1	68.4	76.3	2001	28 225.4	2001	1 412.9	4.8
United States of America	2001	141 815.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2001	135 073.0	2001	6 742.0	4.8

na not available

(a) For most countries the employed and unemployed populations are aged 15 years and over. However the age range varies for some countries: Malaysia — 15–64 years; Sweden — 16–64 years; United Kingdom and United States of America — 16 years and over. Definitions also vary in terms of the inclusion or exclusion of certain other segments of the population such as the armed forces.

(b) The 'economically active population' comprises all persons who supplied labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time period. Two common measures of the economically active population are the 'usually active population,' measured in relation to a long reference

period such as a year, and the 'currently active population' (often referred to as 'the labour force'), measured in relation to a short reference period such as one day or one week. The time period, and therefore the measure used, varies between countries. For more information on the definitions, see Yearbook of Labour Statistics (ILO), 2002.

(c) Participation rates for women are frequently not comparable internationally since, in many countries, relatively large numbers of women assist on farms or in other family enterprises without pay.

Source: International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002; International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–2002.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry: Trend(a)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				2003			
	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	435.6	424.9	441.0	431.0	435.5	443.0	443.8	432.9	412.8	389.9	369.3	354.6
Mining	83.8	77.2	80.4	77.9	77.7	79.1	81.0	81.7	80.4	80.9	84.9	91.2
Manufacturing	1 117.5	1 075.4	1 139.5	1 124.3	1 113.6	1 101.2	1 092.9	1 096.4	1 110.9	1 127.8	1 141.0	1 149.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.4	64.0	64.0	66.6	67.4	68.2	68.0	66.1	64.5	66.5	70.8	76.4
Construction	607.5	636.4	707.4	670.5	667.8	681.7	702.6	715.5	710.4	709.0	725.0	754.0
Wholesale trade	508.7	506.2	472.9	432.6	424.5	427.7	435.2	439.7	439.3	440.1	446.5	455.1
Retail trade	1 258.6	1 314.9	1 334.1	1 337.8	1 357.1	1 376.4	1 389.5	1 398.0	1 408.2	1 424.1	1 441.1	1 457.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	404.6	411.4	441.4	472.3	464.2	460.0	462.3	464.5	462.5	457.1	452.3	450.0
Transport and storage	393.7	419.8	403.9	422.9	424.3	423.5	418.5	411.0	403.9	403.3	406.4	409.9
Communication services	146.4	149.8	181.4	185.0	181.9	175.4	169.8	168.6	168.7	169.2	171.7	176.8
Finance and insurance	311.9	318.6	341.1	338.8	348.1	353.4	352.0	347.7	344.1	345.7	352.4	362.2
Property and business services	906.6	950.4	996.8	1 095.3	1 071.6	1 041.1	1 029.3	1 044.6	1 068.9	1 082.0	1 083.7	1 082.2
Government administration and defence	337.2	349.7	343.2	370.6	377.6	384.1	389.4	393.8	401.9	414.8	427.5	438.9
Education	586.3	608.7	605.3	623.0	628.4	637.9	645.2	649.3	651.1	657.1	666.7	678.2
Health and community services	807.6	820.2	840.3	881.1	895.7	904.7	905.9	911.8	926.8	939.3	943.8	940.6
Cultural and recreational services	204.8	210.6	223.9	225.3	222.8	223.9	229.1	239.5	249.0	249.3	243.0	233.9
Personal and other services	339.7	336.8	356.5	345.2	359.3	366.1	364.4	362.6	365.7	374.7	384.3	392.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.4	-2.5	3.8	-0.7	1.1	1.7	0.2	-2.4	-4.6	-5.6	-5.3	-4.0
Mining	-1.7	-7.9	4.1	0.1	-0.2	1.8	2.3	0.9	-1.6	0.7	4.9	7.4
Manufacturing	-1.7	-3.8	6.0	-1.3	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	-2.1	-0.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	-0.3	-2.7	-2.4	3.0	6.5	7.9
Construction	4.5	4.8	11.2	-2.4	-0.4	2.1	3.1	1.8	-0.7	-0.2	2.3	4.0
Wholesale trade	3.4	-0.5	-6.6	-1.8	-1.9	0.8	1.8	1.0	-0.1	0.2	1.5	1.9
Retail trade	2.3	4.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	-0.4	1.7	7.3	-0.4	-1.7	-0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	-0.5
Transport and storage	-1.1	6.6	-3.8	0.0	0.3	-0.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.7	-0.1	0.8	0.9
Communication services	-9.9	2.3	21.0	1.8	-1.7	-3.6	-3.2	-0.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	3.0
Finance and insurance	-2.4	2.2	7.0	2.2	2.8	1.5	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	0.5	1.9	2.8
Property and business services	8.2	4.8	4.9	0.3	-2.2	-2.8	-1.1	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.2	-0.1
Government administration and defence	-7.9	3.7	-1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.0	3.2	3.1	2.7
Education	0.7	3.8	-0.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.7
Health and community services	4.4	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.5	-0.3
Cultural and recreational services	5.0	2.9	6.3	-0.4	-1.1	0.5	2.4	4.5	4.0	0.1	-2.5	-3.7
Personal and other services	6.5	-0.9	5.8	2.9	4.1	1.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.9	2.5	2.5	2.1

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	6 868.4	2 647.6	5 272.2	4 243.8	9 516.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	264.7	88.2	244.7	108.1	352.9
Agriculture	225.3	78.6	206.3	97.6	304.0
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	20.0	5.0	17.5	7.5	25.0
Forestry and logging	7.3	*0.6	6.8	*1.0	7.8
Commercial fishing	12.1	*4.0	14.0	*2.0	16.0
Mining	91.1	*4.1	86.1	9.1	95.2
Coal mining	23.4	*—	23.2	*0.2	23.4
Oil and gas extraction	*4.1	*—	*3.6	*0.5	*4.1
Metal ore mining	38.3	*1.5	34.7	5.0	39.8
Other mining	10.7	*1.0	11.0	*0.7	11.7
Services to mining	14.5	*1.7	13.6	*2.6	16.2
Manufacturing	1 021.5	121.8	833.9	309.5	1 143.3
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	172.4	23.2	122.8	72.8	195.5
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	58.7	12.3	32.6	38.5	71.0
Wood and paper product manufacturing	69.7	6.6	64.4	11.9	76.3
Printing, publishing and recorded media	99.3	22.4	71.2	50.6	121.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	105.7	11.9	82.2	35.3	117.5
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	45.3	4.4	40.5	9.2	49.6
Metal product manufacturing	163.2	12.3	148.0	27.4	175.5
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	237.1	17.9	206.8	48.2	255.0
Other manufacturing	70.2	11.0	65.4	15.7	81.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	69.2	*2.6	58.3	13.5	71.8
Electricity and gas supply	47.2	*2.2	41.0	8.5	49.4
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	22.0	*0.4	17.3	5.1	22.4
Construction	663.4	107.3	665.0	105.7	770.7
General construction	218.8	23.0	202.3	39.4	241.8
Construction trade services	444.7	84.3	462.7	66.3	528.9
Wholesale trade	379.0	81.8	317.0	143.8	460.9
Basic material wholesaling	87.5	18.5	81.2	24.8	106.0
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	140.8	18.5	124.4	34.9	159.3
Personal and household good wholesaling	150.8	44.8	111.4	84.2	195.6
Retail trade	788.9	679.3	712.9	755.3	1 468.2
Food retailing	220.9	335.2	242.1	313.9	556.1
Personal and household good retailing	355.4	292.8	258.6	389.7	648.3
Motor vehicle retailing and services	212.5	51.3	212.1	51.7	263.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	233.6	221.1	189.7	265.0	454.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	233.6	221.1	189.7	265.0	454.7
Transport and storage	347.1	65.6	314.4	98.3	412.7
Road transport	184.6	37.1	188.3	33.4	221.7
Rail transport	34.1	*1.7	29.7	6.1	35.8
Water transport	11.7	*2.4	9.1	5.0	14.1
Air and space transport	41.0	7.6	33.7	14.9	48.6
Other transport	*0.3	*—	*0.2	*0.1	*0.3
Services to transport	55.7	13.0	35.3	33.3	68.6
Storage	19.7	*3.8	18.0	5.5	23.6
Communication services	157.2	24.8	122.2	59.8	182.0
Communication services	157.2	24.8	122.2	59.8	182.0

