

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 2 APR 2004

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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.

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

July 2004

2 July 2004

October 2004

1 October 2004

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Labour Force Survey estimates for prior periods have been revised using updated population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and incorporating a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. See *Technical Report: Improvements to labour force estimates* in this issue.

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 22 March 2004. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>. 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
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

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE	The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS labour 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 EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE	By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page http://www.abs.gov.au , provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.
CHANGES TO LFS UNIT RECORD DATA	The ABS introduced a number of changes to labour force statistics with the release of February 2004 LFS data. These changes involved revisions to detailed original data at the unit record level which flowed through to published aggregated data. More information about these changes is available in <i>Technical Report: Improvements to labour force estimates</i> in this publication.
IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPUTER ASSISTED INTERVIEWING	<p>In October 2003, the ABS began the progressive implementation of computer assisted interviewing (CAI) into the LFS. For the period October 2003 to January 2004 the CAI method was used on a random 10% sub-sample of survey interviews. The ABS had planned to increase the sub-sample of survey interviews conducted using the CAI method from 10% to 40% in February 2004. However, a number of technical problems have prevented this. The CAI sub-sample was increased from 10% to 40% in February 2004 in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory only. The effects of these technical problems may delay the full implementation of CAI.</p> <p>Once the technical problems are resolved, subject to further analysis continuing to confirm that the change in method is not having a significant impact on survey estimates, the ABS intends to progressively increase the use of CAI. Users will continue to be informed of the progress of CAI implementation, including the results of further analyses, through updates in <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0).</p>
FORTHCOMING CHANGES TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES STATISTICS	<p>The December 2003 issue of <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6321.0) is the final release of monthly statistics of industrial disputes. Statistics in this publication will continue to be available, but for a quarterly reference period. The printed publication will be replaced with a quarterly electronic publication (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001), commencing with the March quarter 2004 reference period. The quarterly publication will contain a small number of summary tables and will be available free from the ABS web site. More detailed data will continue to be available as electronic spreadsheets.</p> <p>New classifications for Cause of Dispute and Reason Work Resumed (formerly Method of Settlement) will be introduced in the first quarterly publication. Data for the new classifications will be available for disputes which ended during the March quarter 2003 onwards. Further information is available from Colin Fallows on Perth 08 9360 5184.</p>
LABOUR COSTS	Results from the 2002–03 Survey of Major Labour Costs will be released in June 2004, in the electronic publication <i>Labour Costs, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6348.0.55.001). This survey provides estimates of labour costs including: employee earnings, employer-funded contributions to superannuation, workers' compensation, payroll tax and fringe benefits tax.

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

REGIONAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNER STATISTICS

The electronic publication *Characteristics of Wage and Salary Earners in Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 6261.0.55.001) was released on 5 March 2004. This publication presents regional estimates of the characteristics of wage and salary earners for 2000–01 using the Remoteness Structure contained within the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Volume 1, 2001* (cat. no. 1216.0). The estimates were compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's Individual Income Tax Return Database. This publication follows the release in December of *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.001), which used the same data source to produce estimates for wage and salary earners for Local Government Areas for 2000–01.

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from surveys on labour-related topics recently released were: *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0); *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6220.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia* (cat. no. 6265.0); and *Job Search Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6222.0). The first three of these releases are outlined in the recent release section of this publication. Also included is a feature article highlighting the data available from the Job Search Experience survey.

UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
April 2004		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2004	6105.0
Indigenous Social Survey	2002	4714.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2004	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	March 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia — Detailed Delivery	February 2004	6291.0.55.001
Measures of Australia's Progress	2004	1370.0
May 2004		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	November 2003	6302.0
Labour Force, Australia	April 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia — Detailed Delivery	February 2004	6291.0.55.001
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	2004	6104.0
Wage Cost Index, Australia	March quarter 2004	6345.0
June 2004		
Industrial Disputes, Australia — electronic release	December 2003	6321.0.55.001
Labour Costs, Australia — electronic release	2002–03	6348.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	May 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia — Detailed Delivery	February 2004	6291.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2004	6248.0.55.001
July 2004		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2004	6105.0
Family Characteristics	June 2003	4442.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia	2002–03	6523.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2004	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia — Detailed Delivery	February 2004	6291.0.55.001

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

				% CHANGE FROM		
Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure	Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2004	9 580.9	0.5	1.2
Full-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2004	6 858.8	0.5	1.8
Part-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2004	2 722.1	0.3	-0.2
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Feb 2004	28.4	(c)0.0	(c)-0.4
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2004	585.8	-0.2	-6.4
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2004	424.2	-1.2	-9.2
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2004	161.7	2.4	2.0
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 2004	5.8	(c)0.0	(c)-0.4
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2004	120.7	-2.2	-10.5
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Feb 2004	20.6	(c)-0.4	(c)-0.9
Labour force underutilisation rate(d)						
Persons	%	Original	Sep 2002	11.9	na	(c)-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(d)						
Persons	%	Original	Sep 2002	13.0	na	(c)-0.6
Proportion of children living in families where no parent is employed (of all children)(e)						
Persons	%	Original	Jun 2003	17.2	na	(c)-0.7
Labour force participation rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 2004	63.5	(c)0.0	(c)-0.5
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Feb 2004	336.4	1.7	1.2
Average weekly hours — Persons	hours	Original	Feb 2004	35.3	1.7	0.3
Average weekly hours — Full-time	hours	Original	Feb 2004	42.3	1.0	-0.1
Average weekly hours — Part-time	hours	Original	Feb 2004	16.9	2.6	2.3
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Feb 2004	26.5	(c)-1.0	(c)-1.3
Wage cost index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Dec qtr 2003	122.6	0.9	3.6
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2003	939.60	1.1	5.7
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2003	744.50	1.3	5.6
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Dec qtr 2003	93 763	1.0	5.3
Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Dec qtr 2003	887	1.0	3.5
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Dec qtr 2003	151.4	-8.9	117.5
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Dec qtr 2003	18.2	-9.8	119.6
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	Nov 2003	104.6	-0.6	1.2

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.

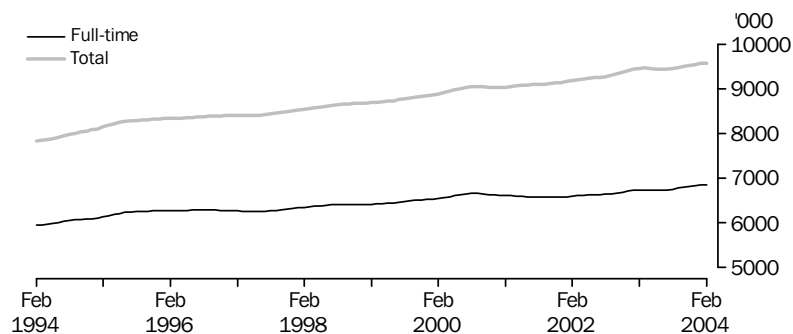
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

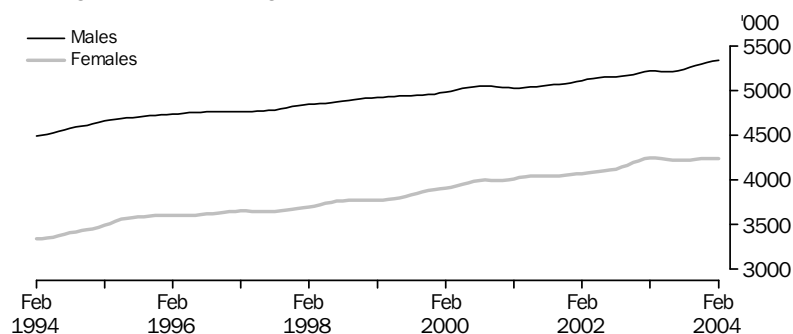
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

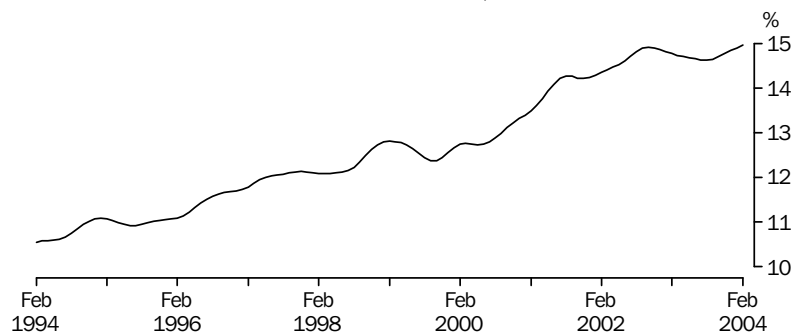


MALES AND FEMALES

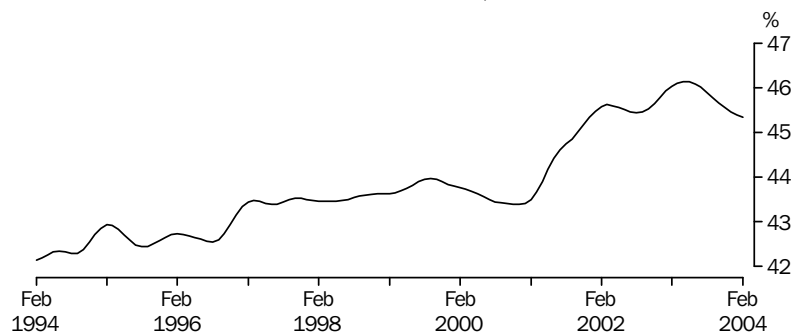


PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



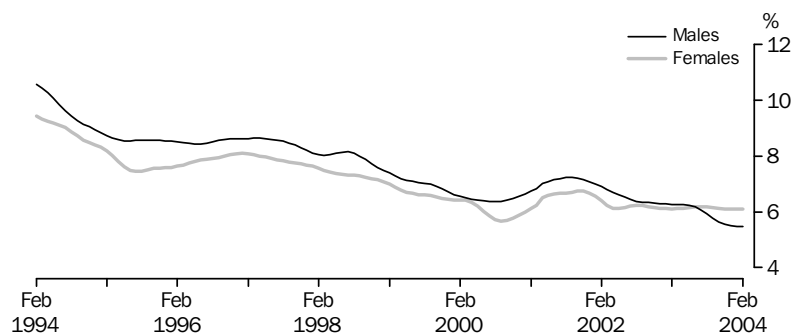
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

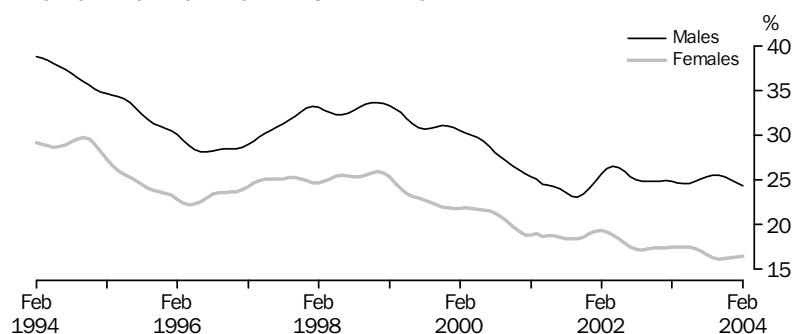
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

MALES AND FEMALES



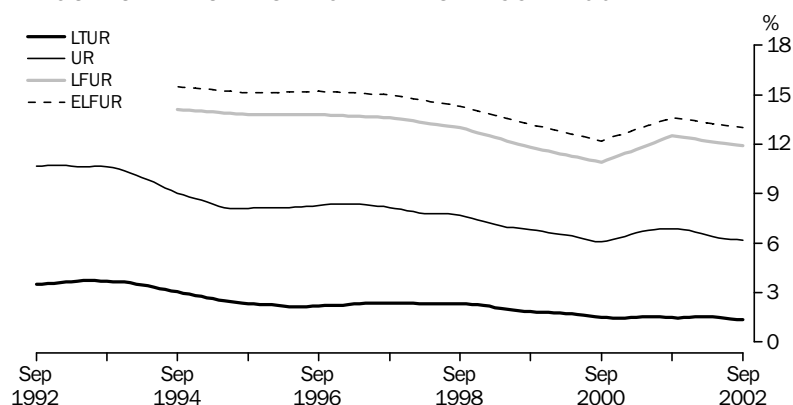
LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1994–2002

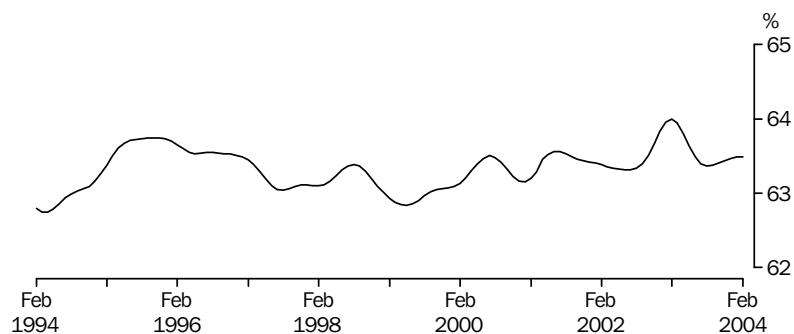


LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

PARTICIPATION RATE:

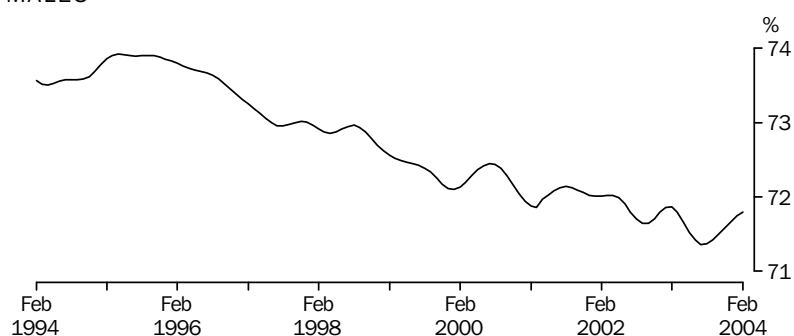
PERSONS

TREND SERIES



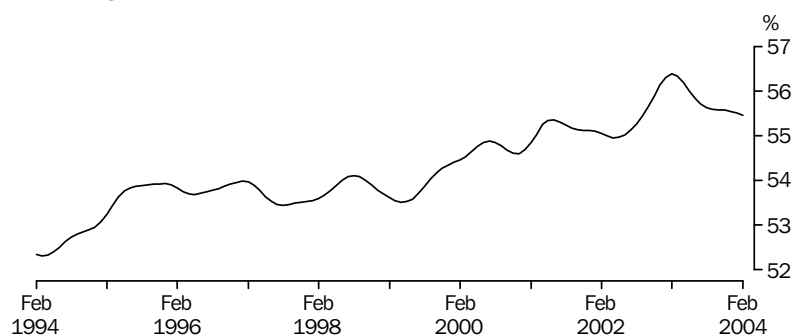
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

FEMALES

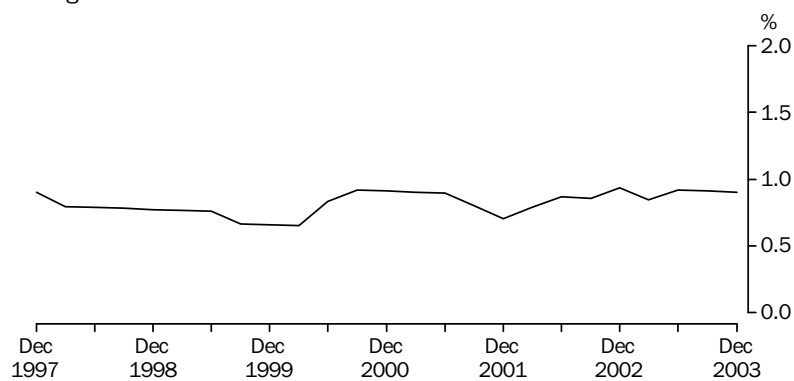


Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE COST INDEX:

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

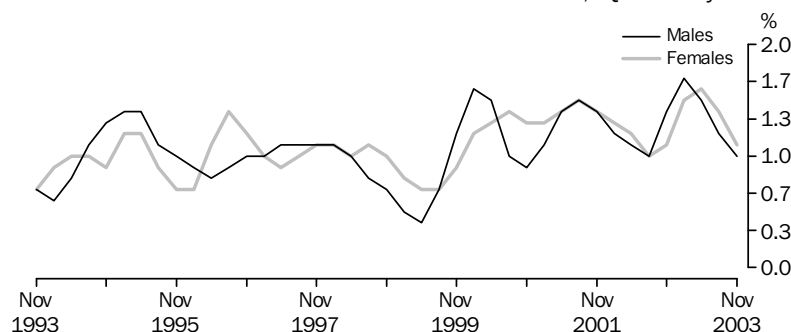
TREND SERIES



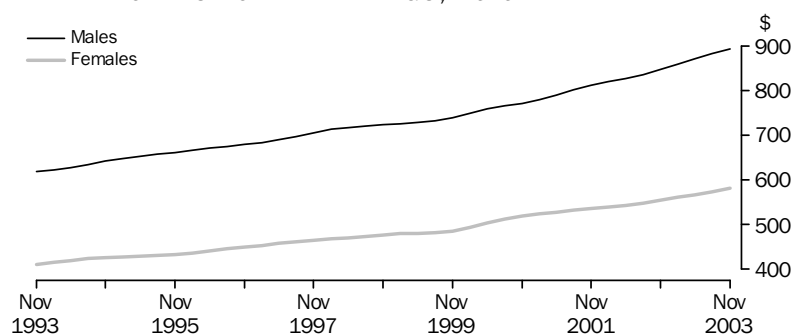
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

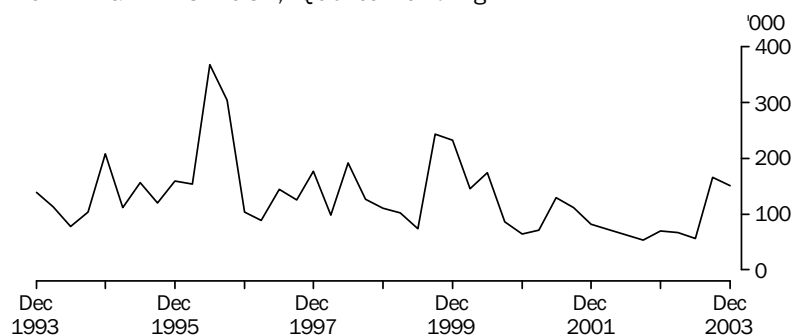


ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



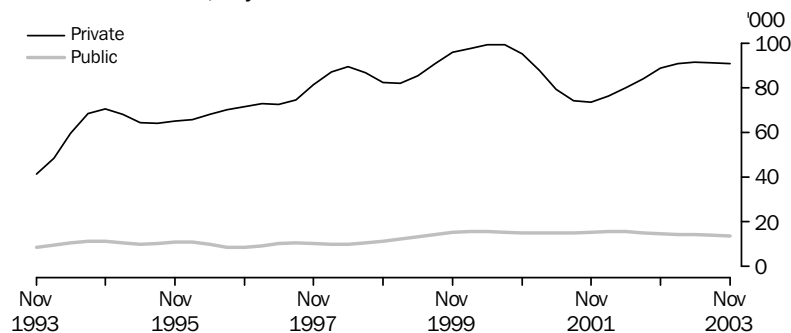
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE: METHODS AND BARRIERS IN FINDING JOBS

INTRODUCTION

In July 2002, the Job Search Experience survey replaced the separate supplementary surveys Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience (conducted irregularly or biennially from 1986 to 2000) and Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons (collected annually from 1984 to 2001).

The Job Search Experience survey is conducted annually in July as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), collecting data for two main population groups:

- employed persons who started their current job in the previous 12 months, and
- unemployed persons.

Within these groups, the Job Search Experience survey provides information about the way people look for jobs, with particular focus on two key aspects — steps taken to find work, and barriers encountered in finding work. The usual socio-demographic characteristics are also included. Data from the survey are used in analysing labour market behaviour and in formulating labour market assistance policies.