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES cont.					
Finance and insurance	302.2	68.9	163.1	208.0	371.0
Finance	157.4	43.2	78.9	121.8	200.6
Insurance	63.1	7.4	30.6	39.9	70.5
Services to finance and insurance	81.7	18.2	53.6	46.3	99.9
Property and business services	797.4	280.4	603.1	474.7	1 077.8
Property services	107.5	33.0	77.4	63.0	140.4
Business services	690.0	247.4	525.7	411.6	937.3
Government administration and defence	375.8	68.8	227.9	216.7	444.6
Government administration	354.5	66.5	211.8	209.2	421.1
Defence	21.3	*2.3	16.1	7.5	23.6
Education	439.9	210.9	208.6	442.2	650.8
Education	439.9	210.9	208.6	442.2	650.8
Health and community services	514.7	414.2	199.2	729.7	928.8
Health services	399.2	298.9	154.6	543.5	698.1
Community services	115.5	115.2	44.6	186.2	230.7
Cultural and recreational services	139.3	93.6	115.4	117.5	232.9
Motion picture, radio and television services	31.6	16.4	24.1	23.8	47.9
Libraries, museums and the arts	39.7	27.1	30.1	36.7	66.8
Sport and recreation	68.0	50.1	61.2	57.0	118.2
Personal and other services	283.4	114.1	210.7	186.9	397.5
Personal services	116.7	79.2	75.0	121.0	195.9
Other services	166.1	32.5	135.4	63.3	198.6
Private households employing staff	*0.5	*2.4	*0.3	*2.6	*2.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	6 868.4	2 647.6	5 272.2	4 243.8	9 516.0
Managers and administrators	605.0	65.4	502.9	167.5	670.4
Generalist managers	134.9	12.2	130.0	17.2	147.1
Specialist managers	323.7	16.8	243.0	97.5	340.5
Farmers and farm managers	146.4	36.5	130.0	52.8	182.8
Professionals	1 391.1	371.0	879.6	882.4	1 762.1
Science, building and engineering professionals	176.5	12.3	149.4	39.3	188.7
Business and information professionals	488.6	54.5	354.3	188.8	543.1
Health professionals	199.9	131.1	90.0	241.0	330.9
Education professionals	289.9	103.4	126.5	266.8	393.3
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	236.3	69.7	159.5	146.5	306.0
Associate professionals	992.0	185.7	673.3	504.4	1 177.7
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	114.4	14.0	99.2	29.2	128.4
Business and administration associate professionals	336.8	62.6	200.2	199.1	399.4
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	414.7	65.7	276.3	204.1	480.4
Health and welfare associate professionals	37.7	23.3	20.8	40.1	61.0
Other associate professionals	88.3	20.2	76.7	31.9	108.6
Tradespersons and related workers	1 098.2	120.3	1 089.3	129.2	1 218.5
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	186.5	7.0	190.9	*2.6	193.5
Automotive tradespersons	136.3	5.5	141.0	*0.7	141.8
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	180.3	13.6	189.8	*4.0	193.8
Construction tradespersons	295.0	13.5	305.5	*3.0	308.5
Food tradespersons	65.8	21.0	56.8	29.9	86.8
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	54.8	18.3	63.7	9.4	73.1
Other tradespersons and related workers	179.5	41.5	141.4	79.6	221.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	210.3	175.2	43.3	342.2	385.5
Secretaries and personal assistants	108.9	79.1	*4.1	183.9	188.0
Other advanced clerical and service workers	101.4	96.1	39.2	158.3	197.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 011.0	646.3	470.1	1 187.2	1 657.3
Intermediate clerical workers	633.9	297.3	236.4	694.8	931.2
Intermediate sales and related workers	143.1	26.2	117.5	51.9	169.3
Intermediate service workers	234.0	322.8	116.3	440.5	556.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	683.0	134.6	714.3	103.2	817.6
Intermediate plant operators	196.7	12.1	201.4	7.4	208.8
Intermediate machine operators	74.4	11.5	57.5	28.4	85.9
Road and rail transport drivers	239.9	43.2	265.6	17.5	283.1
Other intermediate production and transport workers	172.0	67.8	189.8	49.9	239.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	364.0	584.0	340.9	607.1	948.0
Elementary clerks	42.4	23.4	29.6	36.2	65.8
Elementary sales workers	257.6	509.0	241.3	525.3	766.6
Elementary service workers	64.0	51.6	69.9	45.6	115.5
Labourers and related workers	513.9	365.1	558.4	320.5	878.9
Cleaners	83.3	136.5	90.1	129.7	219.8
Factory labourers	177.5	37.9	139.9	75.5	215.4
Other labourers and related workers	253.1	190.7	328.4	115.4	443.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	209.4	55.3	264.7	35.4	52.8	88.2	244.7	108.1	352.9
Mining	84.2	6.9	91.1	*1.9	*2.2	*4.1	86.1	9.1	95.2
Manufacturing	792.3	229.2	1 021.5	41.6	80.3	121.8	833.9	309.5	1 143.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	56.9	12.4	69.2	*1.5	*1.2	*2.6	58.3	13.5	71.8
Construction	617.5	46.0	663.4	47.5	59.7	107.3	665.0	105.7	770.7
Wholesale trade	293.9	85.2	379.0	23.2	58.7	81.8	317.0	143.8	460.9
Retail trade	498.9	290.0	788.9	214.0	465.3	679.3	712.9	755.3	1 468.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	125.9	107.7	233.6	63.8	157.3	221.1	189.7	265.0	454.7
Transport and storage	279.9	67.2	347.1	34.6	31.1	65.6	314.4	98.3	412.7
Communication services	114.6	42.6	157.2	7.6	17.2	24.8	122.2	59.8	182.0
Finance and insurance	151.6	150.6	302.2	11.5	57.4	68.9	163.1	208.0	371.0
Property and business services	511.6	285.8	797.4	91.5	188.9	280.4	603.1	474.7	1 077.8
Government administration and defence	209.9	165.9	375.8	18.0	50.8	68.8	227.9	216.7	444.6
Education	170.6	269.3	439.9	37.9	172.9	210.9	208.6	442.2	650.8
Health and community services	157.6	357.0	514.7	41.6	372.6	414.2	199.2	729.7	928.8
Cultural and recreational services	84.0	55.3	139.3	31.4	62.2	93.6	115.4	117.5	232.9
Personal and other services	174.1	109.3	283.4	36.6	77.6	114.1	210.7	186.9	397.5
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	475.4	129.6	605.0	27.6	37.9	65.4	502.9	167.5	670.4
Professionals	797.0	594.1	1 391.1	82.6	288.4	371.0	879.6	882.4	1 762.1
Associate professionals	622.3	369.7	992.0	51.0	134.7	185.7	673.3	504.4	1 177.7
Tradespersons and related workers	1 017.4	80.8	1 098.2	71.9	48.4	120.3	1 089.3	129.2	1 218.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	36.1	174.2	210.3	7.2	168.0	175.2	43.3	342.2	385.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	383.0	628.0	1 011.0	87.1	559.2	646.3	470.1	1 187.2	1 657.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	624.3	58.6	683.0	90.0	44.6	134.6	714.3	103.2	817.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	187.0	177.0	364.0	153.9	430.1	584.0	340.9	607.1	948.0
Labourers and related workers	390.2	123.6	513.9	168.2	196.9	365.1	558.4	320.5	878.9
Australia	4 532.8	2 335.6	6 868.4	739.5	1 908.1	2 647.6	5 272.2	4 243.8	9 516.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

		Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
PERSONS					
Employed					
Full-time	'000	6 000.9	255.3	606.5	6 868.4
Part-time	'000	2 264.1	56.3	287.9	2 647.6
Total	'000	8 265.0	311.6	894.4	9 516.0
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	'000	184.2	36.1	121.6	352.9
Mining	'000	91.5	*0.6	*3.1	95.2
Manufacturing	'000	1 061.7	19.1	59.0	1 143.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	'000	71.0	*—	*0.6	71.8
Construction	'000	505.7	47.1	211.7	770.7
Wholesale trade	'000	420.4	9.7	28.0	460.9
Retail trade	'000	1 291.2	62.7	105.3	1 468.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	'000	412.0	26.1	13.9	454.7
Transport and storage	'000	349.1	13.1	49.3	412.7
Communication services	'000	164.3	*3.7	13.8	182.0
Finance and insurance	'000	357.8	*3.0	9.4	371.0
Property and business services	'000	900.6	40.9	133.8	1 077.8
Government administration and defence	'000	442.5	*—	*2.0	444.6
Education	'000	630.0	*2.5	18.1	650.8
Health and community services	'000	867.1	21.1	38.5	928.8
Cultural and recreational services	'000	192.2	7.4	32.4	232.9
Personal and other services	'000	323.6	18.5	53.9	397.5
Occupation					
Managers and administrators	'000	491.5	39.2	137.6	670.4
Professionals	'000	1 586.3	54.9	119.4	1 762.1
Associate professionals	'000	976.2	90.2	109.9	1 177.7
Tradespersons and related workers	'000	923.7	57.6	235.4	1 218.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	'000	321.5	17.4	39.8	385.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	'000	1 571.9	14.0	60.9	1 657.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	'000	716.4	15.6	82.9	817.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	'000	906.6	5.1	31.5	948.0
Labourers and related workers	'000	770.9	17.6	77.2	878.9
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS					
Average weekly hours worked	h	34.7	46.2	36.5	35.2
Aggregate weekly hours worked	'000 h	287 044.4	14 391.1	32 623.4	334 674.2

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers.
 Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52.0	46.3	50.8	17.5	13.8	15.3	47.0	30.5	42.0
Mining	46.5	40.0	46.0	22.6	9.5	15.7	45.9	32.6	44.7
Manufacturing	42.6	39.4	41.9	19.1	17.1	17.8	41.5	33.6	39.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	37.1	35.9	36.9	14.0	25.6	19.2	36.5	35.0	36.2
Construction	42.9	39.9	42.7	17.3	11.5	14.1	41.1	23.9	38.7
Wholesale trade	44.1	40.2	43.2	17.3	17.8	17.6	42.1	31.0	38.6
Retail trade	44.8	40.2	43.1	14.4	15.6	15.2	35.7	25.1	30.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	48.2	43.7	46.1	17.3	16.1	16.5	37.8	27.3	31.7
Transport and storage	45.5	38.9	44.3	17.2	16.4	16.8	42.4	31.8	39.9
Communication services	40.8	38.3	40.1	14.5	18.0	17.0	39.2	32.5	37.0
Finance and insurance	43.3	37.1	40.2	16.7	18.0	17.8	41.4	31.8	36.0
Property and business services	44.9	40.2	43.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	40.6	30.7	36.2
Government administration and defence	38.1	36.2	37.2	19.1	16.7	17.3	36.5	31.6	34.2
Education	43.3	41.6	42.3	17.5	18.8	18.5	38.6	32.7	34.6
Health and community services	41.7	37.5	38.8	19.6	18.4	18.5	37.1	27.7	29.7
Cultural and recreational services	45.3	41.9	43.9	14.3	14.1	14.2	36.9	27.2	32.0
Personal and other services	41.9	38.4	40.6	15.7	15.5	15.6	37.4	28.9	33.4
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	50.3	45.6	49.3	18.1	15.8	16.7	48.5	38.9	46.1
Professionals	43.8	40.1	42.2	16.8	17.8	17.6	41.3	32.8	37.0
Associate professionals	47.2	42.5	45.5	18.7	18.9	18.8	45.1	36.2	41.3
Tradespersons and related workers	42.2	40.8	42.1	17.7	16.1	17.0	40.6	31.6	39.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	41.1	37.7	38.3	13.7	14.8	14.7	36.6	26.4	27.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.6	37.6	38.7	17.1	17.6	17.6	36.2	28.2	30.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.3	37.7	42.8	16.8	15.5	16.4	40.0	28.1	38.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.7	37.5	39.1	14.8	15.3	15.2	29.0	21.8	24.4
Labourers and related workers	40.2	37.1	39.4	15.5	15.1	15.3	32.8	23.6	29.4
Australia	43.8	39.5	42.4	16.4	16.6	16.5	40.0	29.2	35.2
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	46.0	41.8	44.6	17.6	17.8	17.7	42.1	31.1	37.2
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	198 559.7	92 362.3	290 922.0	12 107.7	31 644.5	43 752.3	210 667.4	124 006.8	334 674.2

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

	Feb 1996	Feb 1997	Feb 1998	Feb 1999	Feb 2000	Feb 2001	Feb 2002	Feb 2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	227.1	218.3	221.6	224.7	236.0	227.7	266.8	271.5
1–15	266.5	272.2	280.3	309.0	302.2	334.1	342.9	334.9
16–29	282.5	300.0	302.9	343.3	339.3	356.1	382.8	392.1
30–34	247.8	243.0	240.7	218.1	270.0	256.8	283.9	279.1
35–39	711.5	738.4	717.9	738.1	772.8	771.2	757.7	760.6
40	877.8	880.9	864.8	896.5	936.7	925.3	888.4	908.6
41–44	271.8	252.0	267.7	276.5	253.3	251.0	288.7	302.2
45–49	504.5	497.9	537.9	533.9	528.6	559.4	572.0	595.5
50 and over	1 333.7	1 327.9	1 377.1	1 376.1	1 395.5	1 385.5	1 384.9	1 427.7
Total	4 723.3	4 730.4	4 810.9	4 916.3	5 034.3	5 067.2	5 168.1	5 272.2
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.4	39.9	40.0
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.3	–0.4	0.1	–0.8	–0.2	–0.6	–1.2	0.1
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	180.6	187.4	199.8	192.0	207.3	201.3	230.1	254.4
1–15	673.3	673.0	685.8	687.8	715.9	699.7	742.2	773.6
16–29	644.7	671.2	665.6	711.2	718.8	766.0	800.7	830.4
30–34	293.0	305.7	314.1	322.5	344.1	341.5	366.0	386.0
35–39	600.3	602.7	641.1	642.8	648.5	689.5	656.8	688.1
40	490.8	479.3	470.5	482.3	523.4	526.1	482.5	514.2
41–44	143.6	154.4	135.2	147.2	145.5	162.7	183.1	181.1
45–49	188.9	199.9	200.8	203.5	217.2	223.9	218.8	235.5
50 and over	329.8	337.7	334.0	343.2	350.0	369.1	382.6	380.7
Total	3 545.0	3 611.2	3 646.8	3 732.4	3 870.7	3 980.0	4 062.9	4 243.8
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.6	30.0	29.4	29.2
% change from corresponding month of previous year	1.2	—	–0.6	0.3	–0.1	1.3	–1.9	–0.7
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	407.7	405.7	421.4	416.8	443.3	429.0	496.9	525.8
1–15	939.8	945.2	966.1	996.8	1 018.1	1 033.8	1 085.1	1 108.5
16–29	927.2	971.2	968.4	1 054.5	1 058.1	1 122.1	1 183.5	1 222.5
30–34	540.8	548.7	554.8	540.6	614.1	598.4	650.0	665.1
35–39	1 311.8	1 341.1	1 359.0	1 380.9	1 421.4	1 460.7	1 414.4	1 448.7
40	1 368.6	1 360.1	1 335.3	1 378.8	1 460.1	1 451.4	1 370.9	1 422.8
41–44	415.4	406.3	403.0	423.7	398.7	413.7	471.9	483.3
45–49	693.5	697.7	738.6	737.5	745.8	783.4	790.7	831.0
50 and over	1 663.5	1 665.6	1 711.1	1 719.3	1 745.5	1 754.6	1 767.6	1 808.4
Total	8 268.3	8 341.6	8 457.7	8 648.7	8 905.1	9 047.1	9 230.9	9 516.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	36.3	36.1	36.1	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.3	35.2
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.5	–0.4	–0.1	–0.4	–0.3	–0.1	–1.5	–0.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual and usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—February 2003

Weekly hours worked in all jobs	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	271.5	254.4	525.8	21.1	20.2	41.3
1–15	334.9	773.6	1 108.5	305.7	771.9	1 077.5
16–29	392.1	830.4	1 222.5	307.7	863.4	1 171.1
30–34	279.1	386.0	665.1	146.9	328.5	475.4
35–39	760.6	688.1	1 448.7	1 028.9	922.6	1 951.5
40	908.6	514.2	1 422.8	1 268.4	665.2	1 933.6
41–44	302.2	181.1	483.3	225.2	116.0	341.2
45–49	595.5	235.5	831.0	573.5	201.9	775.4
50 and over	1 427.7	380.7	1 808.4	1 394.8	354.2	1 749.0
Total	5 272.2	4 243.8	9 516.0	5 272.2	4 243.8	9 516.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS(a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—February 2003