This article briefly illustrates the range of job search information available by focussing on a number of the characteristics collected, using data from the recently released July 2003 survey. Further results may be found in *Job Search Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6220.0).

EMPLOYED — STARTED JOB IN PREVIOUS YEAR

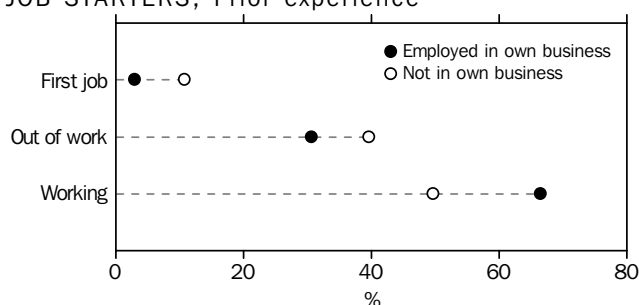
In July 2003 there were 1,602,800 employed people who had started their current job since July the year before. These *job starters* represented about 1 in 6 of the total employed population. Just over half (51%) were males.

Nearly two thirds of job starters (65%) were working full-time. About 1 in 8 (12% or 199,600) had started work in their own business (with males in the majority at 62%), while 88% (1,403,200) had started work for an employer other than their own business.

Prior experience

Job starters have been classified into three broad groups based on previous experience in the labour market, as follows: their current job was the first they had ever held (*first job*, in this article); they had worked before but were out of work before starting their current job (*out of work*); they had been working and had either changed employers or started their own business (*working*). Those job starters classified as 'first job' or 'out of work' were not necessarily unemployed prior to starting their current job. They may have been outside the labour force — for example, having already found a job, but not being available to start work earlier.

JOB STARTERS, Prior experience



JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

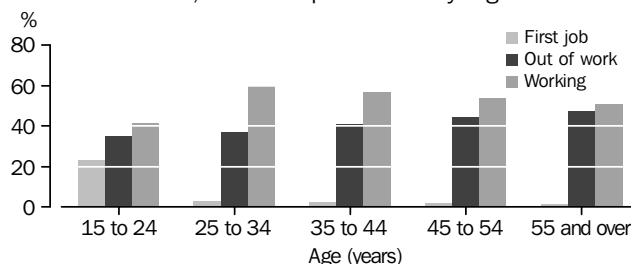
Prior experience continued

While about 10% of all job starters had started their first job, 38% had been out of work before starting their current job, but had worked before. The remainder (829,100 or 52% of job starters) had already been working (e.g. they changed employer or left a job to start their own business).

Age of job starters

About a quarter (23%) of job starters aged 15 to 24 years were in their first job. Overall, this age group made up 84% of job starters in their first job.

JOB STARTERS, Prior experience by age



The proportion of job starters who were out of work prior to starting their current job increased with age, from 35% of persons aged 15 to 24 years to 47% of persons aged 55 and over, while the proportion who changed jobs (while continuing to work) declined after age group 25 to 34 years.

JOB STARTERS NOT IN OWN BUSINESS

Of the 1.4 million job starters who had started working for an employer, 76% had taken steps to obtain their job — referred to in this article as *job starters who approached employers*.

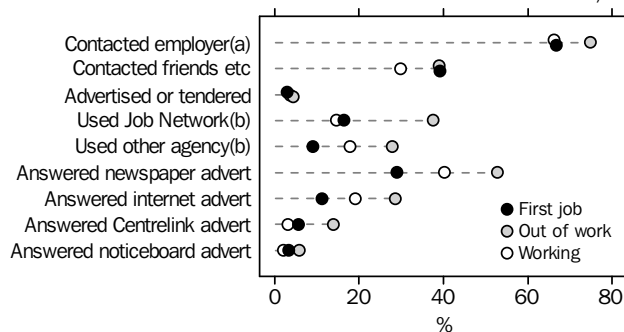
The remaining 24% had not taken steps to look for work but had been approached by their current employer. Job starters already working were most likely to have been approached by their current employer (28% of job starters who changed employers), compared to those not working (19% of those who worked before, and 21% of those starting their first job, were approached by their employer).

JOB STARTERS WHO APPROACHED EMPLOYERS

Job search steps

Job starters who approached employers were asked about the steps they may have taken that resulted in getting their current job. As responses were recorded for all steps taken, persons may be counted in more than one category. In this summary, passive searching (only looked in newspapers, for example) has been excluded.

JOB STARTERS WHO APPROACHED EMPLOYERS, All job search steps



(a) Wrote, phoned or applied in person (b) Checked with or registered with

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

Job search steps continued

Over two-thirds (70%) of the job starters who approached employers had contacted employers directly, in writing, by phone, or in person. More than a third (35%) had contacted friends or relatives in attaining their job. While 44% had answered newspaper advertisements for jobs, only 22% had answered Internet advertisements.

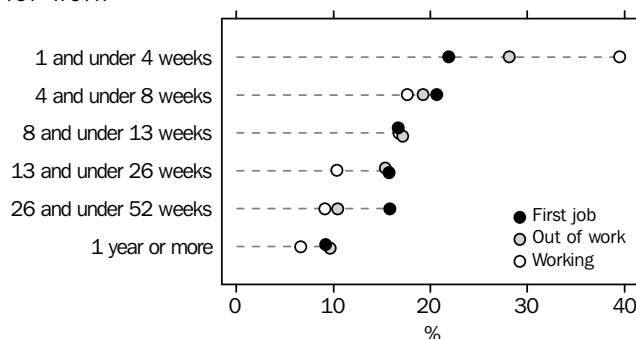
Those job starters who had been out of work but had worked before tended to use more methods to find work, reflected in their generally higher proportions for each method. Compared to job starters in their first job or who had already been working, they were more likely to have contacted employers, to have answered newspaper advertisements, and to have used Job Network or another employment agency.

Time spent looking for work

Job starters who had approached employers were also asked about how long they had spent looking for work (including time spent while working). While having reported taking steps resulting in a job offer, almost a quarter (23%) reported that they did not consider that they had spent time looking for work. Of these 250,100 persons, 75% had been working and had changed employer.

Of the remaining 818,700 job starters, the time spent looking for work varied according to the level of their prior labour market experience, with those seeking their first job most likely to have spent six months or more looking for work. Around one in four (25%) starters in their first job spent six months or more looking for work, and most (85%) were young people aged 15 to 24 years.

JOB STARTERS WHO APPROACHED EMPLOYERS, Time spent looking for work



Of those who had been working and changed employer to start their current job, 40% had spent less than 4 weeks looking for work, compared with 29% of those who had been out of work but had worked before, and 22% of those who had taken their first job.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

UNEMPLOYED

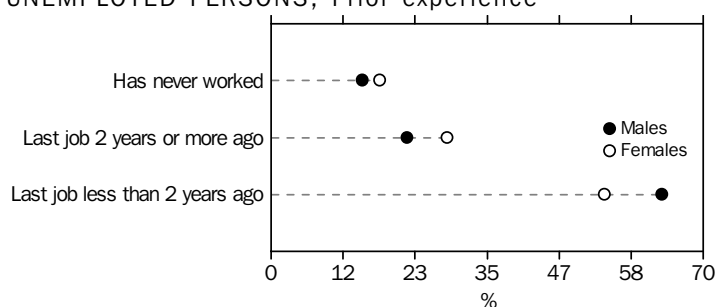
The Job Search Experience survey also obtains a range of information about unemployed persons, including their job search steps, and difficulties in finding work.

Of the 564,500 unemployed persons in July 2003, 55% had been unemployed for 13 weeks or more. Just over one half of the unemployed (55%) were male.

Prior experience

For the unemployed, a measure of prior labour market experience may be defined as follows: whether the person had not previously held a job lasting two weeks or more (*has never worked*, in this article); whether they had previously held a job in the last two years (*last job less than 2 years ago*); or whether they had previously held a job but not in the last two years (*last job 2 years or more ago*).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Prior experience

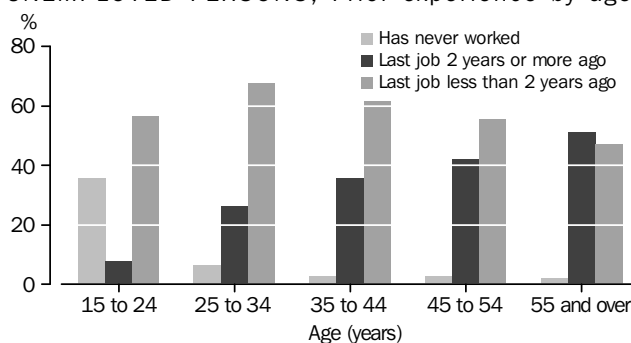


In July 2003, 16% of the unemployed had never worked in a job lasting two weeks or more (and hence were looking for their first job). For one in four (25%) of the unemployed their last job was 2 years or more ago, while 59% had prior employment experience within the last two years.

Age of the unemployed

The proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 who had never worked was 36%. Persons in this age group made up 85% of the unemployed who had never worked, a similar proportion to that for job starters in their first job (84%).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Prior experience by age



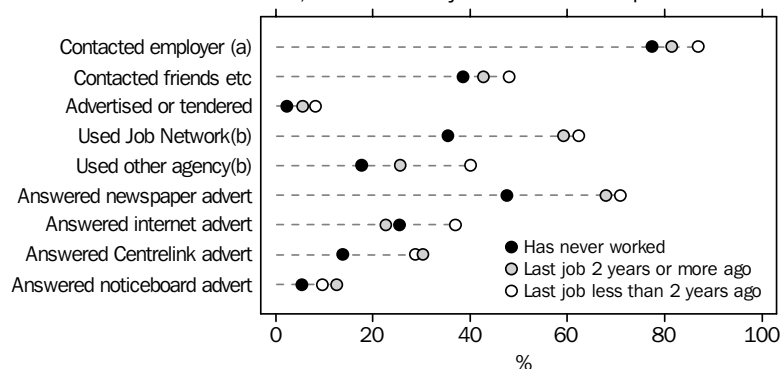
The proportion of the unemployed who had last worked two years or more ago increased steadily with age, from 26% of persons aged 25 to 34 years, to 51% of those aged 55 years and over. The proportion of those with more recent experience (whose last job was less than two years ago) declined with increasing age, after age 25 to 34 years.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

Job search steps

Unemployed persons were asked about all the steps they had taken in looking for work. As responses were recorded for all steps taken, persons may be counted in more than one category. In this summary, passive searching (only looked in newspapers, for example) has been excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, All active job search steps



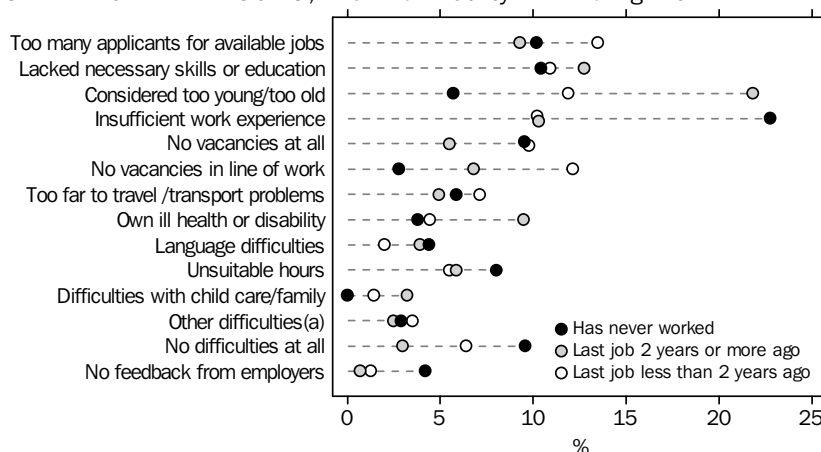
(a) Wrote, phoned or applied in person (b) Checked or registered with

The unemployed generally reported all job search steps at higher rates than job starters. Persons with the most recent experience (with their last job less than 2 years ago) reported higher usage of most job search methods. In contrast, those who had never worked reported lower proportions using most steps (particularly the Job Network and answering job advertisements), as was observed among job starters.

Main difficulty finding work

The Job Search Experience survey records the main difficulty encountered in finding work for those unemployed at the time of the survey, in respect of their current period of unemployment. Information on all difficulties is also collected.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Main difficulty in finding work



Overall, 13% of the unemployed in July 2003 reported their main difficulty in finding work was having been considered too old or too young by employers. Other common main difficulties reported were 'insufficient work experience' (12%) and 'too many applicants for available jobs' (12%).

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

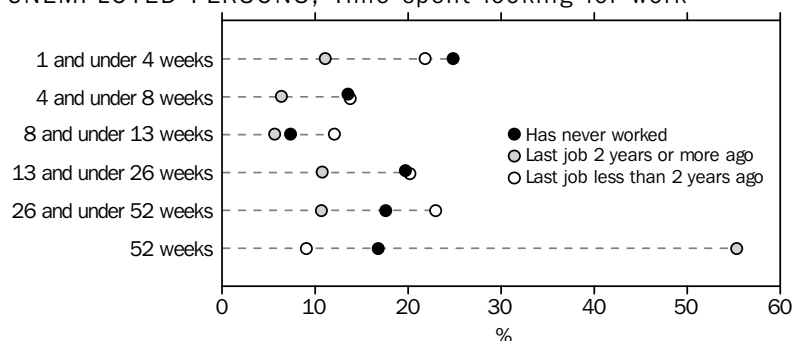
Main difficulty finding work *continued*

The main difficulty most commonly reported for the unemployed who had never worked was insufficient work experience (23%), while nearly 10% reported no difficulties at all. For persons whose last job was two or more years ago, the main difficulty most commonly reported was being considered too young or too old (22%).

Time spent looking for work

The Job Search Experience survey includes a measure of *time spent looking for work*, defined as the number of weeks a person has been both out of work and looking for work at the same time during the preceding 12 months. This may differ from the Labour Force Survey measure of *duration of unemployment* (defined as the shorter of the periods since a person began looking for work, or the person had last worked for two weeks or more) if the person had experienced multiple spells of looking for work during the last year, or had been unemployed for over 12 months.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Time spent looking for work



The unemployed who had never worked before were most likely to report looking for less than four weeks (25%). Of the unemployed whose last job was 2 years or more ago, the majority (55%) reported that they spent all of the last year looking for work. The remainder (those spending shorter periods looking) include people seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of inactivity.

HOURS OF WORK

Information about preferred hours of work is obtained for both job starters and the unemployed. The Job Search Experience survey collects information for job starters about *usual hours worked in all jobs* and whether they would *prefer to work more hours*. For the unemployed a related measure was collected, by asking what weekly hours they would have liked to work (*preferred weekly hours*).

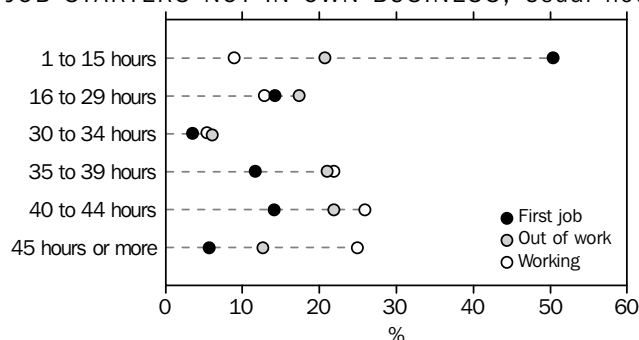
Usual hours worked

Job starters employed in their own business tended to work longer hours (48% working 45 hours or more). For those job starters not in their own business who had prior experience (*out of work* or *working*), usual hours equivalent to full-time work (35 hours or more per week) were most likely (65%).

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

Usual hours worked continued

JOB STARTERS NOT IN OWN BUSINESS, Usual hours worked

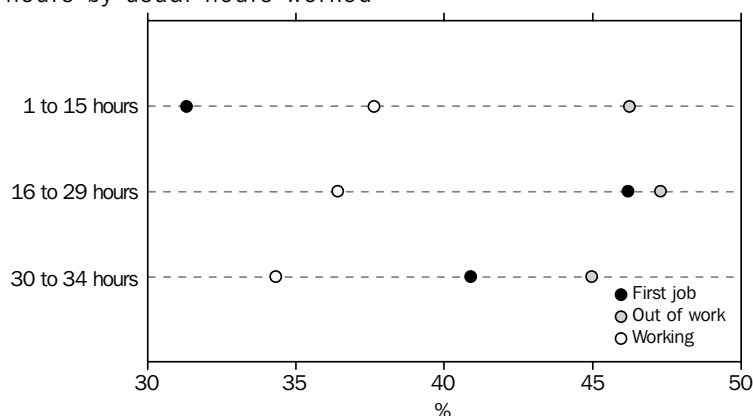


As noted earlier, those in their first job were predominantly young (aged 15 to 24 years). Correspondingly, half of the job starters who had gained their first job usually worked 1 to 15 hours per week, partly reflecting the prevalence of part-time work among 15 to 24 year olds balancing work with study.

Preferred more work

Job starters not in their own business and usually working less than 35 hours per week were also asked whether they would prefer to work more hours.

JOB STARTERS NOT IN OWN BUSINESS, Proportion preferred more hours by usual hours worked



Just under one-third (31%) of job starters in their first job who usually worked from 1 to 15 hours would have preferred to work more hours, the lowest proportion among those usually working less than 35 hours. Compared with other job starters, those who had gained a job after being out of work generally displayed greater preference for working more hours.

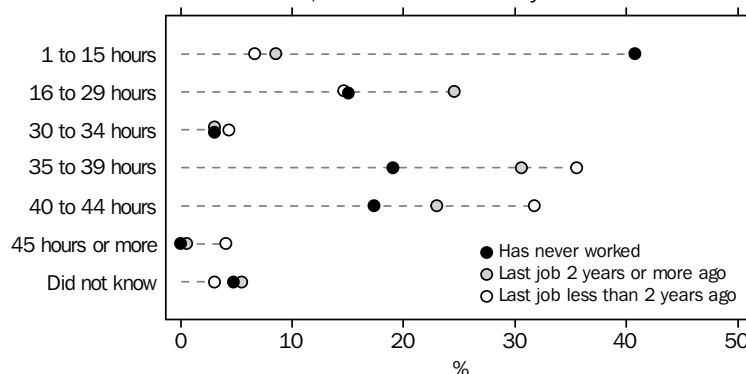
Preferred weekly hours

There were marked variations in the weekly hours that the unemployed would have liked to work, depending on prior employment experience.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

*Preferred weekly hours
continued*

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Preferred weekly hours of work



Of those who had never worked, 41% showed a preference for working 1 to 15 hours per week but most wanted longer hours. As already noted, those who had never worked were predominantly young (aged 15 to 24 years) and the proportion preferring low hours is likely to reflect the need to balance study with work. In comparison, the unemployed with more recent labour market experience were more likely to be wanting to work 35 hours or more per week.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the data analysis in this article, contact Linda Fardell, Labour Supply and Conditions Section on Canberra 02 6252 6562. For further information about the Job Search Experience survey, contact Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section on Canberra 02 6252 7206.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

INTRODUCTION

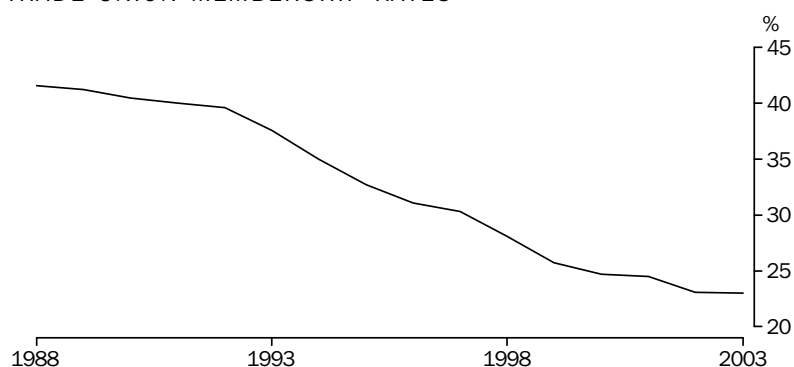
Trade unions are organisations that represent employees in the collective negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for their members. The ABS has been producing survey estimates of the number of trade union members annually since 1992, and periodically going back to 1976. The latest results, for August 2003, are available in *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership* (cat. no. 6310.0). Prior to 1976, estimates of trade union members were obtained from various sources, including trade unions themselves, and a series is available back to the early 1900s.