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	263.9	196.0	459.9
Own illness or injury	104.4	69.7	174.1
Bad weather, plant breakdown	27.1	*1.9	29.1
Began or left job in the reference week	7.4	5.8	13.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	48.8	15.7	64.4
Shift work, standard work arrangements	72.4	37.6	110.0
Other reasons	14.1	9.3	23.4
Total	538.1	336.1	874.3

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

(a) Full-time workers comprise employed persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week, and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours per week, actually worked 35 or more hours in the reference week.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	668.0	3 553.6	4 221.5	165.2	426.8	592.0	833.2	3 980.4	4 813.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	99.1	155.0	254.1	67.9	65.8	133.7	167.0	220.8	387.8
Involuntary/economic reasons	29.3	27.9	57.2	9.6	*4.2	13.7	38.9	32.1	70.9
Total	128.4	182.9	311.2	77.5	70.0	147.5	205.9	252.9	458.7
Total	796.3	3 736.5	4 532.8	242.7	496.7	739.5	1 039.0	4 233.2	5 272.2
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	379.8	1 741.8	2 121.6	388.9	1 284.0	1 672.8	768.7	3 025.8	3 794.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	60.4	117.1	177.5	91.9	115.0	206.9	152.3	232.1	384.4
Involuntary/economic reasons	23.3	13.2	36.5	15.5	12.9	28.3	38.8	26.1	64.8
Total	83.7	130.2	214.0	107.4	127.9	235.3	191.1	258.2	449.3
Total	463.5	1 872.1	2 335.6	496.3	1 411.9	1 908.1	959.8	3 284.0	4 243.8
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 047.8	5 295.4	6 343.2	554.1	1 710.7	2 264.8	1 601.9	7 006.1	8 608.0
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	159.5	272.1	431.5	159.8	180.8	340.7	319.3	452.9	772.2
Involuntary/economic reasons	52.6	41.1	93.7	25.0	17.1	42.1	77.6	58.1	135.8
Total	212.1	313.1	525.2	184.9	197.9	382.8	397.0	511.0	908.0
Total	1 259.9	5 608.6	6 868.4	739.0	1 908.6	2 647.6	1 998.8	7 517.2	9 516.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2000		2001		2002					
August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May	August	
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	

TREND

Australia

Total	1 459.4	1 458.2	1 464.7	1 482.1	1 498.3	1 504.2	1 500.9	1 497.3	1 495.8
% change from previous quarter	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	247.9	244.9	245.2	253.1	261.7	262.2	254.0	244.5	238.2
State government	1 070.1	1 070.2	1 074.5	1 082.2	1 087.7	1 091.7	1 095.9	1 101.1	1 105.1
Local government	141.4	143.1	145.0	146.8	148.9	150.3	151.0	151.7	152.5
States and territories									
New South Wales	463.8	461.4	460.8	466.0	471.5	472.9	470.6	469.1	469.4
Victoria	307.3	307.4	311.4	319.5	326.9	330.5	330.0	328.9	327.3
Queensland	292.5	291.7	292.6	295.0	297.3	299.4	300.9	301.7	302.0
South Australia	113.0	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.4	115.0	114.6	113.2	111.6
Western Australia	149.8	151.4	152.7	153.0	152.0	149.6	147.8	147.0	147.0
Tasmania	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.4
Northern Territory	22.4	22.5	22.8	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.7
Australian Capital Territory	69.5	69.6	69.4	69.6	69.9	70.3	70.8	71.6	72.6

ORIGINAL

Australia	1 468.4	1 471.7	1 427.5	1 485.8	1 519.0	1 552.5	1 457.5	1 514.0	1 501.9
Industry(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.2
Manufacturing	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.0	40.3	40.7	36.1	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	38.9
Construction	24.9	24.1	24.9	25.0	20.6	21.0	21.2	19.9	18.8
Transport and storage	43.8	43.9	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.7	37.7	37.8
Finance and insurance	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.0
Property and business services	29.9	28.9	28.7	32.9	33.0	33.7	33.5	34.4	30.5
Government administration and defence	334.9	339.8	350.3	345.9	386.2	411.0	370.2	371.5	375.7
Education	451.7	451.1	398.3	449.0	453.1	456.3	398.7	456.8	458.4
Health and community services	311.0	314.3	317.9	326.8	316.4	320.0	322.7	324.1	320.9
Cultural and recreational services	30.5	29.8	29.2	31.0	33.1	33.7	33.6	33.0	27.7
Personal and other services	96.3	97.4	96.9	98.8	99.0	99.7	99.5	100.9	99.6

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

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings. See Appendix 1.

		AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED
							55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	
Duration of unemployment			15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54			Total
.....										
MALES										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	17.8	12.7	20.2	10.0	8.8	5.0	57.0	17.4	74.4
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	31.3	20.5	26.4	19.1	11.5	*4.2	90.7	22.3	113.0
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	12.8	9.9	9.0	8.8	9.0	*2.5	42.3	9.6	52.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	7.0	9.1	12.3	5.9	5.4	*4.2	37.5	6.4	43.9
52 weeks and over	'000	11.4	13.4	16.3	19.5	18.3	14.2	81.8	11.3	93.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	7.6	6.8	8.5	6.3	5.3	*3.7	31.8	6.3	38.2
104 weeks and over	'000	*3.8	6.6	7.8	13.2	13.0	10.5	49.9	5.0	54.9
Total	'000	80.3	65.5	84.2	63.3	53.0	30.1	309.3	67.1	376.4
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	22.1	32.5	40.6	65.3	86.4	113.5	56.6	28.9	51.7
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	9	12	10	15	21	46	14	9	13
.....										
FEMALES										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	20.6	12.7	23.5	17.2	9.3	*1.6	47.4	37.5	84.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	26.5	19.7	19.1	17.0	9.8	4.8	64.9	32.0	96.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	9.1	6.2	11.9	6.9	4.8	*1.3	27.1	13.0	40.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	5.0	*3.4	5.7	7.9	4.9	*1.4	20.0	8.4	28.4
52 weeks and over	'000	7.7	7.8	10.8	9.8	13.4	*3.5	40.1	12.9	53.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	4.9	*4.2	6.2	4.4	5.9	*0.3	19.4	6.4	25.8
104 weeks and over	'000	*2.8	*3.6	4.6	5.5	7.6	*3.2	20.7	6.5	27.2
Total	'000	68.9	49.6	71.0	58.9	42.3	12.6	199.4	103.9	303.3
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	18.2	26.4	24.7	47.9	65.2	92.9	42.8	24.4	36.5
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	8	8	7	9	16	11	10	6	9
.....										
PERSONS										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	38.4	25.3	43.7	27.2	18.0	6.6	104.3	54.9	159.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	57.8	40.2	45.5	36.1	21.3	9.0	155.5	54.3	209.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	21.9	16.1	20.8	15.7	13.8	*3.8	69.4	22.6	92.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	12.1	12.4	18.0	13.8	10.3	5.6	57.5	14.8	72.3
52 weeks and over	'000	19.1	21.1	27.1	29.3	31.7	17.7	121.9	24.3	146.2
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	12.5	11.0	14.7	10.7	11.2	*4.0	51.3	12.8	64.0
104 weeks and over	'000	6.6	10.2	12.4	18.7	20.5	13.7	70.6	11.5	82.1
Total	'000	149.2	115.2	155.1	122.2	95.2	42.8	508.7	170.9	679.7
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	20.3	29.9	33.3	56.9	77.0	107.4	51.2	26.2	44.9
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	9	10	9	12	19	38	12	8	11