This article presents information on trade union membership focussing on a number of socio-demographic and labour force characteristics of trade union members. In this article, the trade union membership rate (also referred to as the *unionisation rate*) is defined as the number of trade union members expressed as a percentage of the number of employees. The analyses undertaken are an update on those from an article entitled 'Trends in Trade Union Membership', published in *Australian Social Trends, 1994* (cat. no. 4102.0). An article entitled 'A century of change in the Australian labour market', published in *Year Book Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 1301.0), provides historical data on trade union membership.

CHANGES IN TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP RATES

In August 2003 there were 1,866,700 employees who were members of a trade union, a 2% increase from August 2002. However, the number of trade union members in 2003 was 26% lower than 15 years earlier. The trade union membership rate has also declined over the same period, from 42% in 1988 to 23% in 2003. The trend away from unionisation in Australia in recent decades has also been shared internationally by countries with similar economies to Australia's.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP RATES



Source: Annual data from *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0); *Trade Union Members, Australia* (cat. no. 6325.0) — but no survey conducted 1989 and 1991.

In part, the decline in trade union membership in Australia is due to changes in the composition of the labour market, with job growth tending to occur in industries (particularly in the services sector) where the trade union membership rate has always been relatively low. Conversely, there has been a decline in jobs in industries that were traditionally highly unionised, such as mining and manufacturing. Coinciding with these changes has been an increase in casual and part-time employment, both of which have tended to have lower unionisation rates.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

CHANGES IN TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP RATES *continued*

While compositional change in the Australian labour market has contributed to some of the decline, the trade union membership rate has also fallen within individual industries and occupations, and within full-time and part-time employment groups. This general decline in trade union membership rates may reflect the substantial changes to the industrial relations environment in recent times. Since the late 1980s, the Australian industrial relations system has been characterised by more decentralised arrangements for labour-employer bargaining. The emphasis on decentralised bargaining and the opening up of both collective and individual bargaining to workers not represented by unions have reduced the role of unions in the wage negotiation process. Other changes at this time were the restriction of Federal awards to certain allowable matters, and the exclusion of union preference clauses from awards. These changes may have led to a shift in employee attitudes towards trade unions and their role in the workplace.

Industry compositional change

Between 1993 and 2003, the trade union membership rate declined in all industries. In 2003, the unionisation rate was highest in Electricity, gas and water supply, at 54%, although this was down from 72% in 1993. The lowest unionisation rate was in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, at 5% in 2003, down from 10% in 1993. The largest decrease in the trade union membership rate was in the Communication services industry, from 74% in 1993 to 31% in 2003.

TABLE 1, Industry of employees

	1993		2003	
	Employees	Unionisation rate	Employees	Unionisation rate
	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.1	10.1	2.2	5.2
Mining	1.3	55.2	0.9	29.1
Manufacturing	15.6	43.5	12.5	25.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.5	71.5	1.0	53.7
Construction	5.0	35.1	6.0	26.5
Wholesale trade	7.1	16.5	4.9	8.5
Retail trade	13.6	22.3	15.5	17.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.6	21.2	5.2	8.7
Transport and storage	4.4	58.6	4.5	38.2
Communication services	1.9	73.8	1.9	31.2
Finance and insurance	4.5	44.8	4.0	18.7
Property and business services	7.7	18.8	11.6	7.0
Government administration and defence	6.3	56.4	5.0	38.4
Education	8.8	56.3	8.3	41.8
Health and community services	10.3	38.7	10.6	29.8
Cultural and recreational services	1.9	31.7	2.3	13.3
Personal and other services	3.4	38.8	3.6	28.7
Total	100.0	37.6	100.0	23.0

There were substantial changes in the industry composition of the workforce between 1993 and 2003. The Retail trade and Property and business services industries, both industries with relatively low rates of unionisation, experienced the largest increases in their shares of employment between 1993 and 2003. In contrast, the Electricity, gas and

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

Industry compositional change continued

water supply and Education industries, which had the highest unionisation rates in 2003, had a smaller share of employment in 2003 than 1993.

Sectoral change

In August 2003, the trade union membership rate for public sector employees (47%) was more than double that for the private sector (18%). For both the public and private sectors, trade union membership rates declined over the period 1993 to 2003, falling from 64% for the public sector in 1993, and from 28% in the private sector.

TABLE 2, Sector of employees

	1993		2003	
	Employees	Unionisation rate	Employees	Unionisation rate
	%	%	%	%
Public sector	27.3	64.4	18.6	46.9
Private sector	72.7	27.5	81.4	17.7
Total	100.0	37.6	100.0	23.0

Between 1993 and 2003, the share of employees in the public sector fell from 27% to 19%. This change, in part, results from the privatisation of public enterprises, as well as from the outsourcing of activities from the public sector to the private sector.

Types of employment

In 2003, the trade union membership rate was higher for employees with leave entitlements (29%) and full-time employees (26%) than for employees without leave entitlements (9%) and part-time employees (17%). A high proportion of employees without leave entitlements work part-time (65% in 2003).

TABLE 3, Types of employment of employees

	1993		2003	
	Employees	Unionisation rate	Employees	Unionisation rate
	%	%	%	%
With leave entitlements	77.3	43.9	72.4	28.5
Without leave entitlements	22.7	16.0	27.6	8.6
Total	100.0	37.6	100.0	23.0
Full-time employees	75.7	42.1	70.3	25.7
Part-time employees	24.3	23.6	29.7	17.0

Between 1993 and 2003, the trade union membership rate declined for employees with and without leave entitlements, and employees working full-time and part-time. In the same period, there had also been an increase in the types of employment (without leave entitlements and part-time) that had lower rates of unionisation.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

Occupations

From 1998 to 2003, the trade union membership rates declined for all occupation groups. In 2003, Intermediate production and transport workers recorded the highest trade union membership rate at 38%. The lowest trade union membership rate was 11%, for Managers and administrators and Advanced clerical and service workers.

TABLE 4, Occupation of employees

	1998(a)		2003	
	Employees	Unionisation rate	Employees	Unionisation rate
	%	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	5.3	13.4	5.9	11.0
Professionals	19.0	32.3	19.3	28.1
Associate professionals	9.6	23.6	11.6	17.0
Tradespersons and related workers	12.1	33.4	11.6	30.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.6	13.6	3.9	11.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	18.7	23.2	19.1	18.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	9.4	44.4	8.5	37.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	11.1	26.0	11.2	20.8
Labourers and related workers	10.3	28.8	8.9	23.6
Total	100.0	28.1	100.0	23.0

(a) The comparison for occupation groups has been presented over a five-year period (1998 to 2003), due to changes in the occupation classification in August 1996.

The highest rate of growth in the number of employees between 1998 and 2003 occurred for Associate professionals (36%) and Managers and administrators (25%), both of which had lower than average trade union membership rates. The occupation groups with the highest trade union membership rates — Intermediate production and transport workers, and Tradespersons and related workers — experienced declines in their shares of employment.

Age and sex

In 2003, the trade union membership rate for males (24%) was slightly greater than the rate for females (22%). The lower rate for women may reflect the higher proportion of women who are employed part-time or in lowly unionised industries and occupations.

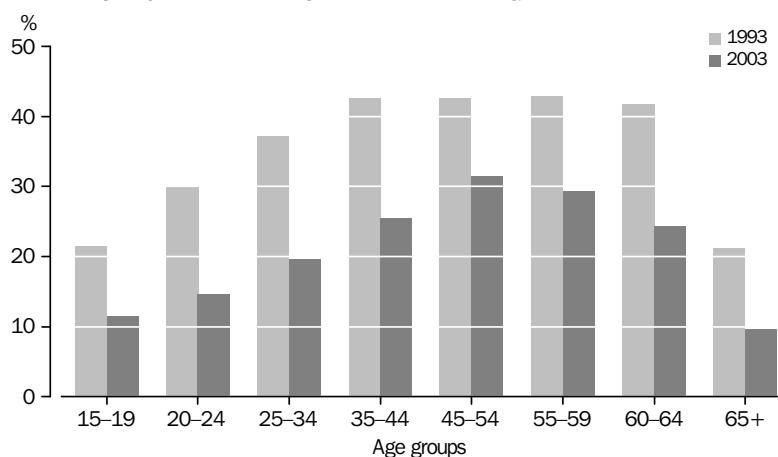
The trade union membership rate also varied between age groups. Unionisation rates were lowest for younger and older persons, who are more likely to be in casual and part-time employment.

Over the past decade, the unionisation rate has decreased for all age groups, but the rate of decrease has varied between groups. In 1993, the unionisation rate was highest for employees aged 35 to 65, whereas, in 2003, it was highest for employees aged 45 to 59. The increase in the ages at which the rate is high may indicate that there is a cohort of people who are more likely to be trade union members. That is, employees now aged 45 and over (who were aged 35 and over in 1993) may be more likely to be union members, while those who have joined the labour force more recently, since changes in the industrial relations environment have occurred, may be less likely to be members.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

Age and sex *continued*

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP RATE BY AGE



COMPOSITIONAL CHANGE

Some of the decline in the trade union membership rate over the last decade can be explained by compositional change in the Australian labour market. However, as noted earlier, unionisation rates have fallen within sector, industry and employment types, indicating that other influences were also involved.

Standardised rates have been calculated to quantify the proportion of decline that can be attributed to compositional change. For each factor of interest, the standardised rate for 2003 was calculated by applying the 2003 unionisation rates to the 1993 (base year) employee distribution. An estimate of the proportion of the decline explained by the change in composition of that factor was then calculated by taking the difference between the standardised and unstandardised rates for 2003, as a proportion of the difference between the 1993 rate and the 2003 (unstandardised) rate.

TABLE 5, Factor standardised trade union membership rate

<i>Factor</i>	<i>2003 standardised rate(a)</i>	<i>Proportion of union membership decline explained by factor(b)</i>
	%	%
Industry	24.0	6.9
Sector	25.7	18.5
With/without leave entitlements	24.0	6.9
Full-time and part-time	23.6	4.1
Age	22.5	-3.4
Sex	23.1	0.7
Unstandardised	23.0	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Standardised to 1993 composition for each factor.

(b) Proportions are not additive because of correlations between factors.
Period is 1993 to 2003.

The difference between the unstandardised rate and the standardised rate for sector (2.7 percentage points) shows that the change in public/private sector composition explained 18% of the 14.6 percentage point decline in the trade union membership rate (from 37.6% to 23.0%) over the period. This was more than any of the other compositional factors included in the analysis. Changes in industry structure and the proportion of employees without leave entitlements each accounted for 7% of the decline, while

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

COMPOSITIONAL CHANGE *continued*

changes in the proportion of employees working part-time accounted for 4% of the decline.

The changes in the age and sex structure of employees accounted for little of the decline in the trade union membership rate. In fact, the ageing of the population had a positive effect on the unionisation rate, with an increase in age groups with relatively high rates. Persons aged 45 years and over were more likely than average to be trade union members in both 1993 (42% unionisation rate) and 2003 (30%), and the proportion of employed people aged 45 and over increased from 25% in 1993 to 32% in 2003.

Overall, while compositional changes accounted for some of the decline in the trade union membership rate, most of the decrease was due to the decreasing unionisation rate within each category of employees (including within each age group, occupation and industry). At the time of the earlier analysis published in 1994, compositional changes had a much greater role in explaining the decline in trade union membership, possibly reflecting the fact that the changes to the industrial relations environment were still being introduced and their full impact had not yet been reflected in trade union membership rates.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the data analysis in this article, contact Carolyn O'Rourke, Labour Demand and Earnings Section on Canberra 02 6252 6209. For further information about the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey, contact Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section on Canberra 02 6252 7206.

SPOTLIGHT ON OCCUPATION

INTRODUCTION

This article provides a description of the way in which the ABS classifies occupations, and describes the range of occupation data currently available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The remainder of this spotlight highlights some of the occupation data available from the LFS, including changes to the occupational structure of employment over the last seven years.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

The ABS defines an occupation as a set of jobs with similar sets of tasks. A job is defined as a set of tasks designed to be performed by an individual employed person. ABS collections use the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition to classify jobs into occupations based on *skill level* and *skill specialisation*. The structure of ASCO comprises five hierarchical levels and is described in the table below.

The *skill level* of an occupation is a function of the range and complexity of the set of tasks involved. The greater the range and complexity of the set of tasks, the greater the skill level of the occupation. The ASCO Second Edition measures the skill level of occupations based on the formal education and/or training and previous experience usually required for entry to the occupation.

Skill specialisation is used to group occupations according to type, rather than level of skill. The skill specialisation of an occupation is a function of the field of knowledge required, tools and equipment used, materials worked on, and goods or services provided in relation to the tasks performed.

ASCO CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

Level	Number of groups identified	Description
Major groups (1-digit codes)	9	The broadest level of the structure, with groups distinguished from each other on the basis of skill level and, where necessary, the broad concept of skill specialisation.
Sub-major groups (2-digit codes)	35	Subdivisions of the major groups, distinguished from other sub-major groups in the same major group on the basis of broadly stated skill specialisation.
Minor groups (3-digit codes)	81	Subdivisions of the sub-major groups, distinguished from other minor groups in the same sub-major group on the basis of less broadly stated skill specialisation.
Unit groups (4-digit codes)	340	Subdivisions of the minor groups, distinguished from other unit groups in the same minor group on the basis of a finer degree of skill specialisation.
Occupation (6-digit codes)	986	Subdivisions of the unit groups, distinguished from other occupations in the same unit group on the basis of detailed skill specialisation.

Source: ASCO: Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (cat. no. 1220.0).

Changes in classification

Before 1996, occupation data were classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations First Edition. The change in classification produced a break in series, with ASCO Second Edition used in the LFS from August 1996.

The first edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) is currently in development and is planned for introduction into the LFS and the Census of Population and Housing in 2006.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The LFS collects information on the occupations of employed persons at the ASCO Unit Group (i.e. 4-digit) level. More detailed information on the occupations of employed persons (i.e. at the Occupation, or 6-digit level) is available from the Census of Population and Housing.

Occupation data in the LFS are collected from all employed and recently unemployed persons (those who had worked for at least two weeks in the previous two years) quarterly in February, May, August and November. A comparable time series utilising the ASCO Second Edition is available from August 1996.

Tables 2.3–2.6 of this publication present data on the occupations of employed persons for February 2004. These data are also available in electronic spreadsheets and data cubes as listed in Appendix 1.

CHANGES IN CODING METHODS

*Changes implemented in
February 2000*

The LFS asks employed persons to provide details of the employer or business for which they worked in their main job, and the job title and main tasks they performed in their main job. These details are used to code industry and occupation of main job.

Prior to February 2000, occupation was coded manually using an index containing descriptions of job titles and activities. In February 2000, computer-assisted coding was introduced to the LFS for occupation and industry. As a result of these changes, estimates for the February 2000 survey onwards are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

The new coding method resulted in an estimated increase of 4% for employed Associate professionals, with contributions mainly from Managers and administrators, Professionals, and Intermediate clerical, sales and services workers. In contrast, Elementary clerical, sales and service workers fell by an estimated 4% under the new method, mainly changing to Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers.

The effect on estimates classified by industry was generally higher than that on estimates classified by occupation. For more details on these changes, see the article *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes: Industry, Occupation and Status in Employment Data* in the May 2000 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0), available free on the ABS web site.

*Changes implemented in
February 2004*

In a small number of cases, responses to the occupation and industry questions are not sufficiently detailed to allow the ABS to code people to the lowest level of these classifications. Since the introduction of computer-assisted coding in 2000, these inadequate responses had been proportionally distributed to the most detailed level of the classifications.

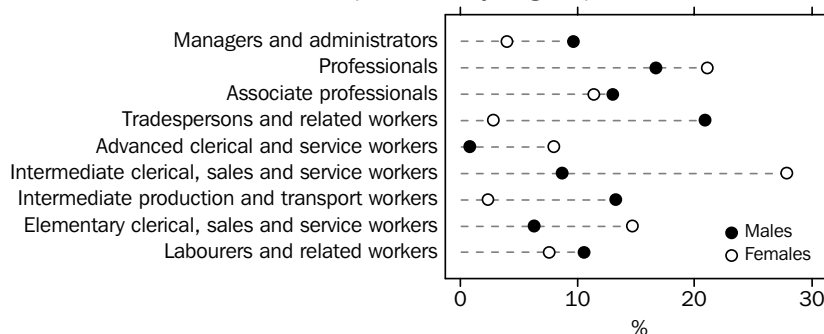
From February 2004, inadequate responses have been coded to 'not further defined' categories at an appropriate level in both the industry and occupation classifications. This change has not affected estimates at the 1-digit level. Estimates were recoded back to August 2000. For more details of this change see *Technical Report: Improvements to labour force estimates* in this issue.

SPOTLIGHT ON OCCUPATION *continued*

MALES AND FEMALES

In 2003, an estimated 28% of employed females worked in Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers occupations, compared with 9% of employed males. Tradespersons and related workers comprised 21% of employed males on average, compared with 3% of employed females.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Occupation major groups—2003(a)



(a) Annual average.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

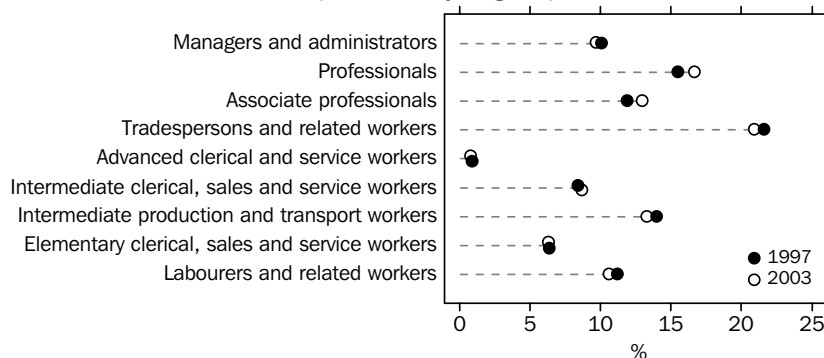
CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONS OVER TIME

The changes in the distribution of occupations at the major group level over the last seven years have been relatively slight, but show some consistent trends even after accounting for the February 2000 coding changes.

Males

Between 1997 and 2003 the proportion of males working as Professionals increased from 15% to 17%, while the proportion working as Associate professionals increased from 12% to 13%. This was offset by a reduction in the proportion of males working as Tradespersons and related workers (from 22% to 21%) and Intermediate production and transport workers (from 14% to 13%).

EMPLOYED MALES, Occupation major groups—1997 and 2003(a)



(a) Annual averages.

Note: As a result of changes to coding methods, estimates for the February 2000 survey onwards are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

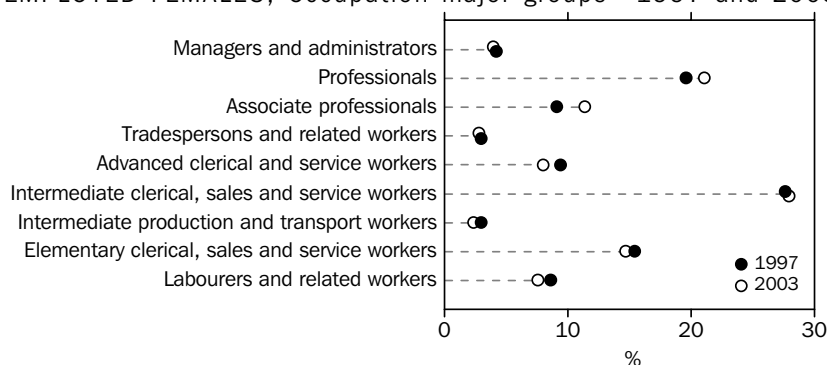
Source: Labour Force Survey.