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
MALES				
February 1998	67.0	73.8	140.8	33.2
February 1999	54.1	77.5	131.6	33.3
February 2000	39.1	68.9	108.1	30.3
2001				
February	37.8	55.9	93.7	25.1
May	36.5	59.1	95.6	24.7
August	32.8	60.6	93.5	23.9
November	33.4	58.0	91.4	23.6
2002				
February	40.1	58.4	98.6	26.0
May	39.5	58.4	97.9	26.8
August	35.1	53.8	88.9	25.5
November	33.8	53.1	86.9	25.2
2003				
February	34.2	53.6	87.8	25.3
FEMALES				
February 1998	39.4	35.3	74.7	24.7
February 1999	34.5	37.9	72.4	25.4
February 2000	24.6	34.9	59.5	21.9
2001				
February	23.7	26.1	49.8	18.9
May	24.6	29.6	54.3	19.4
August	22.9	30.1	53.1	18.7
November	23.5	30.7	54.2	18.9
2002				
February	23.0	31.0	54.1	19.8
May	23.1	26.3	49.4	18.9
August	21.7	25.0	46.7	17.4
November	20.0	27.6	47.7	17.8
2003				
February	22.3	27.8	50.1	18.7
PERSONS				
February 1998	106.3	109.1	215.5	29.6
February 1999	88.7	115.4	204.0	30.0
February 2000	63.7	103.8	167.6	26.7
2001				
February	61.5	82.1	143.5	22.5
May	61.1	88.8	149.9	22.5
August	55.8	90.8	146.6	21.7
November	56.9	88.8	145.6	21.6
2002				
February	63.2	89.5	152.6	23.4
May	62.6	84.7	147.3	23.5
August	56.8	78.8	135.6	22.0
November	53.8	80.7	134.5	22.0
2003				
February	56.5	81.4	137.9	22.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	Job loser	Job leaver	Males	Females	Persons
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22.6	*2.7	17.0	8.3	25.3
Mining	*1.9	*0.6	*2.0	*0.4	*2.4
Manufacturing	37.6	14.9	37.4	15.2	52.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	*0.3	*0.8	*0.3	*1.2
Construction	24.8	5.7	28.5	*2.0	30.6
Wholesale trade	11.3	6.0	10.0	7.4	17.3
Retail trade	42.8	40.2	42.6	40.4	83.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.8	18.1	16.5	20.4	36.9
Transport and storage	8.6	6.2	11.4	*3.4	14.8
Communication services	*2.6	*2.0	*3.8	*0.7	4.5
Finance and insurance	7.3	*4.2	5.2	6.3	11.6
Property and business services	31.5	17.7	28.7	20.5	49.2
Government administration and defence	10.9	*4.0	8.3	6.6	14.9
Education	13.1	4.6	6.5	11.1	17.7
Health and community services	7.0	8.6	4.4	11.2	15.6
Cultural and recreational services	9.5	*3.5	7.7	5.3	13.0
Personal and other services	6.7	5.4	4.5	7.6	12.1
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	5.7	*4.0	8.9	*0.8	9.7
Professionals	30.8	16.4	26.5	20.7	47.1
Associate professionals	14.6	8.8	13.4	10.0	23.4
Tradespersons and related workers	29.0	11.3	35.0	5.4	40.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	5.7	*4.2	*2.5	7.3	9.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	45.0	35.1	26.2	54.0	80.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	23.1	11.1	28.8	5.3	34.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	31.2	30.6	26.6	35.2	61.8
Labourers and related workers	72.9	23.4	67.6	28.7	96.3
Total	257.8	144.8	235.4	167.2	402.7
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	34.0	28.1	62.1
Total	..	..	61.8	57.3	119.1
Former worker	..	..	79.1	78.8	157.9
Total	..	..	140.9	136.1	277.0
TOTAL	257.8	144.8	376.4	303.3	679.7

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Sep 1994 Sep 1995 Sep 1996 Sep 1997 Sep 1998 Sep 1999 Sep 2000 Sep 2001 Sep 2002

MALES

Underemployed(a)	'000	196.4	220.4	223.8	214.8	217.4	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3
Unemployed	'000	470.3	448.8	450.8	452.9	429.8	392.1	353.2	396.7	355.5
Long-term unemployed	'000	173.3	142.5	134.2	153.2	148.1	123.0	95.0	100.6	89.5
Labour force	'000	5 086.3	5 192.2	5 229.2	5 270.2	5 366.9	5 410.9	5 502.0	5 552.9	5 599.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	15.1	13.7	15.8	14.6	12.6	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	31.7	39.0	29.5	39.7	36.7	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
Unemployment rate(d)	%	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.2	6.4	7.1	6.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.1	10.6	10.2	11.5	10.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	12.9	11.5	11.1	12.2	11.4

FEMALES

Underemployed(a)	'000	262.1	297.3	277.4	292.5	283.9	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0
Unemployed	'000	328.4	286.1	317.2	306.5	301.4	287.7	243.5	275.9	273.0
Long-term unemployed	'000	98.4	68.3	80.9	84.6	78.0	68.6	51.5	52.0	50.6
Labour force	'000	3 825.2	3 907.6	3 983.2	4 029.9	4 127.6	4 203.7	4 319.0	4 374.7	4 475.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	23.3	19.1	18.9	21.1	20.6	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	74.8	72.9	89.4	78.7	74.3	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1
Unemployment rate(d)	%	8.6	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.3	6.1
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.2	13.4	11.8	13.7	13.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	17.6	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.1	15.3	13.7	15.2	15.0

PERSONS

Underemployed(a)	'000	458.5	517.7	501.2	507.3	501.3	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3
Unemployed	'000	798.8	734.9	768.1	759.4	731.2	679.8	596.7	672.5	628.5
Long-term unemployed	'000	271.7	210.8	215.1	237.8	226.2	191.6	146.4	152.6	140.1
Labour force	'000	8 911.5	9 099.8	9 212.4	9 300.1	9 494.5	9 614.5	9 821.0	9 927.6	10 075.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	38.4	32.8	34.7	35.7	33.2	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	106.5	111.9	118.9	118.4	110.9	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Unemployment rate(d)	%	9.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.1	6.8	6.2
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.0	11.8	10.9	12.5	11.9
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.3	13.2	12.2	13.6	13.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(b)			LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(c)			EXTENDED LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(d)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	1.6	1.1	1.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	10.6	13.6	11.9	11.4	15.0	13.0
States and territories												
New South Wales	1.6	1.3	1.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.4	13.5	11.7	11.0	14.9	12.7
Victoria	1.7	0.9	1.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	9.8	12.7	11.1	10.7	14.0	12.2
Queensland	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.5	7.3	6.9	11.4	15.3	13.2	12.2	17.0	14.4
South Australia	2.0	1.6	1.8	6.4	6.3	6.4	10.6	14.7	12.4	11.3	16.3	13.6
Western Australia	1.5	0.7	1.1	7.4	4.9	6.3	11.7	12.9	12.2	12.4	14.3	13.2
Tasmania	4.0	1.9	3.1	9.6	8.8	9.3	15.0	17.9	16.3	16.0	19.9	17.8
Northern Territory	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	3.1	4.0	8.1	5.5	7.0	8.8	6.7	7.9
Australian Capital Territory	1.0	0.7	0.9	4.5	3.6	4.0	9.0	6.8	7.9	9.5	8.3	8.9
Age group (years)												
15–19	1.3	1.6	1.5	16.3	15.8	16.1	27.9	30.4	29.1	29.5	31.4	30.5
20–24	2.4	1.3	1.9	11.7	8.9	10.4	19.5	18.2	18.9	20.3	18.9	19.7
25–34	1.4	0.9	1.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	9.1	12.0	10.4	9.6	13.1	11.1
35–44	1.4	1.0	1.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	7.7	12.8	10.0	8.0	14.1	10.8
45–54	1.5	1.1	1.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	7.2	10.0	8.5	7.7	11.3	9.4
55–69	2.0	1.3	1.8	4.2	2.4	3.5	7.4	6.2	7.0	9.1	10.6	9.6
Total(e)	1.6	1.1	1.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	10.6	13.6	11.9	11.4	15.0	13.0

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

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

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

(d) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour

force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached workers.

(e) Includes those aged 70 years and over.