SPOTLIGHT ON OCCUPATION *continued*

Females

As for men, between 1997 and 2003 the proportion of females working as Professionals increased (from 20% to 21%), while the proportion working as Associate professionals increased (from 9% to 11%). However, the occupations that reduced were different, reflecting the different occupational distribution between males and females. There was a reduction in the proportion of females working as Advanced clerical and service workers (from 9% to 8%), and Labourers and related workers (from 9% to 8%).

EMPLOYED FEMALES, Occupation major groups—1997 and 2003(a)



(a) Annual averages.

Note: As a result of changes to coding methods, estimates for the February 2000 survey onwards are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on ASCO Second Edition, refer to *ASCO: Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition* (cat. no. 1220.0). For further information on occupation data available from the Labour Force Survey, please contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra 02 6252 6565 or email peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6310.0)
Survey title:	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in August 2003.
Scope:	Persons who worked in their main job for an employer for wages or salary, including persons who worked in their own incorporated enterprise. The scope was also 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, leave benefits provided by employers (including paid leave entitlements), superannuation benefits and trade union membership.
Further information:	Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 7206.

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

Mean weekly earnings of employees has increased by almost 46% over the last decade, from \$503 in August 1993 to \$734 in August 2003. 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 2003

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Full-time workers	967	790	904
Part-time workers	294	334	324
Total	869	580	734

In August 2003, full-time workers earned on average \$904 per week from all their jobs, an increase of 5% since August 2002, while part-time workers earned on average \$324 per week, an increase of 1%.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE BENEFITS IN MAIN JOB

In August 2003, three quarters (75%) of employees were entitled to one or more types of paid leave in their main job. The most commonly reported types of leave benefit were paid holiday leave (71%) and paid sick leave (71%). The proportion of employees entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (72%) was slightly less than the 73% reported in the preceding three years.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

EMPLOYEE LEAVE BENEFITS IN MAIN JOB *continued*

EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS TO LEAVE BENEFITS IN MAIN JOB—August 2003

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Paid holiday leave	74.9	67.0	71.2
Paid sick leave	74.7	67.3	71.3
Long service leave	65.7	60.3	63.2
Maternity /paternity leave	26.0	35.9	30.6
One or more leave benefits	78.1	70.8	74.7

Employees in the public sector were more likely to have one or more leave benefits than employees in the private sector (90% and 71% respectively). Full-time employees were also more likely to be entitled to these leave benefits than part-time employees (88% compared with 44%).

EMPLOYEE SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS

In August 2003, 90% of employees had superannuation provided by their current employer. A higher proportion of full-time employees were provided with superannuation by their current employer than part-time employees (96% and 76% respectively). Employees in the public sector were also more likely to be provided with superannuation by their current employer (98%), than employees in the private sector (89%).

EMPLOYEE SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS—August 2003

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Full-time workers	95.5	97.1	96.0
Part-time workers	63.7	81.1	76.4
Total	90.8	89.6	90.2

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In August 2003, there were 1,866,700 employees who were members of a trade union in conjunction with their main job. This was a 2% increase on the number recorded in August 2002. The proportion of employees who were trade union members remained steady at 23% in both August 2002 and August 2003.

EMPLOYEE MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS—August 2003

		Males	Females	Persons
Number of trade union members	'000	1 051.1	815.6	1 866.7
Proportion of employees	%	24.1	21.8	23.0

Full-time employees were more likely to be members of a trade union than part-time employees (26% and 17% respectively). Trade union membership rates were higher for people employed within the public sector than the private sector (47% compared with 18%), and higher for employees with paid leave entitlements than those without (29% compared with 9%).

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6220.0)
Survey title:	Persons Not in the Labour Force
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in September 2003.
Scope:	Persons within the standard scope for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). In addition persons aged 70 years and over are excluded.
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:	Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 7206

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

In September 2003, 28% (3,862,600) 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 (22%, or 834,600 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 4 weeks. Discouraged jobseekers are a group of special interest within the marginally attached population, and these numbered 79,800 persons in September 2003.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE—September 2003

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Persons</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force	262.7	18.8	572.0	23.2	834.6
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	28.8	2.1	30.4	1.2	59.2
Were available to start work within four weeks	17.1	1.2	22.3	0.9	39.4
Were not available to start work within four weeks	11.7	0.8	8.1	0.3	19.8
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	233.9	16.7	541.6	22.0	775.5
Discouraged jobseekers	26.6	1.9	53.2	2.2	79.8
Other	207.3	14.8	488.4	19.8	695.7
Without marginal attachment to the labour force(a)	1 136.4	81.2	1 891.6	76.8	3 028.0
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	123.1	8.8	255.3	10.4	378.4
Did not want to work	881.7	63.0	1 567.9	63.6	2 449.6
Total	1 399.0	100.0	2 463.5	100.0	3 862.6

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

PERSONS WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT

In September 2003, 23% of women and 19% of men not in the labour force had a marginal attachment to the labour force. Of females with marginal attachment to the labour force, 76% were under 45 years of age, compared with 67% for males.

Of those persons with marginal attachment to the labour force, 93% (or 775,500 persons) wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks, but were not actively looking for work. The remaining 7% (or 59,200 persons) wanted to work and were actively looking for work but were not available to start work in the reference week. Of those persons who wanted to work and were actively looking for work, two-thirds (67%) were available to start work within four weeks.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

Main reason for not actively looking for work

For males with marginal attachment to the labour force who were not actively looking for work, the most commonly reported main reason for not actively looking was 'attending an educational institution' (33%), followed by 'own health or physical disability' (19%). The main reason for not actively looking for work most commonly reported by females was 'childcare' (30%), followed by 'attending an educational institution' (16%).

Discouraged jobseekers

In September 2003, there were 79,800 discouraged jobseekers, accounting for about one in ten people with marginal attachment 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 (33% of all discouraged jobseekers); there were no jobs in their locality or line of work (27%); and they lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience (23%).

Although they had given up looking for work at the time of the survey, just over half (53%) of all discouraged jobseekers stated that they intended to enter the labour force in the next 12 months. A further 18% of discouraged jobseekers indicated they might enter the labour force in the next 12 months.

The majority (86%) of discouraged jobseekers had held a job previously. Of female discouraged jobseekers who previously had a job, 31% held their last job 10 years or more ago, compared with 12% of male discouraged jobseekers.

PERSONS WITHOUT MARGINAL ATTACHMENT

Most persons without marginal attachment to the labour force (81%) stated that they did not want to work, while a further 7% were permanently unable to work. The main activity of persons without marginal attachment to the labour force included home duties or childcare (50% of women and 5% of men), attending an educational institution (15% of women and 26% of men) and retired or voluntarily inactive (18% of women and 32% of men).

Persons without marginal attachment to the labour force tended to be older than those persons with a marginal attachment, with only 38% of males, and 42% of females, without marginal attachment to the labour force aged under 45 years of age.

There were 378,400 persons who wanted to work but were neither actively looking for work nor available to start work within four weeks. Of these, just over one-quarter (27%) reported they had held a job less than 12 months ago.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Underemployed Workers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6265.0)
Survey title:	Underemployed Workers
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in September 2003.
Scope:	Employed persons aged 15 and over who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey, subject to the standard scope exclusions for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes).
Key output:	Characteristics of part-time workers who wanted more hours.
Further information:	Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 7206.

HIGHLIGHTS

In September 2003, 9,570,600 of the civilian population aged 15 years and over were employed. Of these, 6% (567,400) were underemployed. *Underemployed workers* are defined as people who were either:

- full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (39,600 persons, less than 1% of all employed), or
- part-time workers wanting more hours who were available to start work with more hours in the reference week (527,700 persons, 6% of all employed).

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Total underemployed	230.5	336.8	567.4	100.0
Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons	30.4	9.2	39.6	7.0
Part-time workers wanting more hours who were available to start work with more hours	200.2	327.6	527.7	93.0
Looking and available to start	117.1	168.8	285.9	50.4
Not looking and available to start	83.1	158.8	241.8	42.6

Source: *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2003* (cat. no. 6265.0)

The Underemployed Workers survey obtained information about the nature of underemployment for part-time workers.

PART-TIME WORKERS WHO WANTED MORE HOURS

Of the 2,689,200 part-time workers in September 2003, fewer than one-quarter (23% or 610,700) wanted more hours. Of these, 86% (527,700) were available to start work within four weeks, and 47% (285,900) had actually looked for more hours.

Male part-time workers were more likely to want to work more hours than women — three in ten (30%) of men working part-time wanted more hours compared to one-fifth (20%) of women. Nearly six in ten (58%) of part-time workers who wanted to work more hours reported that they would like to work full-time. Men were more likely to want full-time work (73%) than women (50%).

Whether preferred to change employer

In September 2003, nearly one-third (32%) of part-time workers who wanted more hours stated that they would prefer to change employer to work more hours, one-half (50%) stated that they would prefer not to change employer, and the remaining 18% had no preference.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Duration of current period of insufficient work

In September 2003, the median duration of the current period of insufficient work for persons who worked part-time and wanted to work more hours was 30 weeks (28 weeks for males and 30 weeks for females).

For males, the median duration of the current period of insufficient work was highest for those aged 55 years and over (56 weeks), and lowest for those aged 20–24 years (13 weeks). For females, the median duration of the current period of insufficient work was highest for those aged 45 years and over (52 weeks), and lowest for those aged 15–19 years and 25–34 years (26 weeks).

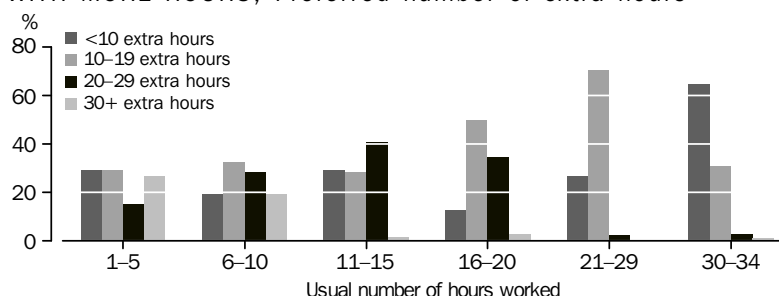
PART-TIME WORKERS LOOKING FOR OR AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITH MORE HOURS

There were 542,300 part-time workers in September 2003 who wanted to work more hours and were looking for or available to start work with more hours. Around one-third (32%) of these usually worked 10 or fewer hours a week, just over one-third (35%) usually worked 11 to 20 hours a week, and the remaining third (33%) usually worked 21 to 34 hours a week.

Preferred number of extra hours

The number of additional hours wanted by part-time workers varied with the number of hours they usually worked, with the number of additional hours wanted tending to be greater for those usually working few hours. However, many did not want to work full-time hours — for example, 73% of those usually working 1 to 5 hours a week wanted fewer than 30 additional hours.

PART-TIME WORKERS LOOKING FOR OR AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITH MORE HOURS, Preferred number of extra hours



Source: *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2003* (cat. no. 6265.0)

Main difficulty in finding work

Part-time workers looking for work with more hours were asked about their main difficulty in finding work. The most common reasons given, in September 2003, were: no vacancies in line of work (22%); considered too old or too young by employers (10%); unsuitable hours (9%); too many applicants for available jobs (9%); and lacked necessary skills or education (9%).

All steps taken to find work

For part-time workers looking for work with more hours in September 2003, the steps most frequently taken to find work with more hours were: contacted prospective employers (65%); asked current employer for more work (58%); looked in newspapers (57%); searched Internet sites (28%); contacted friends or relations (27%); registered with Centrelink (23%); answered a newspaper advertisement (22%); and contacted an employment agency (19%).

IMPROVEMENTS TO LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

The monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the most important ABS labour collections, providing timely information on labour market activity within Australia. The statistics of most interest each month are estimates of the number of employed and unemployed, the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate.

The LFS estimates released for February 2004 incorporated a number of changes to unit record data:

- implementation of revised population benchmarks
- introduction of regional population benchmarks
- revision of historical unit record data for definitional changes introduced with the new LFS questionnaire in April 2001
- implementation of a minor change to the definition of unemployment involving the treatment of future starters not actively looking for work, and
- a change to coding of industry and occupation.

All of these revisions flow through to published original series, and some flow through to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates.

IMPLEMENTATION OF REVISED POPULATION BENCHMARKS

LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 and over (*population benchmarks*).

The benchmarks are based on Census of Population and Housing data, adjusted for differences in scope, under-enumeration in the Census, and updated monthly for births, deaths, interstate and intrastate migration, and net permanent and long-term overseas migration. Benchmarks are classified by state/territory of usual residence, part of state of usual residence (capital city/balance of state), age and sex. Each cross-classification of these benchmark variables is known as a benchmark cell.

Expansion factors, or weights, are applied to the survey's sampled respondents to derive estimates that relate to the whole population in the scope of the survey each month. Each sample respondent is allocated a weight depending on their benchmark cell and state/territory of enumeration.

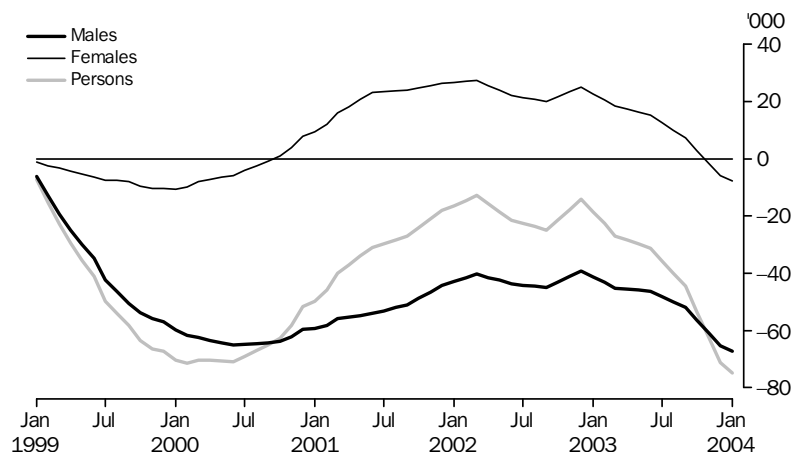
LFS estimates for each characteristic of interest are formed by summing the weights of the respondents in the sample with that characteristic. The weighting procedure reduces sampling variability by ensuring that estimates conform to the benchmark distribution of the usually resident civilian population by age, sex and geographic area, while simultaneously compensating and adjusting for any under-enumeration or non-response in the survey.

Every five years, LFS estimates are revised when updated benchmarks become available from the Census of Population and Housing. From February 2004, LFS estimates are being compiled using revised population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 census. LFS estimates for the period January 1999 to January 2004 have been revised based on the updated population benchmarks.

Data prior to January 1999 were not revised because the effects on survey estimates were too small to warrant revision.

The civilian population aged 15 years and over has been revised downward, by no more than 0.5% in any month, for the period January 1999 to January 2004. The largest revision to the civilian population (–74,800) was in January 2004, as shown in the following graph.

BENCHMARK REVISIONS BY SEX



Male population benchmarks have been revised downward for the entire period (to a maximum of 0.9%), the largest revision being –67,100 in January 2004. In contrast, female population benchmarks have been predominantly revised upward (to a maximum of 0.3%), with the largest revision being +27,400 in March 2002.

Changes to civilian population benchmarks are not uniform across age groups. Benchmarks for age groups in the 20–29 year range have decreased significantly, with the largest decrease being 162,800 in January 2004. People in the 20–29 year age group have relatively high labour force participation rates. Benchmarks for older age groups have generally increased, but these increases only partly offset the falls in the younger age groups. The largest increase in the older age groups is for persons aged 65 years and over, an age group with a very low labour force participation rate.

As a result of the benchmark changes, over the period January 1999 to January 2004:

- employed persons have been revised down by an average of 66,300
- unemployed persons have been revised down by an average of 8,100
- the unemployment rate has been revised down by an average of 0.03 percentage points, and
- the participation rate has been revised down by an average of 0.32 percentage points.

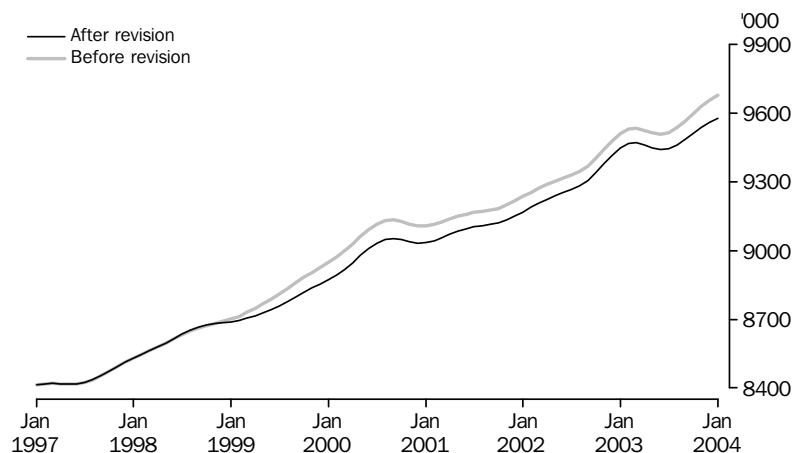
Unemployed persons, the unemployment rate, and the participation rate are also affected by the definitional change involving future starters. See the relevant section below.

Because of age compositional effects, the downward revision to employment estimates is larger than the downward revision to the civilian population, with the largest revision being –100,200 for the January 2004 estimate. The graph below compares trend estimates for the period January 1999 to January 2004 before and after the revisions.

IMPROVEMENTS TO LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES *continued*

IMPLEMENTATION OF REVISED POPULATION BENCHMARKS *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS



REGIONAL POPULATION BENCHMARKS

While the LFS is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national, state and territory levels, it also delivers estimates for employed persons and unemployed persons for a number of regions (Labour Force Statistical Regions) within states.

Prior to February 2004, population benchmarks in the LFS were classified by state/territory of usual residence, capital city/rest of state, age and sex. In addition to these, LFS data from February 2004 use population benchmarks for labour force region by sex.

Historically, estimates at the regional level have shown a high degree of variability relative to state and part of state estimates. This is because regional estimates are subject to larger impacts of sampling variability, in that the weighted estimates reflect both the distribution of the sample selected (and not an independent population benchmark) and the characteristics of the sample selected. The larger impact of sampling variability leads to larger month to month variation and higher standard errors for these regional estimates.

Implementing population benchmarks for statistical regions reduce the variability of regional estimates, without compromising the quality of estimates at national, state and territory levels. However, the variability inherent in having a relatively small sample at the regional level will remain.

LFS estimates at the regional level have been revised based on population benchmarks for Labour Force Statistical Regions for the period January 1999 to January 2004.

APRIL 2001 DEFINITIONAL CHANGES

In April 2001, the ABS revised historical estimates for core labour force series resulting from two definitional changes made during the introduction of the new LFS questionnaire. The two definitional changes made were:

- people on short-term unpaid leave initiated by the employer (that is, people stood down for less than four weeks without pay) were classified as employed rather than as unemployed
- people who were unavailable to start work in the reference week due to temporary illness were classified as not in the labour force rather than as unemployed.

IMPROVEMENTS TO LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES *continued*

APRIL 2001 DEFINITIONAL CHANGES *continued*

While core labour force series were revised in 2001 for these two definitional changes, the revisions were not made at the unit record level. This meant that other aggregates produced from unit record data did not reconcile with the core series that were directly revised.

In February 2004, unit record data were revised for these definitional changes. Core series that were revised in April 2001 were not affected by this change.

For more information on these definitional changes refer to *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0).

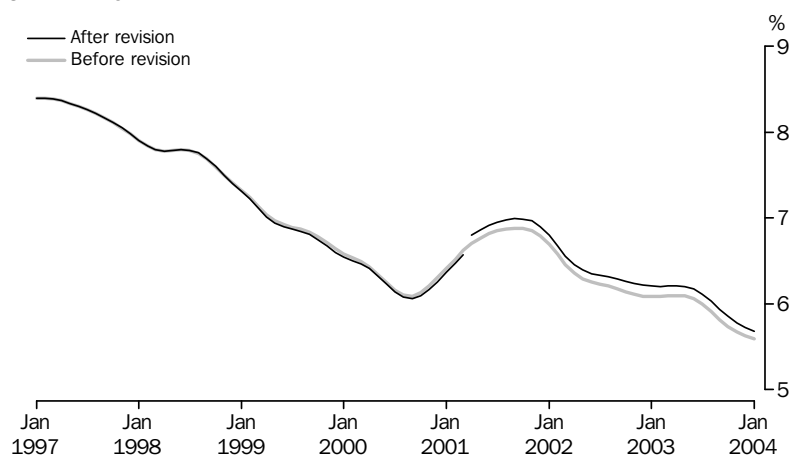
DEFINITIONAL CHANGE FOR FUTURE STARTERS

In February 2004, the ABS introduced a minor change to the definition of unemployed persons. The change relates to a small group of persons ('future starters') who had not actively looked for work because they were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then. Prior to February 2004, these persons were classified as not in the labour force. They have now been classified as unemployed, in line with International Labour Organisation guidelines.

Data to support this change has been available since the new LFS questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. However, the ABS announced at the time that, due to concerns that such a change could result in a break in some core labour force series, implementation of the change would be deferred until February 2004. LFS estimates have been revised back to April 2001 to reflect this change. Around 15,000 persons per month (on average) have been reclassified from *not in the labour force* to *unemployed*. This revision creates a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series.

The effect of the definitional change on the unemployment rate is to revise it upwards by an average of 0.15 percentage points over the period from April 2001. When combined with the downward effects of the revised population benchmarks, the unemployment rate has been revised upwards over this period by an average of 0.11 percentage points. The graph below compares trend estimates of the unemployment rate for the period January 1999 to January 2004 before and after both sets of revisions.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



IMPROVEMENTS TO LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES *continued*

DEFINITIONAL CHANGE FOR FUTURE STARTERS *continued*

The effect of the definitional change on the participation rate is to revise it upwards by an average of 0.10 percentage points over the period from April 2001. When combined with the downward effects of the revised population benchmarks, the participation rate has been revised downwards over this period by an average of 0.27 percentage points.

CHANGE TO CODING OF INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Every three months, respondents to the LFS who are employed or unemployed are asked a series of questions which are used to code industry and occupation. In a small number of cases, responses to these questions are not sufficiently detailed to allow the ABS to code people to the lowest level of these classifications. Since the introduction of computer assisted coding in 2000, these responses had been proportionally distributed to the most detailed level of the classifications.

From February 2004, these insufficiently detailed responses have been coded to 'not further defined' categories at an appropriate level in both the industry and occupation classifications.

Industry and occupation series have been revised back to August 2000 to include these 'not further defined' categories. Industry estimates at the Division (1-digit) level and occupation estimates at the Major Group (1-digit) level are unchanged.

Tables in *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) demonstrate the impact that this change had on the May 2003 industry estimates at the Subdivision (2-digit) level, and occupation estimates at the Sub-Major Group (2-digit) level.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The first estimates incorporating the revisions to LFS unit record data described in this paper were released with the February 2004 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), released on 11 March 2004. Electronic products (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) associated with that publication also contained revised data.

In addition, more detailed products associated with the second release of LFS data (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) were re-issued on 11 March 2004 containing revised data up to, and including, January 2004. Second release products, including February 2004 estimates, were released on 18 March 2004, in accordance with the standard timetable.

For further information about the implementation of any of these changes, contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra 02 6252 6565, or via email on peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au.

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED(a)			CHANGE IN RATE(a)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts	
MALES														
February 1999	4 291.8	631.0	4 922.9	340.9	51.9	392.7	5 315.6	7.4	72.6	0.7	7.6	1.6	-0.7	-0.4
February 2000	4 349.8	635.5	4 985.4	296.9	52.4	349.3	5 334.7	6.5	72.1	1.4	0.7	1.3	-0.8	-0.4
February 2001	4 352.5	678.7	5 031.2	307.7	55.8	363.6	5 394.8	6.7	71.9	0.1	6.8	0.9	0.2	-0.2
2002														
February	4 379.9	734.2	5 114.0	314.0	65.1	379.1	5 493.1	6.9	72.0	0.5	1.6	0.6	-0.3	0.0
May	4 398.5	748.2	5 146.6	300.8	63.7	364.4	5 511.0	6.6	72.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	-0.3	0.0
August	4 393.9	764.2	5 158.1	287.0	64.6	351.6	5 509.7	6.4	71.7	-0.1	2.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3
November	4 410.9	772.9	5 183.8	283.2	66.1	349.4	5 533.1	6.3	71.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
2003														
February	4 447.8	771.1	5 218.9	286.7	62.4	349.2	5 568.0	6.3	71.9	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2
May	4 449.6	766.1	5 215.6	285.2	61.5	346.7	5 562.3	6.2	71.5	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
August	4 475.1	766.6	5 241.7	271.0	58.9	329.9	5 571.6	5.9	71.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.2
November	4 516.7	783.7	5 300.4	255.5	56.1	311.6	5 612.0	5.6	71.6	0.9	2.2	1.1	-0.4	0.2
2004														
February	4 539.8	798.8	5 338.6	251.8	57.9	309.8	5 648.4	5.5	71.8	0.5	1.9	0.7	-0.1	0.2
FEMALES														
February 1999	2 126.5	1 646.4	3 772.9	187.7	96.2	283.9	4 056.9	7.0	53.6	1.7	2.4	2.0	-0.6	0.0
February 2000	2 198.2	1 710.6	3 908.8	178.0	90.7	268.7	4 177.5	6.4	54.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	-0.6	0.8
February 2001	2 266.7	1 745.2	4 011.9	162.2	99.6	261.8	4 273.7	6.1	54.8	3.1	2.0	2.6	-0.3	0.4
2002														
February	2 217.3	1 857.9	4 075.1	180.2	97.8	278.0	4 353.1	6.4	55.1	-0.2	1.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1
May	2 228.6	1 864.7	4 093.2	172.6	93.8	266.4	4 359.7	6.1	55.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
August	2 249.9	1 874.0	4 123.9	172.6	102.1	274.7	4 398.5	6.2	55.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3
November	2 278.8	1 914.5	4 193.3	173.0	101.7	274.7	4 468.0	6.1	55.9	1.3	2.2	1.7	-0.1	0.6
2003														
February	2 292.7	1 955.7	4 248.4	180.3	96.1	276.4	4 524.8	6.1	56.4	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.5
May	2 279.6	1 953.3	4 232.9	181.9	95.7	277.6	4 510.5	6.2	56.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
August	2 282.8	1 937.4	4 220.2	178.9	98.8	277.7	4 497.9	6.2	55.6	0.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
November	2 305.9	1 929.7	4 235.6	173.8	101.8	275.5	4 511.1	6.1	55.6	1.0	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
2004														
February	2 319.0	1 923.2	4 242.3	172.3	103.7	276.1	4 518.3	6.1	55.5	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1
PERSONS														
February 1999	6 418.4	2 277.4	8 695.8	528.6	148.1	676.7	9 372.5	7.2	62.9	1.0	3.8	1.8	-0.6	-0.2
February 2000	6 548.0	2 346.1	8 894.2	474.9	143.1	618.0	9 512.2	6.5	63.1	2.0	3.0	2.3	-0.7	0.2
February 2001	6 619.2	2 423.9	9 043.1	469.9	155.5	625.3	9 668.4	6.5	63.2	1.1	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.1
2002														
February	6 597.1	2 592.0	9 189.1	494.3	162.8	657.1	9 846.2	6.7	63.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.1
May	6 627.0	2 612.8	9 239.9	473.4	157.5	630.8	9 870.7	6.4	63.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	-0.3	-0.1
August	6 643.8	2 638.2	9 282.0	459.6	166.7	626.3	9 908.2	6.3	63.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.0
November	6 689.7	2 687.4	9 377.1	456.3	167.8	624.1	10 001.2	6.2	63.7	0.7	1.9	1.0	-0.1	0.3
2003														
February	6 740.5	2 726.8	9 467.3	467.0	158.6	625.6	10 092.9	6.2	64.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.3
May	6 729.2	2 719.4	9 448.6	467.1	157.2	624.3	10 072.8	6.2	63.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
August	6 757.9	2 704.0	9 461.9	450.0	157.7	607.6	10 069.5	6.0	63.4	0.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
November	6 822.6	2 713.4	9 536.0	429.2	157.9	587.1	10 123.1	5.8	63.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	-0.2	0.1
2004														
February	6 858.8	2 722.1	9 580.9	424.2	161.7	585.8	10 166.7	5.8	63.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	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	7.1	*1.7	8.9	*1.3	*0.3	*1.6	10.4	*1.5	11.9	*15.1	87.7
20–24	101.0	14.0	115.0	9.2	*0.2	9.4	124.5	9.4	133.9	7.6	92.9
25–34	682.3	44.5	726.8	21.5	*1.8	23.3	750.1	34.2	784.3	3.1	95.6
35–44	950.3	57.4	1 007.7	31.7	*2.5	34.1	1 041.8	62.6	1 104.4	3.3	94.3
45–54	856.7	65.5	922.3	26.4	*2.1	28.6	950.8	93.0	1 043.8	3.0	91.1
55–59	322.4	42.4	364.8	11.3	*1.7	12.9	377.7	107.3	485.0	3.4	77.9
60–64	148.7	39.3	187.9	5.4	*2.3	7.8	195.7	167.5	363.2	4.0	53.9
65 and over	43.9	50.8	94.7	*0.2	*0.8	*1.0	95.8	759.7	855.5	*1.1	11.2
Total	3 112.5	315.7	3 428.1	107.1	11.6	118.7	3 546.9	1 235.1	4 782.0	3.3	74.2
Not married											
15–19	153.1	193.1	346.2	40.7	34.4	75.1	421.3	273.6	694.9	17.8	60.6
20–24	331.7	104.7	436.5	42.4	10.8	53.2	489.7	84.6	574.3	10.9	85.3
25–34	436.2	61.6	497.8	46.2	4.6	50.7	548.6	85.6	634.1	9.2	86.5
35–44	249.0	30.8	279.8	24.8	*2.9	27.7	307.5	66.5	374.0	9.0	82.2
45–54	188.8	29.3	218.2	16.1	*1.3	17.4	235.6	78.6	314.2	7.4	75.0
55–59	52.8	9.2	62.1	6.2	*0.3	6.5	68.6	44.7	113.3	9.5	60.5
60–64	27.5	6.4	34.0	*2.9	*0.6	*3.5	37.5	50.0	87.5	*9.3	42.8
65 and over	11.1	9.8	21.0	*0.2	—	*0.2	21.2	276.0	297.2	*0.9	7.1
Total	1 450.4	445.0	1 895.4	179.4	54.9	234.4	2 129.8	959.6	3 089.4	11.0	68.9
Total											
15–19	160.2	194.8	355.1	42.0	34.7	76.6	431.7	275.1	706.8	17.8	61.1
20–24	432.8	118.7	551.5	51.6	11.0	62.7	614.2	94.0	708.2	10.2	86.7
25–34	1 118.5	106.1	1 224.6	67.7	6.4	74.1	1 298.7	119.7	1 418.4	5.7	91.6
35–44	1 199.3	88.2	1 287.5	56.4	5.4	61.8	1 349.3	129.1	1 478.4	4.6	91.3
45–54	1 045.6	94.9	1 140.5	42.6	*3.4	46.0	1 186.4	171.6	1 358.0	3.9	87.4
55–59	375.2	51.6	426.8	17.5	*2.0	19.4	446.3	152.0	598.3	4.4	74.6
60–64	176.2	45.7	221.9	8.3	*3.0	11.3	233.2	217.5	450.7	4.8	51.7
65 and over	55.0	60.7	115.7	*0.4	*0.8	*1.2	116.9	1 035.7	1 152.7	*1.0	10.1
Total	4 562.9	760.7	5 323.6	286.5	66.6	353.1	5 676.7	2 194.7	7 871.4	6.2	72.1
Mean age	39.6	35.7	39.0	33.8	26.1	32.4	38.6	56.1	43.5	..	..
Median age	39	30	39	31	19	29	38	63	42	..	..

* 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.

.. not applicable

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	%	%	
FEMALES											
Married											
15–19	7.6	6.7	14.3	*3.2	*0.9	*4.1	18.4	12.0	30.3	*22.3	60.5
20–24	101.9	39.8	141.8	8.7	*3.2	11.9	153.7	55.6	209.3	7.8	73.4
25–34	362.8	233.1	595.8	20.2	11.0	31.2	627.0	300.9	927.9	5.0	67.6
35–44	362.3	395.3	757.6	21.6	16.6	38.2	795.7	316.7	1 112.4	4.8	71.5
45–54	397.7	340.8	738.5	18.5	8.5	27.1	765.6	256.1	1 021.7	3.5	74.9
55–59	104.4	106.2	210.6	*3.1	*2.2	5.3	215.9	211.7	427.6	2.5	50.5
60–64	34.7	49.6	84.2	*0.3	*0.1	*0.3	84.6	230.3	314.9	*0.4	26.9
65 and over	8.5	19.2	27.6	*—	*0.6	*0.6	28.2	609.5	637.7	*2.0	4.4
Total	1 379.9	1 190.6	2 570.5	75.6	43.0	118.6	2 689.1	1 992.8	4 681.9	4.4	57.4
Not married											
15–19	74.9	265.7	340.6	31.2	38.8	69.9	410.5	238.3	648.9	17.0	63.3
20–24	211.2	142.5	353.7	27.9	11.1	39.0	392.8	90.0	482.8	9.9	81.4
25–34	267.0	83.1	350.1	21.9	11.6	33.5	383.6	127.8	511.5	8.7	75.0
35–44	151.6	88.8	240.4	21.3	8.3	29.6	270.0	122.0	392.0	11.0	68.9
45–54	160.6	72.3	232.9	12.7	5.4	18.1	251.0	104.5	355.5	7.2	70.6
55–59	52.3	25.1	77.3	4.8	*1.7	6.6	83.9	75.9	159.8	7.8	52.5
60–64	19.7	13.1	32.8	*0.9	*0.3	*1.1	34.0	93.2	127.2	*3.4	26.7
65 and over	4.5	13.5	18.0	*—	*—	*—	18.0	772.1	790.1	*—	2.3
Total	941.7	704.2	1 645.9	120.7	77.2	197.9	1 843.8	1 623.9	3 467.7	10.7	53.2
Total											
15–19	82.4	272.4	354.9	34.4	39.7	74.0	428.9	250.3	679.2	17.3	63.1
20–24	313.2	182.4	495.5	36.6	14.3	51.0	546.5	145.7	692.1	9.3	79.0
25–34	629.8	316.1	945.9	42.2	22.5	64.7	1 010.6	428.8	1 439.4	6.4	70.2
35–44	513.8	484.1	998.0	42.9	24.9	67.7	1 065.7	438.7	1 504.4	6.4	70.8
45–54	558.4	413.1	971.4	31.2	14.0	45.2	1 016.6	360.6	1 377.2	4.4	73.8
55–59	156.7	131.3	287.9	7.9	*3.9	11.9	299.8	287.6	587.4	4.0	51.0
60–64	54.4	62.7	117.0	*1.1	*0.4	*1.5	118.5	323.5	442.0	*1.2	26.8
65 and over	13.0	32.7	45.7	*—	*0.6	*0.6	46.2	1 381.5	1 427.8	*1.2	3.2
Total	2 321.6	1 894.8	4 216.4	196.3	120.2	316.5	4 532.9	3 616.7	8 149.6	7.0	55.6
Mean age	37.9	37.6	37.7	32.5	29.8	31.5	37.3	54.4	44.9	..	..
Median age	37	38	38	30	27	29	37	58	43	..	..

* 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.

.. not applicable

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	%	%	
PERSONS											
Married											
15–19	14.7	8.4	23.1	4.5	*1.1	5.7	28.8	13.4	42.2	19.7	68.2
20–24	203.0	53.8	256.8	17.9	*3.4	21.3	278.1	65.1	343.2	7.7	81.0
25–34	1 045.0	277.6	1 322.6	41.7	12.8	54.5	1 377.1	335.1	1 712.2	4.0	80.4
35–44	1 312.6	452.7	1 765.3	53.2	19.0	72.3	1 837.6	379.2	2 216.8	3.9	82.9
45–54	1 254.5	406.4	1 660.8	44.9	10.7	55.6	1 716.4	349.1	2 065.5	3.2	83.1
55–59	426.8	148.6	575.4	14.4	*3.8	18.2	593.6	318.9	912.6	3.1	65.0
60–64	183.4	88.8	272.2	5.7	*2.4	8.1	280.3	397.8	678.1	2.9	41.3
65 and over	52.4	70.0	122.4	*0.2	*1.3	*1.6	124.0	1 369.2	1 493.2	*1.3	8.3
Total	4 492.3	1 506.3	5 998.6	182.7	54.6	237.3	6 235.9	3 227.9	9 463.8	3.8	65.9
Not married											
15–19	227.9	458.9	686.8	71.8	73.2	145.0	831.8	512.0	1 343.8	17.4	61.9
20–24	543.0	247.3	790.2	70.3	22.0	92.3	882.5	174.6	1 057.1	10.5	83.5
25–34	703.2	144.7	847.9	68.1	16.2	84.3	932.2	213.4	1 145.6	9.0	81.4
35–44	400.6	119.6	520.2	46.0	11.2	57.3	577.4	188.5	766.0	9.9	75.4
45–54	349.5	101.6	451.1	28.9	6.7	35.6	486.6	183.1	669.7	7.3	72.7
55–59	105.1	34.3	139.4	11.1	*2.0	13.1	152.5	120.6	273.1	8.6	55.8
60–64	47.2	19.5	66.8	*3.7	*0.9	4.6	71.4	143.2	214.6	6.5	33.3
65 and over	15.6	23.4	39.0	*0.2	—	*0.2	39.2	1 048.1	1 087.3	*0.5	3.6
Total	2 392.1	1 149.2	3 541.4	300.1	132.1	432.3	3 973.7	2 583.5	6 557.1	10.9	60.6
Total											
15–19	242.7	467.3	709.9	76.4	74.3	150.7	860.6	525.4	1 386.0	17.5	62.1
20–24	746.0	301.1	1 047.0	88.3	25.3	113.6	1 160.6	239.7	1 400.3	9.8	82.9
25–34	1 748.3	422.2	2 170.5	109.8	28.9	138.8	2 309.3	548.5	2 857.8	6.0	80.8
35–44	1 713.2	572.3	2 285.5	99.3	30.3	129.6	2 415.0	567.8	2 982.8	5.4	81.0
45–54	1 603.9	508.0	2 111.9	73.8	17.4	91.2	2 203.1	532.2	2 735.2	4.1	80.5
55–59	531.9	182.9	714.8	25.4	5.9	31.3	746.1	439.5	1 185.6	4.2	62.9
60–64	230.6	108.3	338.9	9.4	*3.3	12.7	351.7	541.1	892.7	3.6	39.4
65 and over	68.0	93.4	161.4	*0.4	*1.3	*1.8	163.2	2 417.3	2 580.4	*1.1	6.3
Total	6 884.5	2 655.5	9 540.0	482.9	186.7	669.6	10 209.6	5 811.4	16 020.9	6.6	63.7
Mean age	39.0	37.0	38.5	33.3	28.5	31.9	38.0	55.0	44.2	. .	. .
Median age	39	37	38	31	23	29	38	60	43	. .	. .

* 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.