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

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

Whether preferred to work more hours	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	41.1	71.3	67.0	86.3	38.0	47.1	79.5	29.7	459.9
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours									
Wanted to work full-time	9.8	18.1	14.9	21.0	10.9	11.7	12.5	5.8	104.6
Wanted to work part-time	4.6	7.5	5.0	*3.2	*0.8	*—	*0.4	*2.2	23.7
Total	14.3	25.6	19.9	24.2	11.7	11.7	12.8	8.0	128.3
Not available to work more hours	*0.7	*1.9	*—	*1.7	*0.3	*0.4	*1.8	*3.3	10.1
Total	15.0	27.5	19.9	25.9	12.0	12.1	14.7	11.3	138.4
Had not actively looked for more hours	13.0	27.9	17.9	22.7	10.4	16.0	22.5	10.8	141.2
Total	28.0	55.4	37.9	48.6	22.4	28.1	37.2	22.1	279.6
Total	69.1	126.7	104.9	134.9	60.4	75.1	116.6	51.8	739.5
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	126.9	213.9	193.9	255.4	172.0	159.5	226.5	98.3	1 446.3
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours									
Wanted to work full-time	9.7	16.2	15.2	21.2	11.5	12.3	18.2	*3.4	107.7
Wanted to work part-time	13.6	15.9	11.8	8.8	4.8	*3.3	*1.9	*1.5	61.6
Total	23.3	32.1	26.9	30.1	16.3	15.6	20.1	5.0	169.4
Not available to work more hours	*1.0	*2.6	*2.2	*3.2	*0.3	*0.2	*1.3	5.2	16.0
Total	24.3	34.7	29.1	33.3	16.6	15.8	21.4	10.2	185.4
Had not actively looked for more hours	38.4	49.9	41.5	43.1	25.8	29.3	28.5	20.1	276.5
Total	62.7	84.7	70.6	76.4	42.4	45.0	49.9	30.3	461.9
Total	189.5	298.6	264.5	331.8	214.3	204.5	276.4	128.5	1 908.1
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	167.9	285.2	260.9	341.7	209.9	206.5	306.0	128.0	1 906.1
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours									
Wanted to work full-time	19.5	34.3	30.1	42.2	22.3	24.0	30.7	9.2	212.4
Wanted to work part-time	18.1	23.4	16.8	12.0	5.6	*3.3	*2.2	*3.8	85.3
Total	37.6	57.7	46.9	54.2	27.9	27.3	33.0	13.0	297.7
Not available to work more hours	*1.7	4.5	*2.2	4.9	*0.6	*0.6	*3.1	8.5	26.1
Total	39.3	62.2	49.0	59.2	28.6	27.9	36.1	21.5	323.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	51.4	77.8	59.4	65.8	36.2	45.2	50.9	30.9	417.7
Total	90.7	140.1	108.5	125.0	64.8	73.1	87.0	52.4	741.5
Total	258.6	425.3	369.4	466.6	274.7	279.7	393.0	180.3	2 647.6

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

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

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

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

MALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.8	*3.6	*3.0	*2.9	*1.8	*0.2	*0.3	*—	14.6
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.3	*1.3	*2.3	*1.5	*0.6	*0.7	*0.4	*—	8.0
Total	*4.1	4.9	5.3	*4.3	*2.4	*0.9	*0.7	*—	22.6
Did not take active steps to find work	10.3	4.5	*3.5	5.5	4.6	*1.3	*0.8	*—	30.4
Total	14.3	9.3	8.8	9.8	7.0	*2.2	*1.5	*—	53.0
Not looking for work(b)	262.7	88.2	94.6	103.9	126.8	118.4	186.7	925.3	1 906.4
Permanently unable to work	*0.8	*2.0	7.7	13.7	20.2	20.8	22.4	14.2	101.9
Institutionalised	*0.3	*3.6	9.9	5.5	*3.8	*1.4	*1.5	54.8	80.9
Total	278.1	103.1	121.0	132.9	157.8	142.8	212.1	994.3	2 142.1

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*3.7	7.1	7.5	4.9	*2.7	*0.2	*0.1	*—	26.1
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.0	*0.3	*0.5	*1.9	*1.1	*0.3	*0.2	*—	5.3
Total	4.8	7.4	8.0	6.8	*3.7	*0.4	*0.3	*—	31.5
Did not take active steps to find work	6.7	6.9	8.2	8.9	4.5	*0.9	*0.8	*0.5	37.4
Total	11.5	14.3	16.2	15.7	8.2	*1.3	*1.1	*0.5	68.9
Not looking for work(b)	235.0	126.8	400.7	362.8	318.3	251.6	294.0	1 182.8	3 171.9
Permanently unable to work	*0.8	*2.2	5.0	8.3	14.7	11.8	9.5	15.5	67.9
Institutionalised	*0.2	*0.3	*0.7	*1.8	*3.5	*1.6	*3.1	136.2	147.4
Total	247.5	143.6	422.7	388.5	344.7	266.3	307.7	1 335.0	3 456.1

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	6.6	10.7	10.5	7.8	4.5	*0.4	*0.4	*—	40.7
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.3	*1.5	*2.8	*3.4	*1.7	*0.9	*0.6	*—	13.3
Total	8.8	12.2	13.3	11.1	6.2	*1.3	*1.0	*—	54.0
Did not take active steps to find work	17.0	11.4	11.7	14.4	9.1	*2.2	*1.6	*0.5	67.8
Total	25.8	23.6	25.1	25.5	15.2	*3.5	*2.6	*0.5	121.9
Not looking for work(b)	497.7	214.9	495.3	466.6	445.0	370.0	480.7	2 108.1	5 078.3
Permanently unable to work	*1.6	*4.2	12.8	22.0	34.9	32.7	31.9	29.7	169.8
Institutionalised	*0.4	*3.9	10.6	7.3	7.3	*3.0	4.6	191.1	228.3
Total	525.6	246.7	543.7	521.4	502.5	409.1	519.8	2 329.3	5 598.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002	2000	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Sector												
Private	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.8	3.5	3.4	3.5
Public	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	3.1	3.5	3.5
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
Victoria	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	3.4	3.4	3.8
Queensland	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	3.0	3.3	3.1
South Australia	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.5	4.0
Western Australia	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	3.1	3.6	3.7
Tasmania	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.9	3.7
Northern Territory	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	3.0	3.1	2.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	3.6	3.2	3.2
Industry												
Mining	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	2.5	3.5	4.3
Manufacturing	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	3.4	3.5	3.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	3.9	4.1	4.6
Construction	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	4.4	3.7	3.1
Wholesale trade	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	3.6	2.9	3.4
Retail trade	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	2.8	2.4	3.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.1	3.2	2.7	3.7
Transport and storage	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	3.0	2.7	3.3
Communication services	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.1	3.8	3.0
Finance and insurance	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	3.6	4.2	3.5
Property and business services	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	4.1	3.6	3.5
Government administration and defence	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	3.0	3.2	3.1
Education	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	3.2	4.4	4.0
Health and community services	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.7	3.3	3.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	3.1	3.3	3.7
Personal and other services	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	3.2	3.3	3.4
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	3.4	3.6	3.6
Professionals	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.4	4.1	3.6
Associate professionals	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	3.8	2.8	3.4
Tradepersons and related workers	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	3.3	3.5	3.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	3.0	2.5	3.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	2.9	3.1	3.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	3.3	3.0	3.4
Elementary clerical sales and service workers	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	3.0	2.7	3.3
Labourers and related workers	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.6

Source: Wage Cost Index. See Appendix 1.

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
November 1997	759.60	633.90	712.80	687.50	785.40	705.80	465.60	590.40
November 1998	787.60	660.80	741.00	712.20	827.50	723.80	477.20	605.10
November 1999	809.90	682.60	762.70	733.20	857.10	739.30	485.20	614.00
2000								
November	851.40	718.70	803.00	773.90	899.20	772.20	518.60	649.90
2001								
February	860.90	728.20	812.50	783.10	910.90	779.70	523.80	656.40
May	873.00	738.80	824.10	795.00	922.50	789.90	528.10	664.20
August	886.50	750.00	837.30	809.10	932.70	801.50	532.40	672.10
November	898.80	760.20	849.00	821.60	941.80	811.80	535.60	678.10
2002								
February	909.40	769.80	859.10	831.70	952.90	820.40	539.20	683.90
May	919.40	779.00	868.90	841.50	963.90	828.20	542.70	690.00
August	929.60	787.90	878.80	851.90	973.10	836.40	547.60	696.70
November	939.80	796.10	888.50	862.50	980.60	845.20	552.50	703.30
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2000								
November	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.0
2001								
February	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
May	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
August	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2
November	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9
2002								
February	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9
May	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
August	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
November	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
November 1997	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.9	3.8	3.5	3.2
November 1998	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.6	5.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
November 1999	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.1	1.7	1.5
November 2000	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	6.9	5.8
November 2001	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.1	3.3	4.3
November 2002	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.7