. . not applicable

	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	1 006.2	152.7	1 158.9	51.3	15.9	67.1	1 226.0	442.2	1 668.2	5.5	73.5
Females	573.3	344.8	918.1	36.4	21.7	58.1	976.2	757.5	1 733.7	5.9	56.3
Persons	1 579.5	497.6	2 077.1	87.6	37.5	125.2	2 202.2	1 199.7	3 402.0	5.7	64.7
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	511.6	94.8	606.4	41.5	*4.8	46.3	652.7	323.8	976.5	7.1	66.8
Females	228.3	245.4	473.7	24.6	11.4	36.0	509.7	490.1	999.7	7.1	51.0
Persons	739.9	340.2	1 080.1	66.1	16.2	82.3	1 162.4	813.9	1 976.3	7.1	58.8
Total											
Males	1 517.8	247.6	1 765.3	92.7	20.7	113.4	1 878.8	766.0	2 644.8	6.0	71.0
Females	801.6	590.2	1 391.8	61.0	33.0	94.1	1 485.9	1 247.6	2 733.5	6.3	54.4
Persons	2 319.4	837.8	3 157.1	153.7	53.8	207.5	3 364.6	2 013.6	5 378.2	6.2	62.6
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	844.7	132.0	976.7	43.3	14.6	57.9	1 034.6	382.0	1 416.6	5.6	73.0
Females	461.8	323.9	785.6	32.2	26.3	58.4	844.1	649.5	1 493.5	6.9	56.5
Persons	1 306.5	455.9	1 762.4	75.5	40.8	116.3	1 878.7	1 031.5	2 910.2	6.2	64.6
Balance of Victoria											
Males	292.7	52.2	344.9	22.1	*3.4	25.5	370.4	161.2	531.6	6.9	69.7
Females	121.6	147.0	268.6	12.6	9.0	21.6	290.2	262.7	552.8	7.4	52.5
Persons	414.3	199.2	613.5	34.7	12.4	47.1	660.6	423.8	1 084.5	7.1	60.9
Total											
Males	1 137.4	184.2	1 321.7	65.4	18.0	83.4	1 405.1	543.2	1 948.2	5.9	72.1
Females	583.4	470.9	1 054.2	44.8	35.2	80.0	1 134.2	912.1	2 046.4	7.1	55.4
Persons	1 720.8	655.1	2 375.9	110.2	53.2	163.4	2 539.3	1 455.3	3 994.6	6.4	63.6
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	403.6	68.4	472.0	28.5	7.1	35.5	507.5	173.0	680.5	7.0	74.6
Females	218.9	169.6	388.5	19.9	12.6	32.6	421.1	294.5	715.5	7.7	58.8
Persons	622.4	238.0	860.4	48.4	19.7	68.1	928.6	467.4	1 396.0	7.3	66.5
Balance of Queensland											
Males	482.0	74.1	556.1	33.0	7.8	40.8	596.9	225.3	822.2	6.8	72.6
Females	223.4	202.8	426.2	23.2	12.9	36.1	462.3	367.5	829.7	7.8	55.7
Persons	705.5	276.9	982.4	56.2	20.6	76.8	1 059.2	592.7	1 651.9	7.3	64.1
Total											
Males	885.6	142.5	1 028.1	61.5	14.8	76.3	1 104.4	398.2	1 502.6	6.9	73.5
Females	442.3	372.4	814.7	43.1	25.5	68.6	883.3	661.9	1 545.2	7.8	57.2
Persons	1 327.9	514.9	1 842.8	104.6	40.4	145.0	1 987.8	1 060.1	3 047.9	7.3	65.2

* 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	242.0	44.7	286.8	19.5	4.5	24.1	310.8	135.5	446.3	7.7	69.6
Females	115.7	119.1	234.8	12.0	8.5	20.5	255.3	219.6	474.9	8.0	53.8
Persons	357.8	163.8	521.6	31.5	13.0	44.5	566.1	355.1	921.2	7.9	61.5
Balance of South Australia											
Males	90.8	16.3	107.2	5.8	*1.4	7.2	114.3	49.6	163.9	6.3	69.8
Females	36.7	45.4	82.1	4.6	*1.0	5.6	87.7	71.8	159.5	6.4	55.0
Persons	127.5	61.7	189.2	10.3	*2.4	12.7	202.0	121.4	323.3	6.3	62.5
Total											
Males	332.9	61.1	393.9	25.3	5.9	31.2	425.1	185.1	610.2	7.3	69.7
Females	152.4	164.5	316.9	16.6	9.5	26.0	343.0	291.4	634.4	7.6	54.1
Persons	485.3	225.6	710.8	41.9	15.4	57.3	768.1	476.5	1 244.6	7.5	61.7
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	339.6	64.8	404.4	20.2	3.9	24.0	428.5	141.3	569.8	5.6	75.2
Females	165.4	151.7	317.2	14.5	9.1	23.7	340.9	254.4	595.2	6.9	57.3
Persons	505.0	216.6	721.6	34.7	13.0	47.7	769.4	395.7	1 165.1	6.2	66.0
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	130.0	19.2	149.2	6.8	*1.2	8.0	157.2	53.4	210.6	5.1	74.6
Females	47.3	55.9	103.2	6.6	3.0	9.6	112.9	84.0	196.8	8.5	57.3
Persons	177.4	75.1	252.5	13.3	4.3	17.6	270.1	137.4	407.5	6.5	66.3
Total											
Males	469.6	84.0	553.7	26.9	5.1	32.0	585.7	194.7	780.5	5.5	75.0
Females	212.8	207.6	420.4	21.1	12.2	33.3	453.7	338.4	792.1	7.3	57.3
Persons	682.4	291.7	974.1	48.0	17.3	65.3	1 039.4	533.1	1 572.5	6.3	66.1
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	40.2	7.2	47.3	3.8	*0.8	4.6	51.9	26.2	78.2	8.9	66.4
Females	21.7	20.0	41.7	1.8	*0.9	2.7	44.3	39.8	84.1	6.0	52.7
Persons	61.9	27.1	89.0	5.7	1.6	7.3	96.3	66.0	162.3	7.6	59.3
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	59.9	9.1	68.9	5.4	*0.1	5.5	74.4	34.5	108.9	7.4	68.3
Females	24.1	27.4	51.5	3.7	1.3	5.1	56.5	55.7	112.3	8.9	50.3
Persons	84.0	36.4	120.4	9.1	1.4	10.5	130.9	90.3	221.2	8.0	59.2
Total											
Males	100.0	16.2	116.3	9.2	*0.9	10.1	126.3	60.8	187.1	8.0	67.5
Females	45.8	47.4	93.1	5.5	2.2	7.7	100.9	95.5	196.4	7.7	51.4
Persons	145.8	63.6	209.4	14.8	3.0	17.8	227.2	156.3	383.5	7.8	59.2

* 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	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	%	%	
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	42.6	10.2	52.8	2.1	*0.4	2.6	55.4	18.3	73.7	4.6	75.1
Females	28.5	13.7	42.2	2.2	*0.9	3.1	45.3	24.2	69.5	6.9	65.1
Persons	71.1	23.9	95.0	4.3	1.3	5.7	100.6	42.6	143.2	5.6	70.3
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	77.0	14.8	91.8	3.4	*0.7	4.1	95.9	28.3	124.2	4.2	77.2
Females	54.8	28.1	83.0	1.9	1.7	3.6	86.6	45.5	132.1	4.1	65.5
Persons	131.8	43.0	174.8	5.3	2.3	7.7	182.5	73.9	256.3	4.2	71.2
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 876.2	469.9	3 346.1	166.5	46.7	213.2	3 559.4	1 300.3	4 859.7	6.0	73.2
Females	1 556.9	1 129.1	2 686.0	116.8	79.1	195.9	2 881.9	2 215.2	5 097.0	6.8	56.5
Persons	4 433.1	1 599.0	6 032.1	283.4	125.8	409.1	6 441.2	3 515.5	9 956.7	6.4	64.7
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 686.6	290.8	1 977.4	120.0	19.9	139.9	2 117.3	894.4	3 011.7	6.6	70.3
Females	764.7	765.7	1 530.4	79.5	41.1	120.6	1 651.0	1 401.5	3 052.5	7.3	54.1
Persons	2 451.4	1 056.5	3 507.9	199.5	61.0	260.5	3 768.3	2 295.9	6 064.2	6.9	62.1
Total											
Males	4 562.9	760.7	5 323.6	286.5	66.6	353.1	5 676.7	2 194.7	7 871.4	6.2	72.1
Females	2 321.6	1 894.8	4 216.4	196.3	120.2	316.5	4 532.9	3 616.7	8 149.6	7.0	55.6
Persons	6 884.5	2 655.5	9 540.0	482.9	186.7	669.6	10 209.6	5 811.4	16 020.9	6.6	63.7

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

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

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED									UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO
Age group (years)	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 aged 15 and over	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	147.5	42.7	190.2	35.6	22.6	*3.9	39.4	229.7	26.0	255.7	17.2	89.8	13.9
20–24	412.7	62.0	474.7	47.6	13.0	*0.9	48.5	523.2	44.6	567.8	9.3	92.1	8.4
Total	560.2	104.7	664.9	83.2	35.6	4.7	87.9	752.8	70.6	823.4	11.7	91.4	10.1
Females													
15–19	69.4	69.3	138.8	29.6	21.3	*3.3	32.9	171.7	33.0	204.7	19.2	83.9	14.5
20–24	289.8	100.3	390.1	35.3	14.0	5.7	41.0	431.1	92.1	523.2	9.5	82.4	6.8
Total	359.2	169.7	528.9	65.0	35.4	9.0	73.9	602.8	125.1	727.9	12.3	82.8	8.9
Persons													
15–19	216.9	112.0	329.0	65.2	43.9	7.2	72.3	401.3	59.0	460.3	18.0	87.2	14.2
20–24	702.5	162.3	864.8	82.9	27.0	6.5	89.5	954.3	136.7	1 091.0	9.4	87.5	7.6
Total	919.4	274.4	1 193.8	148.1	71.0	13.7	161.8	1 355.6	195.8	1 551.4	11.9	87.4	9.5
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	12.7	152.1	164.8	6.4	4.7	30.8	37.2	202.1	249.1	451.2	18.4	44.8	1.4
20–24	20.1	56.7	76.8	*4.1	*1.3	10.1	14.2	91.0	49.4	140.4	15.6	64.8	2.9
Total	32.8	208.8	241.6	10.5	6.0	40.9	51.4	293.1	298.5	591.5	17.5	49.5	1.8
Females													
15–19	13.0	203.1	216.1	4.8	*4.1	36.3	41.1	257.2	217.3	474.5	16.0	54.2	1.0
20–24	23.4	82.0	105.4	*1.3	*0.4	8.7	9.9	115.3	53.6	168.9	8.6	68.3	0.8
Total	36.4	285.1	321.5	6.1	4.5	45.0	51.1	372.6	270.8	643.4	13.7	57.9	0.9
Persons													
15–19	25.7	355.2	380.9	11.2	8.8	67.2	78.4	459.3	466.4	925.7	17.1	49.6	1.2
20–24	43.5	138.7	182.2	5.3	*1.7	18.8	24.1	206.3	102.9	309.3	11.7	66.7	1.7
Total	69.2	494.0	563.1	16.5	10.5	86.0	102.5	665.6	569.3	1 234.9	15.4	53.9	1.3
TOTAL													
Males													
15–19	160.2	194.8	355.1	42.0	27.3	34.7	76.6	431.7	275.1	706.8	17.8	61.1	5.9
20–24	432.8	118.7	551.5	51.6	14.3	11.0	62.7	614.2	94.0	708.2	10.2	86.7	7.3
Total	593.0	313.5	906.6	93.6	41.6	45.7	139.3	1 045.9	369.1	1 415.0	13.3	73.9	6.6
Females													
15–19	82.4	272.4	354.9	34.4	25.4	39.7	74.0	428.9	250.3	679.2	17.3	63.1	5.1
20–24	313.2	182.4	495.5	36.6	14.4	14.3	51.0	546.5	145.7	692.1	9.3	79.0	5.3
Total	395.6	454.8	850.4	71.0	39.9	54.0	125.0	975.4	395.9	1 371.3	12.8	71.1	5.2
Persons													
15–19	242.7	467.3	709.9	76.4	52.8	74.3	150.7	860.6	525.4	1 386.0	17.5	62.1	5.5
20–24	746.0	301.1	1 047.0	88.3	28.7	25.3	113.6	1 160.6	239.7	1 400.3	9.8	82.9	6.3
Total	988.6	768.3	1 756.9	164.6	81.4	99.7	264.3	2 021.3	765.0	2 786.3	13.1	72.5	5.9

* 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	5 126.0	7 198.1	505.6	7 703.6	3 724.7	6.6	67.4
Born overseas	1 757.6	2 341.0	164.0	2 505.0	1 825.7	6.5	57.8
Oceania and Antarctica	248.1	320.8	24.5	345.3	98.1	7.1	77.9
New Zealand	185.6	244.1	16.7	260.9	69.0	6.4	79.1
North-West Europe	561.8	745.0	37.3	782.3	601.3	4.8	56.5
UK and Ireland	465.1	614.4	30.2	644.6	458.5	4.7	58.4
Germany	40.1	54.1	*3.1	57.2	52.5	*5.4	52.1
Netherlands	25.1	35.3	*1.4	36.7	49.2	*3.9	42.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	243.4	324.0	15.4	339.3	489.6	4.5	40.9
Italy	56.4	74.3	*2.8	77.1	141.7	*3.6	35.2
Greece	24.1	37.9	*1.1	38.9	97.7	*2.7	28.5
North Africa and the Middle East	73.2	101.9	14.3	116.2	125.9	12.3	48.0
Lebanon	21.6	31.3	*3.2	34.5	42.8	*9.2	44.6
South-East Asia	230.3	301.7	29.5	331.2	186.5	8.9	64.0
Viet Nam	74.2	87.3	11.1	98.4	65.2	11.3	60.1
Malaysia	38.1	54.6	*5.0	59.6	29.5	*8.5	66.9
Philippines	48.8	66.5	5.6	72.1	30.9	7.8	70.0
North-East Asia	122.3	175.1	14.4	189.6	155.3	7.6	55.0
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	65.6	87.5	7.1	94.7	80.3	7.5	54.1
Southern and Central Asia	111.4	142.9	11.6	154.5	73.1	7.5	67.9
India	58.9	75.6	5.0	80.6	37.8	6.2	68.1
Americas	82.9	113.4	10.7	124.1	48.2	8.6	72.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.1	116.1	6.3	122.5	47.7	5.2	72.0
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	75.5	100.1	9.0	109.1	31.3	8.3	77.7
North-West Europe	82.2	109.9	*4.0	113.9	34.7	*3.5	76.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	35.9	48.5	*2.6	51.1	28.6	*5.1	64.1
North Africa and the Middle East	22.8	32.6	7.1	39.7	29.2	17.9	57.6
South-East Asia	88.5	113.7	13.3	127.0	67.9	10.5	65.2
North-East Asia	58.9	80.0	5.3	85.3	50.3	6.2	62.9
Southern and Central Asia	41.6	51.1	*2.4	53.5	18.6	*4.5	74.2
Americas	18.2	25.2	*3.9	29.1	12.0	*13.5	70.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.5	29.6	*0.7	30.2	10.1	*2.2	74.9
Total born overseas	444.1	590.6	48.4	639.0	282.7	7.6	69.3
Arrived 1996–2003							
Oceania and Antarctica	64.1	81.8	7.1	88.9	21.4	8.0	80.6
North-West Europe	75.4	91.8	9.1	100.9	33.3	9.0	75.2
Southern and Eastern Europe	26.7	36.2	*2.9	39.1	32.1	*7.4	54.9
North Africa and the Middle East	13.1	18.9	*3.6	22.5	34.1	*15.9	39.7
South-East Asia	36.5	54.8	8.2	63.0	53.0	13.0	54.3
North-East Asia	35.0	59.8	8.0	67.7	75.3	11.7	47.3
Southern and Central Asia	36.3	49.8	8.6	58.4	27.8	14.7	67.8
Americas	18.1	24.3	*2.3	26.5	9.7	*8.5	73.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2	40.9	*3.2	44.1	18.0	*7.3	71.1
Total born overseas	334.5	458.4	52.9	511.3	304.7	10.3	62.7

* 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	3 342.6	114.5	3 457.2	1 182.4	4 639.6	3.3	74.5
Lone parent	86.4	8.8	95.2	46.3	141.5	9.2	67.3
Dependent student	194.4	37.4	231.8	240.6	472.5	16.1	49.1
Non-dependent child	633.9	87.2	721.1	112.7	833.8	12.1	86.5
Other related individual	94.3	17.5	111.8	55.2	167.0	15.7	66.9
Total	4 351.7	265.5	4 617.2	1 637.2	6 254.4	5.7	73.8
Non-family member							
Person living alone	488.1	40.6	528.7	309.1	837.8	7.7	63.1
Not living alone	307.6	26.9	334.5	66.5	401.0	8.0	83.4
Total	795.7	67.5	863.2	375.6	1 238.7	7.8	69.7
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	5 147.4	333.0	5 480.3	2 012.8	7 493.1	6.1	73.1
Relationship not determined(a)	176.2	20.1	196.3	181.9	378.3	10.3	51.9
Total	5 323.6	353.1	5 676.7	2 194.7	7 871.4	6.2	72.1
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 482.5	110.6	2 593.1	1 911.9	4 504.9	4.3	57.6
Lone parent	325.3	49.1	374.4	352.9	727.3	13.1	51.5
Dependent student	256.3	38.2	294.6	200.3	494.8	13.0	59.5
Non-dependent child	384.2	50.0	434.2	67.7	501.9	11.5	86.5
Other related individual	64.5	7.2	71.7	107.1	178.9	10.1	40.1
Total	3 512.8	255.1	3 768.0	2 639.9	6 407.8	6.8	58.8
Non-family member							
Person living alone	351.1	24.6	375.7	617.6	993.3	6.5	37.8
Not living alone	191.0	18.1	209.1	64.0	273.1	8.7	76.6
Total	542.1	42.7	584.8	681.7	1 266.4	7.3	46.2
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	4 054.9	297.8	4 352.7	3 321.5	7 674.3	6.8	56.7
Relationship not determined(a)	161.5	18.7	180.2	295.1	475.3	10.4	37.9
Total	4 216.4	316.5	4 532.9	3 616.7	8 149.6	7.0	55.6
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	5 825.1	225.1	6 050.2	3 094.3	9 144.5	3.7	66.2
Lone parent	411.8	57.9	469.6	399.2	868.9	12.3	54.1
Dependent student	450.7	75.6	526.4	440.9	967.3	14.4	54.4
Non-dependent child	1 018.2	137.2	1 155.3	180.4	1 335.7	11.9	86.5
Other related individual	158.8	24.8	183.5	162.3	345.9	13.5	53.1
Total	7 864.5	520.6	8 385.1	4 277.1	12 662.2	6.2	66.2
Non-family member							
Person living alone	839.2	65.2	904.3	926.7	1 831.1	7.2	49.4
Not living alone	498.6	45.0	543.6	130.5	674.1	8.3	80.6
Total	1 337.8	110.2	1 447.9	1 057.2	2 505.1	7.6	57.8
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	9 202.3	630.8	9 833.0	5 334.3	15 167.4	6.4	64.8
Relationship not determined(a)	337.7	38.9	376.5	477.0	853.6	10.3	44.1
Total	9 540.0	669.6	10 209.6	5 811.4	16 020.9	6.6	63.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 322.7	934.0	1 280.4	2 910.3	1 000.2	1 626.7	5 537.1
Couple family	2 867.0	648.9	1 054.7	2 561.4	681.0	1 328.2	4 570.6
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	103.5	34.9	71.2	88.9	37.7	82.9	209.5
Husband employed, wife unemployed	32.2	16.6	34.3	26.1	17.7	39.3	83.1
Husband unemployed, wife employed	29.1	7.3	6.8	25.9	7.4	9.9	43.2
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	9.0	*0.8	5.8	8.8	*1.0	5.8	15.6
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	24.1	7.7	21.5	20.5	8.5	24.2	53.3
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 763.5	614.0	983.6	2 472.5	643.3	1 245.3	4 361.1
Husband employed, wife employed	1 348.3	397.6	560.5	1 134.3	413.3	758.7	2 306.3
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	347.7	174.8	361.1	303.7	174.5	405.3	883.5
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	124.0	15.8	19.8	108.7	22.1	28.7	159.5
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	928.5	25.9	42.2	910.8	33.2	52.6	996.6
One-parent family	369.2	285.1	225.7	262.4	319.1	298.5	880.0
Parent unemployed	15.0	24.7	18.4	8.2	27.3	22.6	58.1
Male parent unemployed	*2.7	*3.7	*2.4	*1.1	4.6	*3.1	8.8
Female parent unemployed	12.3	21.0	16.0	7.0	22.7	19.6	49.3
Parent employed	182.0	150.4	84.5	108.0	177.6	131.4	417.0
Male parent employed	51.0	25.3	11.0	34.5	33.9	18.9	87.3
Female parent employed	131.1	125.1	73.5	73.5	143.7	112.5	329.7
Parent not in the labour force	172.2	109.9	122.8	146.3	114.2	144.4	404.9
Male parent not in the labour force	29.5	11.5	6.4	23.9	15.7	7.7	47.4
Female parent not in the labour force	142.7	98.5	116.4	122.3	98.5	136.7	357.5
Other family	86.5	..	..	86.5	..	..	86.5
Family reference person unemployed	6.3	..	..	6.3	..	..	6.3
Family reference person employed	50.9	..	..	50.9	..	..	50.9
Family reference person not in the labour force	29.3	..	..	29.3	..	..	29.3