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

Quarter	Compensation of employees for household income account \$m	Gross mixed income for household sector \$m	Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal) (a) \$ per week	Gross domestic product (GDP) \$m	GDP per hour worked (b) index number
TREND					
December 1997	66 683	12 443	726	139 527	95.3
December 1998	71 278	13 047	753	147 493	98.6
December 1999	74 918	13 662	779	155 357	99.9
2000					
September	78 728	14 619	795	164 029	99.3
December	79 778	14 639	803	165 920	99.3
2001					
March	80 924	14 946	814	168 329	100.0
June	82 071	15 618	825	171 274	101.5
September	83 070	16 430	834	174 266	103.0
December	83 981	17 095	840	176 878	104.0
2002					
March	85 036	17 410	847	179 614	104.5
June	86 293	17 242	855	182 257	104.8
September	87 552	16 893	861	184 682	105.2
December	88 763	16 449	867	186 932	105.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2000					
December	1.3	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0
2001					
March	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.5	0.7
June	1.4	4.5	1.4	1.7	1.5
September	1.2	5.2	1.0	1.7	1.5
December	1.1	4.0	0.8	1.5	1.0
2002					
March	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.5	0.5
June	1.5	-1.0	0.9	1.5	0.3
September	1.5	-2.0	0.8	1.3	0.4
December	1.4	-2.6	0.6	1.2	0.4
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
December 1997	3.7	4.1	3.0	6.2	3.4
December 1998	6.9	4.9	3.7	5.7	3.5
December 1999	5.1	4.7	3.5	5.3	1.3
December 2000	6.5	7.2	3.1	6.8	-0.6
December 2001	5.3	16.8	4.6	6.6	4.7
December 2002	5.7	-3.8	3.2	5.7	1.5

(a) Average non-farm wages, salaries and supplements per wage and salary earner.

(b) Reference base of index: 2000-01 = 100.0.
Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002
	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	63.5	70.3	129.5	111.1	82.2	72.7	63.4	53.4	69.6
% change from previous quarter	-26.4	10.7	84.2	-14.2	-26.0	-11.6	-12.8	-15.8	30.3
States and territories									
New South Wales	18.9	22.7	78.6	41.7	22.1	28.7	13.2	10.3	21.3
Victoria	28.1	27.7	28.0	33.2	42.1	25.7	27.4	18.9	22.5
Queensland	11.4	14.8	16.7	16.9	6.2	8.6	13.0	12.4	9.2
South Australia	0.9	1.0	0.9	11.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.1
Western Australia	2.8	3.9	5.1	7.3	8.8	5.4	6.3	8.3	12.1
Tasmania	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.3
Northern Territory	0.6	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.9
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	5.9	12.2	5.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.7
Other	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	10.2	23.8	30.2	31.8	15.3	12.1	14.2	5.2	3.5
Other	20.9	8.4	32.4	28.0	25.7	12.5	16.8	13.0	10.4
Construction	18.0	20.0	41.9	29.3	29.3	23.6	24.2	19.0	34.7
Transport and storage; Communication services	3.6	1.8	3.5	8.0	0.6	13.5	0.4	3.3	1.0
Education; Health and community services	0.6	0.1	6.7	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.2
Other industries(a)	3.4	3.8	8.8	10.6	7.4	7.5	4.4	9.7	16.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 'Other industries' comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and

restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services;

Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes Collection. See Appendix 1.

	2000	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002
	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr
Australia									
Total	8.2	9.0	16.4	14.2	10.3	9.1	7.9	6.5	8.3
% change from previous quarter	-26.7	10.2	82.5	-13.7	-27.1	-11.8	-13.2	-17.6	27.3
States and territories									
New South Wales	7.2	8.7	29.5	15.8	8.3	10.7	4.9	3.7	7.8
Victoria	14.1	13.7	13.8	16.5	20.5	12.6	13.3	9.1	10.7
Queensland	8.1	10.5	11.6	11.7	4.4	5.9	8.9	8.5	6.2
South Australia	1.6	1.7	1.6	21.0	3.0	3.7	5.3	5.4	3.5
Western Australia	3.7	4.9	6.4	9.2	9.3	6.6	7.9	9.2	14.1
Tasmania	1.4	—	1.0	1.0	5.3	10.4	1.1	1.3	7.6
Northern Territory	7.0	—	—	—	1.5	2.4	2.0	0.3	14.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	—	0.1	5.0
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	312.9	762.9	278.6	28.7	21.1	43.7	98.6	92.8	117.4
Other	15.9	4.8	5.1	5.9	17.5	12.4	1.7	4.0	15.9
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	25.7	60.1	77.6	82.8	38.8	31.0	35.5	12.8	2.5
Other	32.1	12.9	50.2	44.6	41.1	20.0	26.6	20.2	15.7
Construction	40.7	47.7	96.7	67.7	62.5	50.3	51.8	41.1	70.1
Transport and storage; Communication services	7.2	3.2	6.7	15.9	1.2	27.3	0.9	6.6	2.2
Education; Health and community services	0.4	0.1	4.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2
Other industries(a)	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 'Other industries' comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and

restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes Collection. See Appendix 1.

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
November 1997	30.3	*22.2	*21.7	*4.1	8.0	*1.0	0.8	1.2	89.3	91.9
November 1998	32.2	33.7	16.1	*6.3	9.2	*0.9	0.8	1.6	100.8	93.8
November 1999	39.5	30.4	14.8	6.6	8.9	*2.7	1.2	4.0	108.1	111.3
2000										
November	43.6	34.5	13.7	5.6	9.2	2.3	0.9	3.7	113.5	110.3
2001										
February	34.4	28.8	12.4	6.6	10.5	2.6	1.3	3.3	100.0	102.9
May	30.6	23.3	15.5	5.7	6.8	1.7	1.1	2.6	87.4	94.4
August	29.8	28.1	16.4	6.6	10.3	1.4	1.1	3.3	96.9	99.3
November	28.9	24.7	14.9	6.6	6.6	*1.8	0.8	3.0	87.4	89.1
2002										
February	23.9	28.1	16.8	7.0	8.5	1.5	1.2	4.2	91.3	92.2
May	31.1	24.9	11.7	7.0	*9.5	*1.7	1.1	3.2	90.3	96.3
August	34.7	29.8	22.1	7.8	8.2	*2.2	1.5	3.2	109.6	98.7
November	34.8	22.0	21.0	5.2	7.3	*2.1	1.9	1.7	96.1	99.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2000										
November	-7.8	-9.2	1.5	0.0	-18.6	-25.8	-50.0	19.4	-8.2	-3.7
2001										
February	-21.1	-16.5	-9.5	17.9	14.1	13.0	44.4	-10.8	-11.9	-6.7
May	-11.0	-19.1	25.0	-13.6	-35.2	-34.6	-15.4	-21.2	-12.6	-8.3
August	-2.6	20.6	5.8	15.8	51.5	-17.6	0.0	26.9	10.9	-5.4
November	-3.0	-12.1	-9.1	0.0	-35.9	28.6	-27.3	-9.1	-9.8	-0.2
2002										
February	-17.3	13.8	12.8	6.1	28.8	-16.7	50.0	40.0	4.5	3.5
May	30.1	-11.4	-30.4	0.0	11.8	13.3	-8.3	-23.8	-1.1	4.4
August	11.6	19.7	88.9	11.4	-13.7	29.4	36.4	0.0	21.4	2.5
November	0.3	-26.2	-5.0	-33.3	-11.0	-4.5	26.7	-46.9	-12.3	0.8
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
November 1997	-11.4	40.5	76.4	17.1	-31.6	-33.3	-38.5	-33.3	8.8	14.4
November 1998	6.3	51.8	-25.8	53.7	15.0	-10.0	0.0	33.3	12.9	2.1
November 1999	22.7	-9.8	-8.1	4.8	-3.3	200.0	50.0	150.0	7.2	18.7
November 2000	10.4	13.5	-7.4	-15.2	3.4	-14.8	-25.0	-7.5	5.0	-0.9
November 2001	-33.7	-28.4	8.8	17.9	-28.3	-21.7	-11.1	-18.9	-23.0	-19.2
November 2002	20.4	-10.9	40.9	-21.2	10.6	16.7	137.5	-43.3	10.0	11.7

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

3 This publication also includes international data for selected labour market indicators. In the future, the publication may also include additional ABS and non-ABS labour market data.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), which is also available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (About Statistics — Concepts & Classifications).

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

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0); information about labour related surveys including the data items each survey collects and contact details for further assistance; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys.

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed annually for most ABS labour series, to take account of each additional year's original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. Information about the most recent annual review of seasonal factors for the LFS was published in a feature article in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0). For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour employer surveys, see the following publications:

- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0)
- for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in *Information Paper: A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of Trend* (cat. no. 1316.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0), due to be released in mid-2003.