* 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	2002	9 942.7	1999	82.1	63.9	72.9	2002	9 311.4	2002	631.3	6.3
Canada	2002	16 689.5	2000	82.1	70.5	76.3	2002	15 411.8	2002	1 277.6	7.7
France	2002	26 653.1	2000	74.4	61.7	68.0	2002	23 942.0	2002	2 341.0	8.9
Greece	2001	4 362.2	1998	77.1	48.5	62.5	2002	3 948.9	2002	420.1	9.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2002	3 487.9	1998	84.0	55.8	70.0	2002	3 232.3	2002	255.5	7.3
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	86.3	53.2	69.6	2002	91 647.0	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2001	23 900.0	1999	74.1	45.5	59.8	2002	21 922.0	2002	2 163.0	9.0
Japan	2001	67 520.0	2000	85.2	59.6	72.5	2002	63 300.0	2002	3 590.0	5.4
Korea (Republic of)	2001	22 181.0	1999	77.3	50.7	63.9	2002	22 169.0	2002	708.0	3.1
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2002	9 520.8	2002	381.0	3.8
New Zealand	2001	1 925.8	1999	83.2	67.4	75.2	2002	1 876.8	2002	102.5	5.2
Singapore	2002	2 128.4	1998	82.7	56.3	69.0	2002	2 017.4	2002	111.2	5.2
Sweden	2002	4 421.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2002	4 244.0	2002	176.0	4.0
United Kingdom	2002	29 934.0	1999	84.1	68.4	76.3	2002	28 414.5	2002	1 519.4	5.1
United States of America	2001	141 815.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2002	136 485.0	2002	8 378.0	5.8

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

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002					2003				2004
	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	May	Aug	Nov		Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb
PERSONS ('000)													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	423.3	443.3	438.4	445.5	427.1	399.2	375.5		366.3	371.0	377.3	379.0	377.4
Mining	77.5	79.6	77.9	81.6	80.9	82.0	85.6		88.1	88.1	88.8	92.6	98.4
Manufacturing	1 069.9	1 122.3	1 106.2	1 079.5	1 095.3	1 114.6	1 124.4		1 118.3	1 095.5	1 072.5	1 058.8	1 052.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.1	63.6	66.3	66.5	65.1	66.6	70.7		75.8	77.4	75.9	74.3	73.2
Construction	632.2	695.5	657.0	703.5	700.8	695.6	703.0		724.6	748.5	762.3	770.2	775.0
Wholesale trade	504.0	465.7	427.5	435.2	435.1	436.0	441.8		446.9	447.5	445.9	446.2	448.6
Retail trade	1 309.1	1 313.4	1 317.7	1 381.6	1 391.5	1 406.0	1 429.4		1 449.2	1 455.7	1 449.9	1 443.6	1 440.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	410.8	437.6	468.4	460.0	458.4	452.9	449.3		453.8	462.7	469.1	472.4	472.4
Transport and storage	419.3	401.4	419.8	409.3	401.7	399.6	403.3		409.4	419.0	427.6	433.4	436.5
Communication services	149.4	179.3	183.0	166.3	166.6	167.3	169.2		172.7	175.3	175.6	173.6	170.9
Finance and insurance	318.7	337.9	336.3	343.6	341.4	342.4	344.0		343.7	341.3	341.7	346.1	352.4
Property and business services	951.4	991.8	1 089.1	1 035.7	1 057.7	1 071.4	1 077.0		1 085.1	1 102.7	1 120.7	1 128.8	1 128.4
Government administration and defence	350.2	343.4	372.1	394.6	403.8	417.0	428.6		436.4	439.9	440.6	440.5	439.5
Education	608.8	604.2	622.9	648.9	652.0	658.7	668.2		677.0	682.9	686.7	690.3	695.3
Health and community services	820.6	839.4	880.0	912.4	927.7	941.8	944.9		934.8	924.3	931.0	948.1	967.0
Cultural and recreational services	210.8	222.9	223.9	237.8	246.2	246.8	242.0		237.0	233.9	235.0	237.6	241.6
Personal and other services	335.7	352.9	341.6	360.1	363.1	372.9	382.5		384.8	379.0	369.5	363.0	360.7

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2.8	4.7	-1.1	-1.0	-4.1	-6.5	-5.9	-2.5	1.3	1.7	0.5	-0.4
Mining	-7.4	2.7	-2.2	0.3	-0.8	1.3	4.4	3.0	-0.1	0.8	4.2	6.3
Manufacturing	-4.3	4.9	-1.4	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.9	-0.5	-2.0	-2.1	-1.3	-0.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	-0.5	-0.8	4.2	-2.7	-2.1	2.3	6.2	7.2	2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-1.4
Construction	4.1	10.0	-5.5	1.7	-0.4	-0.7	1.1	3.1	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.6
Wholesale trade	-0.8	-7.6	-8.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.5
Retail trade	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.6	6.5	7.0	0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-0.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.0
Transport and storage	6.5	-4.3	4.6	-1.8	-1.9	-0.5	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.7
Communication services	2.0	20.0	2.1	-1.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	1.5	0.2	-1.2	-1.5
Finance and insurance	2.2	6.0	-0.5	-1.6	-0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	1.3	1.8
Property and business services	4.9	4.2	9.8	1.3	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.0
Government administration and defence	3.8	-1.9	8.4	1.4	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2
Education	3.8	-0.7	3.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7
Health and community services	1.6	2.3	4.8	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.3	-1.1	-1.1	0.7	1.8	2.0
Cultural and recreational services	2.9	5.8	0.5	4.4	3.5	0.3	-1.9	-2.1	-1.3	0.5	1.1	1.7
Personal and other services	-1.2	5.1	-3.2	-0.7	0.8	2.7	2.6	0.6	-1.5	-2.5	-1.8	-0.6

(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	6 884.5	2 655.5	5 323.6	4 216.4	9 540.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	281.4	93.8	258.0	117.2	375.2
Agriculture	234.9	83.4	213.2	105.1	318.2
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	21.3	5.4	19.1	7.6	26.7
Forestry and logging	11.5	*1.2	10.7	*2.0	12.7
Commercial fishing	13.0	*3.4	14.1	*2.3	16.4
Mining(a)	98.6	5.7	92.8	11.5	104.3
Coal mining	21.1	*1.3	21.6	*0.8	22.5
Oil and gas extraction	5.2	*0.4	5.4	*0.2	5.5
Metal ore mining	37.8	*1.8	34.4	5.2	39.5
Other mining	8.0	*0.7	7.7	*0.9	8.6
Services to mining	20.3	*1.5	17.9	*3.9	21.8
Manufacturing(a)	950.1	123.9	795.3	278.8	1 074.0
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	145.2	24.7	116.5	53.4	169.9
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	46.5	13.2	22.1	37.6	59.7
Wood and paper product manufacturing	68.4	*2.8	62.3	8.9	71.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	88.5	26.8	68.5	46.8	115.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	94.5	8.5	67.5	35.5	103.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	42.1	*4.4	38.4	8.1	46.5
Metal product manufacturing	145.6	11.1	135.7	21.0	156.7
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	219.8	16.8	193.3	43.3	236.6
Other manufacturing	69.9	12.4	65.7	16.7	82.4
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	69.4	*3.3	58.7	14.0	72.7
Electricity and gas supply	45.7	*2.3	37.9	10.1	48.0
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	23.7	*1.1	20.8	*3.9	24.7
Construction(a)	663.7	102.9	678.6	87.9	766.6
General construction	224.4	28.2	217.6	35.0	252.6
Construction trade services	434.4	74.2	456.7	51.9	508.6
Wholesale trade(a)	382.8	69.0	312.7	139.2	451.9
Basic material wholesaling	84.9	16.0	76.0	25.0	100.9
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	130.0	14.5	111.8	32.7	144.5
Personal and household good wholesaling	147.1	36.9	111.0	73.0	184.0
Retail trade(a)	782.7	666.6	706.8	742.5	1 449.3
Food retailing	222.2	323.8	250.7	295.3	546.0
Personal and household good retailing	328.3	287.2	233.4	382.1	615.5
Motor vehicle retailing and services	218.6	49.9	212.5	55.9	268.5
Accommodation,cafes and restaurants	248.9	223.3	212.3	259.9	472.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	248.9	223.3	212.3	259.9	472.2
Transport and storage(a)	364.1	63.0	327.4	99.7	427.1
Road transport	195.5	40.6	197.3	38.8	236.1
Rail transport	32.9	*0.4	30.1	*3.2	33.3
Water transport	10.6	*1.5	8.5	*3.6	12.1
Air and space transport	34.2	5.4	26.8	12.8	39.6
Services to transport	60.8	7.9	37.1	31.5	68.7
Storage	26.0	6.4	24.9	7.5	32.4
Communication Services	144.8	26.7	115.0	56.5	171.5
Communication services	144.8	26.7	115.0	56.5	171.5

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES <i>cont.</i>	6 884.5	2 655.5	5 323.6	4 216.4	9 540.0
Finance and insurance (a)	293.6	67.0	167.8	192.8	360.6
Finance	153.0	40.2	79.5	113.7	193.2
Insurance	57.8	8.0	30.4	35.3	65.7
Services to finance and insurance	81.0	18.8	56.8	43.0	99.8
Property and business services (a)	826.5	280.1	612.6	494.0	1 106.6
Property services	128.7	36.5	89.9	75.3	165.2
Business services	697.8	243.6	522.7	418.7	941.4
Government administration and defence (a)	361.7	81.0	227.4	215.3	442.6
Government administration	343.2	79.7	212.6	210.4	422.9
Defence	18.4	*1.2	14.8	4.9	19.7
Education	453.7	211.8	221.2	444.3	665.5
Education	453.7	211.8	221.2	444.3	665.5
Health and community services (a)	561.9	415.7	218.2	759.4	977.6
Health services	432.9	304.4	169.0	568.3	737.3
Community services	129.0	111.3	49.2	191.1	240.3
Cultural and recreational services (a)	146.0	103.9	121.5	128.4	249.9
Motion picture, radio and television services	34.4	13.3	25.9	21.8	47.7
Libraries, museums and the arts	40.9	26.2	29.1	38.1	67.2
Sport and recreation	70.5	63.6	66.5	67.6	134.1
Personal and other services (a)	254.7	117.7	197.3	175.1	372.4
Personal services	107.0	76.2	76.8	106.4	183.2
Other services	146.9	37.0	119.5	64.5	183.9
Private households employing staff	*0.7	4.6	*1.0	*4.2	5.3

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	6 884.5	2 655.5	5 323.6	4 216.4	9 540.0
Managers and administrators(a)	641.3	74.8	529.9	186.3	716.2
Generalist managers	134.5	14.8	129.9	19.4	149.3
Specialist managers	344.3	18.9	254.9	108.4	363.2
Farmers and farm managers	154.1	40.7	139.8	55.0	194.8
Professionals(a)	1 413.7	390.2	886.8	917.2	1 804.0
Science, building and engineering professionals	170.6	16.4	150.2	36.8	187.0
Business and information professionals	492.1	60.8	348.4	204.5	553.0
Health professionals	209.6	126.2	89.4	246.3	335.7
Education professionals	295.3	110.9	132.9	273.3	406.2
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	243.8	76.0	164.9	154.9	319.8
Associate professionals(a)	983.0	202.0	696.5	488.5	1 185.0
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	122.3	13.9	105.2	30.9	136.2
Business and administration associate professionals	327.4	68.5	209.6	186.3	395.9
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	413.4	63.7	283.3	193.9	477.2
Health and welfare associate professionals	43.5	29.8	25.5	47.8	73.3
Other associate professionals	76.3	26.0	72.7	29.6	102.3
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 113.1	123.7	1 118.9	117.9	1 236.8
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	206.5	8.2	212.6	*2.2	214.8
Automotive tradespersons	141.0	6.5	146.1	*1.4	147.5
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	170.3	7.7	175.5	*2.5	177.9
Construction tradespersons	285.7	20.7	302.1	*4.3	306.4
Food tradespersons	63.2	22.1	60.2	25.1	85.3
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	67.3	17.2	74.4	10.1	84.5
Other tradespersons and related workers	176.4	41.3	145.3	72.4	217.7
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	210.8	169.3	45.9	334.2	380.1
Secretaries and personal assistants	112.6	65.3	*3.8	174.0	177.8
Other advanced clerical and service workers	98.2	104.1	42.1	160.2	202.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	983.2	616.7	446.1	1 153.7	1 599.8
Intermediate clerical workers	621.1	275.1	221.8	674.4	896.2
Intermediate sales and related workers	113.5	18.9	92.2	40.2	132.4
Intermediate service workers	248.5	322.6	132.1	439.1	571.2
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	656.7	130.2	689.2	97.6	786.8
Intermediate plant operators	181.6	7.8	180.8	8.6	189.4
Intermediate machine operators	66.6	11.0	50.2	27.4	77.7
Road and rail transport drivers	251.3	44.6	277.4	18.6	296.0
Other intermediate production and transport workers	156.4	66.6	180.6	42.4	223.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	355.7	591.9	332.1	615.5	947.6
Elementary clerks	41.2	25.3	30.6	35.9	66.4
Elementary sales workers	254.8	515.1	229.0	540.9	769.9
Elementary service workers	59.7	51.5	72.5	38.7	111.3
Labourers and related workers(a)	527.0	356.7	578.2	305.5	883.7
Cleaners	79.5	139.6	93.3	125.8	219.1
Factory labourers	171.1	40.5	141.3	70.3	211.6
Other labourers and related workers	273.8	176.6	341.7	108.8	450.5

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	225.0	56.4	281.4	33.0	60.8	93.8	258.0	117.2	375.2
Mining	89.2	9.5	98.6	*3.6	*2.1	5.7	92.8	11.5	104.3
Manufacturing	749.4	200.8	950.1	45.9	78.0	123.9	795.3	278.8	1 074.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	56.9	12.5	69.4	*1.8	*1.5	*3.3	58.7	14.0	72.7
Construction	627.7	36.0	663.7	51.0	51.9	102.9	678.6	87.9	766.6
Wholesale trade	289.4	93.4	382.8	23.3	45.8	69.0	312.7	139.2	451.9
Retail trade	501.3	281.4	782.7	205.5	461.1	666.6	706.8	742.5	1 449.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	145.8	103.0	248.9	66.5	156.9	223.3	212.3	259.9	472.2
Transport and storage	296.5	67.6	364.1	30.9	32.1	63.0	327.4	99.7	427.1
Communication services	104.1	40.7	144.8	10.9	15.8	26.7	115.0	56.5	171.5
Finance and insurance	151.8	141.8	293.6	16.0	50.9	67.0	167.8	192.8	360.6
Property and business services	521.8	304.7	826.5	90.9	189.3	280.1	612.6	494.0	1 106.6
Government administration and defence	204.2	157.4	361.7	23.1	57.8	81.0	227.4	215.3	442.6
Education	182.4	271.3	453.7	38.8	173.0	211.8	221.2	444.3	665.5
Health and community services	174.7	387.2	561.9	43.5	372.2	415.7	218.2	759.4	977.6
Cultural and recreational services	83.7	62.3	146.0	37.8	66.1	103.9	121.5	128.4	249.9
Personal and other services	159.0	95.7	254.7	38.4	79.4	117.7	197.3	175.1	372.4
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	499.1	142.3	641.3	30.8	44.0	74.8	529.9	186.3	716.2
Professionals	799.0	614.8	1 413.7	87.8	302.5	390.2	886.8	917.2	1 804.0
Associate professionals	631.5	351.5	983.0	64.9	137.0	202.0	696.5	488.5	1 185.0
Tradespersons and related workers	1 045.8	67.3	1 113.1	73.1	50.6	123.7	1 118.9	117.9	1 236.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.2	171.6	210.8	6.7	162.6	169.3	45.9	334.2	380.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	364.2	619.0	983.2	81.9	534.7	616.7	446.1	1 153.7	1 599.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	599.7	57.0	656.7	89.6	40.6	130.2	689.2	97.6	786.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	178.8	176.9	355.7	153.3	438.6	591.9	332.1	615.5	947.6
Labourers and related workers	405.7	121.3	527.0	172.5	184.1	356.7	578.2	305.5	883.7
Australia	4 562.9	2 321.6	6 884.5	760.7	1 894.8	2 655.5	5 323.6	4 216.4	9 540.0

* 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)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Employed				
Full-time	6 008.9	250.2	619.1	6 884.5
Part-time	2 276.5	47.4	300.3	2 655.5
Total	8 285.3	297.7	919.4	9 540.0
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	188.8	42.6	133.4	375.2
Mining	101.6	*—	*2.7	104.3
Manufacturing	997.0	18.8	55.2	1 074.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	71.9	*—	*0.8	72.7
Construction	523.0	47.4	193.7	766.6
Wholesale trade	413.6	10.9	25.9	451.9
Retail trade	1 275.0	65.8	101.6	1 449.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	426.1	24.9	18.5	472.2
Transport and storage	365.9	9.0	50.3	427.1
Communication services	159.0	*1.0	11.5	171.5
Finance and insurance	339.1	*2.2	18.7	360.6
Property and business services	929.9	35.4	137.2	1 106.6
Government administration and defence	440.5	*0.8	*1.3	442.6
Education	637.1	*1.2	27.1	665.5
Health and community services	916.0	19.0	42.0	977.6
Cultural and recreational services	203.8	5.9	39.3	249.9
Personal and other services	297.0	12.8	60.0	372.4
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	521.6	53.1	140.5	716.2
Professionals	1 614.4	46.5	141.5	1 804.0
Associate professionals	988.8	78.7	115.3	1 185.0
Tradespersons and related workers	955.0	59.9	220.8	1 236.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	316.7	16.0	42.5	380.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 529.9	11.9	55.1	1 599.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	684.8	15.6	84.1	786.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	903.8	*4.1	32.5	947.6
Labourers and related workers	770.3	11.8	87.1	883.7
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.9	46.8	35.9	35.3
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	288 801.2	13 938.0	33 047.6	336 390.7