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Supplementary surveys

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

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

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

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

Reference period

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

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

Population benchmarks

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

28 Population benchmarks used in the estimation of LFS data are revised after each Census, when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1999 to take account of the results of the 1996 Census. This revision affected all monthly estimates from January 1995 to January 1999. The next revision is scheduled for February 2004 to take account of the results from the 2001 Census.

Families series

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

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Families series continued

- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

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

Further information and data on the LFS

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

32 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra 02 6252 6565.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

Scope of employer surveys

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

34 Except where otherwise noted, the ABS labour employer surveys are selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme and (prior to 1 June 2000) the Group Employer scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

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

JOB VACANCIES DATA

Description of the survey

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

36 The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

Reference date

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

Notes on data

38 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

Further information

39 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth 08 9360 5304.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

40 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.

Reference period

41 The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.

Notes on data

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

Further information

43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth 08 9360 3141.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

Description of the survey

45 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.

46 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

47 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

Further information

48 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth 08 9360 5304.

WAGE COST INDEX DATA

Description of the survey

49 Table 5.1 contains data from the *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

50 The Wage Cost Index (WCI) is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Changes in wages and salaries resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are excluded from the WCI movements. Index numbers have been compiled and published since December quarter 1997 (with a reference base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). Approximately 19,000 matched jobs from 4,100 qualifying businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

51 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data

52 The wage cost index collection methodology has not changed since its inception in September quarter 1997.

Seasonally adjusted data

53 Experimental seasonally adjusted data have been released in *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0), commencing with the June quarter 2002 edition. The data is likely to continue to be noted as 'experimental' for at least the first two years the series are published.

54 The WCI uses a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to derive adjustment factors for its experimental seasonally adjusted series. This method uses the whole series available at each reference quarter to estimate seasonal factors. Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each quarter to seasonally adjusted estimates for earlier periods, although the most significant change is likely to occur in the last quarter of the series previously published.

55 For more information about seasonally adjusted estimates from the WCI, see *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0) and the article titled *Seasonally Adjusting the Wage Cost Index: Experimental Estimates*, published in the April 2002 edition of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

Further information

56 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Cost Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0), *Information Paper: Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6346.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Labour Price Index Output Group on Perth 08 9360 5151.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

Description of the survey

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

58 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

59 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

60 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

61 The collection reference period is the calendar month. Data on working days lost are collated and published on a quarterly basis in this publication.

Further information

62 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth 08 9360 5159.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

continued

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

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

To find a publication on the ABS web site, go to <www.abs.gov.au> [Publications]. Search for the first two digits of the catalogue number under the subject listing, e.g. to find the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Catalogue numbers are listed under the relevant subject listing.

Similarly, to find a spreadsheet, go to <www.abs.gov.au> [Time Series Spreadsheets], and to find a data cube, go to <www.abs.gov.au> [Data Cubes]. Individual numbered spreadsheets and data cubes are listed under the catalogue number. Monthly, quarterly and annual products are listed separately.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0 spreadsheet 3	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Includes State Includes Age Includes Hours worked Unemployed persons only, Includes Duration of unemployment
1.7	Families	ABS data available on request, Labour Force.	
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–02	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 6 6291.0.55.001 data cube E03 6291.0.55.001 data cube E05 6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, Less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, More detailed Industry

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 7	Less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 12	Includes Hours worked, Less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and Occupation by full-time part-time status	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 8	Excludes Hours worked, Includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 11	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
	Average hours worked in all jobs by Occupation	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 12	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.001 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes State, Age
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, Public Sector (cat. no. 6248.0)	
	Public sector employees: Australia Totals	6248.0 spreadsheet 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by Level of government: Trend	6248.0 spreadsheet 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet 3	Includes State government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet 4	Includes Local government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
	Public sector employees by State: Trend	6248.0 spreadsheet 1	Includes Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet 2	Includes Commonwealth government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet 3	Includes State government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet 4	Includes Local government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
	Public sector employees by Industry: Original	6248.0 spreadsheet 7a	Includes Industry
		6248.0 spreadsheet 7a	Includes State
3.1	Unemployed persons: Duration of unemployment by Age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, Median Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet 15	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, More detailed Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, Age

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
3.3	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Occupation of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1	Underutilised labour	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0), October 2002	Article in publication
4.2	Underutilised labour — states	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0), October 2002	Article in publication
4.3	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.001 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.4	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Wage cost index	Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Wage cost index: Australia, States and Territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1B	
	Wage cost index: Private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes Sector
	Wage cost index: Occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 6B	Includes Sector
5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
	Average weekly earnings by Sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: Private Sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: Public Sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
5.3	Compensation of employees	ABS data available on request, National Accounts.	
6.1	Industrial disputes: Working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0)	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost by State	6321.0 spreadsheet table 3	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost by Industry	6321.0 spreadsheet table 2	
6.2	Industrial disputes: Working days lost per 1,000 employees	ABS data available on request, Industrial Disputes	
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
	Job vacancies: Australia, States and Territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1C	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

Note: the following articles appeared in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

February 2003	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 2002	Volatility of labour force estimates
October 2002	Measures of labour underutilisation
February 2002	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
October 2001	Full-time and part-time employment
August 2001	Experimental estimates: labour force characteristics of Indigenous Australians
June 2001	Duration of unemployment: recent definitional changes
February 2001	Unemployment and supplementary measures of underutilised labour
	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
May 2000	Status in employment data changes: correction
April 2000	Using the unemployment rate series to illustrate the seasonal adjustment process
February 2000	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 1999	Why are there differences between two seasonally adjusted measures of Australian total employment?
November 1999	Industry, occupation and status in employment data
	Labour force status and other characteristics of families
October 1999	Labour force projections: 1999–2016
July 1999	Casual employment
April 1999	Introduction of updated standard error estimates
February 1999	Revisions to monthly labour force estimates
January 1999	Concordance between the first and second editions of the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)</i> — revised

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2002
Characteristics of Wage & Salary Earners in Regions of Australia	5679.0	Irregular	1999–2000
Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire	6295.0	Irregular	2001
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0	Irregular	ABS web site
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2001
Wage Cost Index	6346.0	Irregular	2000
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 1998
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 1999
Education and Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2002
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2002
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2001
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2002
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2001
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Irregular	Nov 1999
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2002
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2000
Multiple Jobholding(b)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2002
Retirement & Retirement Intentions	6238.0	Irregular	Nov 1997
Retrenchment & Redundancy	6266.0	Irregular	Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2002
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2000
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2002
Industrial Disputes	6321.0	Monthly	Jan 2003
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Nov 2002
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Mar 2003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2002
Wage Cost Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2002
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2002
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001–02
Labour Costs	6348.0	Irregular	1996–1997
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2003
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2002
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2002
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2001–02
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6289.0	Irregular	1994 to 1996
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2002
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	(c) Mar to Jul 2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998–99
Income Distribution	6523.0	Irregular	1999–2000
Measuring Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2002
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

(a) Latest data available via the ABS web site, and on request, for June 2002.

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

(c) Scheduled for release on 6 June 2003.

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours worked	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Adult employees	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
Aggregate (actual) hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending full-time education	Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Average compensation per employee	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
Average earnings (National Accounts basis)	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Commonwealth government employees	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
Compensation of employees	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and <i>employers' social contributions</i> . Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Couple families	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	<p>Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ considered to be too young/too old by employers ■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience ■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background ■ no jobs in their locality or line of work ■ no jobs available at all.
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
Employed	<p>Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers) ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers) ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement ■ on strike or locked out ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
Employed part-time	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
Employee	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Cost Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WCI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year) ■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and (ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p>
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.
Family reference person	In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.
Full-time educational attendance	Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Full-time employed	<i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Full-time employees	<i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Gross domestic product (GDP)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross mixed income (GMI)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both <i>gross operating surplus</i> for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industrial dispute	A withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.
Industry	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> — that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.
Job losers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> : that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
Job vacancy	A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day ■ for jobs of less than one day's duration

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy *continued*

- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

Local government employees

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Long-term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See *duration of unemployment* for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Long-term unemployment rate

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

- Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:
- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
 - were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Marital status

See *social marital status*.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Social marital status	Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.
State capital cities	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
State government employees	Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Total earnings	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
Total hourly rates of pay index	<i>Wage Cost Index</i> . This index measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See <i>Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployed workers	Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey ■ persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week, or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and were available for work in the reference week, or ■ actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and were not available for work in the reference week because they were waiting to start a new full-time job.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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