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.1	43.3	49.6	15.4	14.8	15.0	46.6	28.5	40.9
Mining	45.7	35.9	44.8	*13.8	*16.9	15.0	44.5	32.5	43.1
Manufacturing	42.5	39.2	41.8	16.4	17.6	17.2	41.0	33.2	39.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.2	37.4	38.9	*20.4	*22.8	*21.5	38.7	35.8	38.1
Construction	43.0	39.8	42.8	18.1	13.8	16.0	41.1	24.5	39.2
Wholesale trade	44.3	40.3	43.3	20.1	18.4	19.0	42.5	33.1	39.6
Retail trade	44.8	40.5	43.3	14.0	15.8	15.3	35.8	25.2	30.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	46.4	44.4	45.6	16.7	16.6	16.6	37.1	27.7	31.9
Transport and storage	45.1	39.7	44.1	18.1	16.1	17.1	42.6	32.1	40.1
Communication services	41.0	35.4	39.5	23.0	19.6	21.0	39.3	31.0	36.6
Finance and insurance	43.7	38.3	41.1	16.0	20.1	19.1	41.1	33.5	37.0
Property and business services	45.0	40.4	43.3	16.3	16.0	16.1	40.8	31.0	36.4
Government administration and defence	38.2	37.3	37.8	21.3	17.8	18.8	36.5	32.1	34.4
Education	43.7	40.9	42.1	17.2	19.0	18.6	39.1	32.4	34.6
Health and community services	41.2	36.4	37.9	19.4	19.2	19.2	36.9	28.0	30.0
Cultural and recreational services	44.2	39.5	42.2	14.0	15.1	14.7	34.8	26.9	30.7
Personal and other services	42.7	40.0	41.7	15.3	16.7	16.2	37.4	29.4	33.6
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	49.9	45.0	48.8	15.9	15.3	15.6	47.9	38.0	45.3
Professionals	44.1	39.7	42.2	18.4	19.0	18.9	41.6	32.9	37.1
Associate professionals	46.2	42.1	44.7	17.0	19.2	18.5	43.4	35.7	40.2
Tradespersons and related workers	42.3	40.7	42.2	18.3	17.8	18.1	40.8	30.9	39.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	41.4	38.6	39.1	15.8	15.4	15.5	37.7	27.3	28.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.7	37.6	38.7	17.9	18.2	18.2	36.5	28.6	30.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.7	38.9	43.3	17.0	16.4	16.8	40.2	29.5	38.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	41.0	38.3	39.7	14.1	15.3	15.0	28.6	21.9	24.3
Labourers and related workers	40.6	35.8	39.5	14.9	15.5	15.2	32.9	23.6	29.7
Australia	43.8	39.4	42.3	16.3	17.1	16.9	39.9	29.4	35.3
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work									
	45.9	41.5	44.4	17.4	18.3	18.1	41.9	31.2	37.2
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	200 010.9	91 534.3	291 545.2	12 373.8	32 471.7	44 845.5	212 384.7	124 006.0	336 390.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

	Feb 1997	Feb 1998	Feb 1999	Feb 2000	Feb 2001	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2004
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	218.3	234.6	233.0	243.9	236.1	263.4	268.2	250.7
1-15	272.2	280.3	307.3	297.4	329.8	339.7	333.5	353.7
16-29	300.0	302.9	340.9	334.9	352.0	379.2	387.4	402.0
30-34	243.0	240.7	216.8	266.6	252.8	280.5	275.7	283.3
35-39	738.4	717.9	735.2	759.9	759.6	748.2	748.8	784.1
40	880.9	864.8	893.5	922.6	907.1	872.9	896.6	951.4
41-44	252.0	267.7	275.1	249.4	247.0	284.2	298.5	308.9
45-49	497.9	537.9	532.6	520.2	552.7	563.5	586.9	581.2
50 and over	1 327.9	1 377.1	1 372.4	1 388.6	1 380.4	1 378.6	1 418.0	1 408.4
Total	4 730.4	4 823.8	4 906.8	4 983.5	5 017.7	5 110.1	5 213.6	5 323.6
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.0	39.9
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.2
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	187.4	211.6	201.2	224.9	212.5	230.0	254.4	241.4
1-15	673.0	685.8	686.5	710.8	699.1	743.6	775.1	730.1
16-29	671.2	665.6	710.6	715.6	765.9	799.7	830.9	840.7
30-34	305.7	314.1	322.0	343.2	340.5	366.7	386.8	424.2
35-39	602.7	641.1	642.2	644.8	685.0	653.2	681.4	699.9
40	479.3	470.5	482.2	519.1	522.3	480.2	511.2	506.9
41-44	154.4	135.2	146.7	144.3	161.9	181.9	180.1	178.6
45-49	199.9	200.8	203.9	217.0	223.2	217.2	236.5	225.2
50 and over	337.7	334.0	344.4	352.5	370.9	383.6	383.4	369.4
Total	3 611.2	3 658.6	3 739.6	3 872.3	3 981.5	4 056.2	4 239.8	4 216.4
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.7	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.9	29.4	29.2	29.4
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.0	-0.9	0.4	-0.3	1.4	-1.6	-0.7	0.7
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	405.7	446.2	434.3	468.8	448.7	493.3	522.7	492.1
1-15	945.2	966.1	993.7	1 008.3	1 029.0	1 083.3	1 108.7	1 083.8
16-29	971.2	968.4	1 051.5	1 050.5	1 118.0	1 178.9	1 218.3	1 242.7
30-34	548.7	554.8	538.8	609.8	593.3	647.2	662.5	707.5
35-39	1 341.1	1 359.0	1 377.4	1 404.7	1 444.6	1 401.5	1 430.2	1 484.1
40	1 360.1	1 335.3	1 375.7	1 441.7	1 429.4	1 353.1	1 407.8	1 458.3
41-44	406.3	403.0	421.8	393.7	408.9	466.1	478.6	487.4
45-49	697.7	738.6	736.5	737.2	776.0	780.7	823.4	806.4
50 and over	1 665.6	1 711.1	1 716.8	1 741.1	1 751.3	1 762.2	1 801.4	1 777.8
Total	8 341.6	8 482.5	8 646.4	8 855.8	8 999.2	9 166.3	9 453.4	9 540.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.1	35.3
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	-0.4	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—February 2004

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Weekly hours worked in all jobs</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	250.7	241.4	492.1	13.7	17.0	30.7
1–15	353.7	730.1	1 083.8	322.6	744.1	1 066.8
16–29	402.0	840.7	1 242.7	303.0	862.7	1 165.8
30–34	283.3	424.2	707.5	162.4	356.4	518.8
35–39	784.1	699.9	1 484.1	1 046.4	898.9	1 945.3
40	951.4	506.9	1 458.3	1 310.7	675.9	1 986.6
41–44	308.9	178.6	487.4	213.9	112.0	325.9
45–49	581.2	225.2	806.4	570.3	212.5	782.8
50 and over	1 408.4	369.4	1 777.8	1 380.6	336.8	1 717.4
Total	5 323.6	4 216.4	9 540.0	5 323.6	4 216.4	9 540.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS(a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—February 2004

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	269.6	194.8	464.3
Own illness or injury	93.6	73.7	167.3
Bad weather, plant breakdown	19.2	*1.9	21.1
Began or left job in the reference week	9.7	4.7	14.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	45.3	15.3	60.6
Shift work, standard work arrangements	80.3	40.9	121.3
Other reasons	11.2	10.3	21.5
Total	528.9	341.5	870.5

* 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	662.8	3 581.9	4 244.6	180.0	444.8	624.8	842.8	4 026.6	4 869.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	93.3	168.7	261.9	55.8	63.2	119.1	149.1	231.9	381.0
Involuntary/economic reasons	31.8	24.5	56.3	11.0	5.8	16.8	42.8	30.3	73.1
Total	125.1	193.1	318.2	66.8	69.1	135.9	191.9	262.2	454.1
Total	787.9	3 775.0	4 562.9	246.9	513.8	760.7	1 034.7	4 288.8	5 323.6
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	341.1	1 765.9	2 107.0	368.2	1 290.3	1 658.5	709.3	3 056.2	3 765.6
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	59.1	121.1	180.2	87.7	119.0	206.6	146.8	240.0	386.8
Involuntary/economic reasons	21.2	13.2	34.4	20.5	9.1	29.6	41.7	22.3	64.0
Total	80.3	134.3	214.6	108.2	128.1	236.3	188.5	262.4	450.8
Total	421.4	1 900.2	2 321.6	476.4	1 418.4	1 894.8	897.8	3 318.6	4 216.4
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 003.8	5 347.8	6 351.7	548.3	1 735.1	2 283.4	1 552.1	7 082.9	8 635.0
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	152.4	289.7	442.1	143.5	182.2	325.7	295.9	471.9	767.8
Involuntary/economic reasons	53.0	37.7	90.7	31.5	15.0	46.4	84.5	52.6	137.1
Total	205.4	327.4	532.8	175.0	197.2	372.1	380.4	524.6	905.0
Total	1 209.3	5 675.2	6 884.5	723.3	1 932.2	2 655.5	1 932.5	7 607.4	9 540.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2001	2002	2003						
	November	February	May	August	November	February	May	August	November
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

TREND

Australia

Total	1 494.7	1 493.3	1 494.5	1 497.8	1 502.0	1 508.2	1 516.4	1 523.8	1 530.2
% change from previous quarter	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	253.3	248.9	243.9	241.5	241.1	241.7	242.5	242.6	242.4
State government	1 091.2	1 093.5	1 098.6	1 103.3	1 106.5	1 110.7	1 117.5	1 124.4	1 131.0
Local government	150.2	150.9	152.0	153.0	154.4	155.8	156.4	156.8	156.8
States and territories									
New South Wales	464.4	465.9	468.6	470.7	471.4	472.5	474.0	474.8	474.7
Victoria	330.5	330.6	329.9	330.6	332.6	334.2	335.3	335.4	335.9
Queensland	298.9	299.0	298.9	297.1	295.4	296.2	299.4	302.5	304.6
South Australia	115.0	114.2	113.2	112.6	112.8	113.9	114.8	115.6	116.6
Western Australia	149.6	147.5	147.3	148.2	149.1	149.6	150.7	152.5	154.6
Tasmania	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7
Northern Territory	24.0	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.8
Australian Capital Territory	70.3	70.7	71.6	72.9	74.1	74.6	75.0	75.5	76.1

ORIGINAL

Australia	1 552.5	1 457.5	1 514.0	1 501.9	1 524.1	1 468.6	1 529.3	1 532.7	1 542.8
Industry (a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1
Manufacturing	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.2	39.5	39.6	38.9	39.1	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.9
Construction	21.0	21.2	19.9	18.8	18.4	18.4	16.5	16.1	11.0
Transport and storage	41.5	41.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.4	38.6	38.7
Finance and insurance	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3
Property and business services	33.7	33.5	34.4	30.5	29.8	29.5	30.1	28.0	28.0
Government administration and defence	411.0	370.2	371.5	375.7	387.6	384.6	394.7	394.3	396.0
Education	456.3	398.7	456.8	458.4	465.0	409.3	460.1	464.4	473.0
Health and community services	320.0	322.7	324.1	320.9	326.0	327.6	328.2	331.0	334.3
Cultural and recreational services	33.7	33.6	33.0	27.7	28.0	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.8
Personal and other services	99.7	99.5	100.9	99.6	101.0	101.8	103.2	101.9	102.0

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

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

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	23.6	17.2	13.7	13.1	8.8	6.9	59.2	24.1	83.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	30.1	18.2	17.8	14.4	10.9	4.7	72.5	23.6	96.1
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	7.7	8.3	9.1	7.3	8.7	*2.4	36.6	6.9	43.5
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	6.9	7.6	12.8	9.2	*3.9	4.6	40.7	*4.3	45.0
52 weeks and over	8.3	11.4	20.7	17.8	13.7	13.3	77.6	7.7	85.3
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	6.8	5.2	10.4	5.4	4.6	5.0	32.1	5.1	37.2
104 weeks and over	*1.5	6.3	10.3	12.4	9.2	8.3	45.5	2.6	48.0
Total	76.6	62.7	74.1	61.8	46.0	31.9	286.5	66.6	353.1
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.6	32.0	59.4	66.2	57.2	101.1	56.7	20.7	49.9
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	7	10	19	16	15	34	15	6	12
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	21.3	12.4	23.6	22.7	10.7	4.9	49.4	46.2	95.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	36.9	16.9	18.9	15.4	11.9	*2.7	61.3	41.4	102.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	5.8	9.0	6.9	9.8	4.8	*0.9	27.6	9.6	37.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	*4.4	5.9	6.3	6.6	8.0	*1.1	20.7	11.6	32.2
52 weeks and over	5.6	6.9	8.9	13.1	9.8	*4.3	37.3	11.4	48.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	4.6	*3.4	*3.7	6.9	*4.4	*0.8	17.1	6.7	23.8
104 weeks and over	*1.0	*3.5	5.2	6.3	5.4	*3.6	20.2	4.7	24.9
Total	74.0	51.0	64.7	67.7	45.2	13.9	196.3	120.2	316.5
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	13.4	27.9	28.1	38.6	44.2	80.6	37.5	21.6	31.5
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	7	10	6	8	13	10	10	5	8
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	44.9	29.6	37.2	35.9	19.5	11.8	108.6	70.3	178.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	67.0	35.0	36.8	29.8	22.8	7.4	133.8	65.0	198.8
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	13.5	17.3	16.0	17.2	13.5	*3.3	64.3	16.6	80.8
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	11.3	13.4	19.1	15.8	11.9	5.7	61.3	15.9	77.2
52 weeks and over	14.0	18.3	29.7	30.9	23.5	17.6	114.9	19.1	134.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	11.4	8.5	14.1	12.3	8.9	5.8	49.2	11.8	61.0
104 weeks and over	*2.6	9.8	15.5	18.6	14.6	11.9	65.7	7.3	73.0
Total	150.7	113.6	138.8	129.6	91.2	45.8	482.9	186.7	669.6
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	15.0	30.2	44.8	51.8	50.7	94.9	48.9	21.3	41.2
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	7	10	10	12	14	30	12	5	10

* 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 1999	53.7	77.3	131.0	33.4
February 2000	38.3	68.5	106.8	30.6
February 2001	36.6	55.5	92.2	25.4
2002				
February	38.8	58.5	97.3	25.7
May	38.7	57.6	96.3	26.4
August	34.6	53.3	87.9	25.0
November	33.7	53.2	86.8	24.9
2003				
February	32.5	54.2	86.7	24.8
May	33.7	51.8	85.4	24.6
August	33.8	49.8	83.6	25.4
November	32.0	46.9	78.9	25.3
2004				
February	31.9	43.4	75.3	24.3
FEMALES				
February 1999	34.4	37.6	72.0	25.4
February 2000	24.4	34.3	58.7	21.8
February 2001	23.5	25.9	49.3	18.8
2002				
February	22.8	31.0	53.8	19.3
May	22.6	26.3	49.0	18.4
August	21.8	25.4	47.2	17.2
November	20.0	27.8	47.8	17.4
2003				
February	21.7	26.6	48.2	17.4
May	21.5	26.9	48.4	17.4
August	19.6	26.6	46.2	16.6
November	20.1	24.6	44.6	16.2
2004				
February	22.2	23.2	45.4	16.4
PERSONS				
February 1999	88.1	114.9	203.0	30.0
February 2000	62.6	102.8	165.4	26.8
February 2001	60.1	81.4	141.5	22.6
2002				
February	61.6	89.5	151.0	23.0
May	61.4	83.9	145.3	23.0
August	56.4	78.7	135.1	21.6
November	53.7	80.9	134.6	21.6
2003				
February	54.1	80.7	134.9	21.6
May	55.2	78.6	133.8	21.4
August	53.5	76.4	129.8	21.4
November	52.0	71.5	123.5	21.0
2004				
February	54.1	66.6	120.7	20.6

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.5	4.9	16.5	4.8	21.4
Mining	*1.3	*1.4	*2.4	*0.2	*2.6
Manufacturing	33.8	14.5	34.2	14.0	48.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.7	*0.4	*0.7	*0.4	*1.1
Construction	24.4	10.2	32.2	*2.4	34.6
Wholesale trade	9.6	6.9	10.1	6.3	16.4
Retail trade	35.3	37.8	32.2	40.8	73.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	21.3	17.8	17.5	21.7	39.1
Transport and storage	11.2	6.5	13.3	*4.4	17.7
Communication services	*2.8	5.2	5.4	*2.7	8.1
Finance and insurance	7.0	*2.7	4.6	5.1	9.7
Property and business services	26.7	17.3	22.2	21.8	43.9
Government administration and defence	7.3	*1.9	4.8	*4.4	9.2
Education	16.5	7.8	8.4	15.9	24.4
Health and community services	10.2	12.5	5.0	17.8	22.8
Cultural and recreational services	6.0	4.6	6.6	*4.1	10.7
Personal and other services	8.5	8.2	10.2	6.5	16.7
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	6.3	5.3	9.4	*2.2	11.6
Professionals	28.8	17.0	24.3	21.5	45.8
Associate professionals	14.1	9.7	15.7	8.1	23.8
Tradespersons and related workers	25.3	14.4	35.5	*4.1	39.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	*2.9	5.6	*1.1	7.4	8.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	36.9	32.5	17.3	52.1	69.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	25.2	17.8	34.5	8.5	43.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	29.5	33.7	21.1	42.1	63.2
Labourers and related workers	70.0	24.7	67.3	27.4	94.7
Total	239.1	160.6	226.3	173.3	399.6
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	30.7	23.9	54.6
Total	..	..	56.7	57.6	114.3
Former worker	..	..	70.2	85.6	155.7
Total	..	..	126.8	143.1	270.0
TOTAL	239.1	160.6	353.1	316.5	669.6

* 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 persons. See the Glossary for the full definition of this concept.

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

	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 persons.

(e) Includes those aged 70 years and over.

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

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

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
<i>Whether preferred to work more hours</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	44.1	96.1	68.7	96.9	38.8	45.7	87.5	33.5	511.5
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	7.2	14.1	12.5	20.3	8.6	8.6	9.5	*3.1	83.9
Wanted to work part-time	*4.4	8.6	5.4	*4.0	*0.8	*1.3	*1.1	*0.6	26.1
Total	11.6	22.7	17.8	24.2	9.4	9.9	10.6	*3.7	110.0
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*0.2	*1.0	*1.2	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	—	*2.4	5.5
Total	11.8	23.7	19.0	24.4	9.6	10.2	10.6	6.1	115.5
Had not actively looked for more hours	13.4	23.2	18.3	22.8	14.7	12.2	19.2	9.9	133.8
Total	25.2	46.9	37.3	47.2	24.3	22.4	29.8	16.0	249.2
Total	69.4	143.0	106.0	144.2	63.1	68.1	117.3	49.6	760.7
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	110.3	200.0	193.4	256.9	161.8	171.8	250.4	94.7	1 439.4
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	6.3	15.6	15.8	19.5	13.2	15.9	13.8	*0.9	100.9
Wanted to work part-time	11.1	22.0	11.5	9.4	*4.3	*2.9	*1.4	4.5	67.1
Total	17.4	37.5	27.3	28.9	17.5	18.8	15.2	5.4	168.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.2	*2.7	*1.7	*1.2	*1.6	*1.0	*1.2	*3.9	14.4
Total	18.6	40.3	29.0	30.2	19.0	19.8	16.4	9.3	182.5
Had not actively looked for more hours	29.4	50.1	37.0	46.6	29.8	26.4	33.5	20.0	272.9
Total	48.0	90.4	66.1	76.7	48.8	46.2	49.9	29.3	455.4
Total	158.3	290.4	259.5	333.7	210.7	218.0	300.3	124.1	1 894.8
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	154.4	296.1	262.1	353.9	200.7	217.5	337.9	128.2	1 950.8
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	13.6	29.7	28.3	39.8	21.8	24.4	23.3	*4.1	184.8
Wanted to work part-time	15.4	30.5	16.8	13.4	5.1	*4.3	*2.5	5.1	93.2
Total	29.0	60.2	45.1	53.2	26.9	28.7	25.8	9.1	278.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.4	*3.7	*2.9	*1.4	*1.7	*1.3	*1.2	6.3	19.9
Total	30.3	64.0	48.1	54.6	28.6	30.0	27.0	15.4	298.0
Had not actively looked for more hours	42.9	73.4	55.3	69.4	44.5	38.6	52.7	29.9	406.6
Total	73.2	137.3	103.4	124.0	73.1	68.6	79.7	45.4	704.6
Total	227.6	433.4	365.5	477.8	273.8	286.1	417.6	173.6	2 655.5

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

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

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

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

MALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*1.4	*2.6	*3.8	*3.6	*0.3	*1.0	*0.7	*0.3	13.7
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.0	*1.1	*1.3	*1.0	*0.7	*0.2	*0.1	*—	5.3
Total	*2.3	*3.7	5.1	4.6	*1.0	*1.2	*0.8	*0.3	19.1
Did not take active steps to find work	10.7	*2.1	4.5	*2.6	*2.7	*0.8	*1.3	*0.7	25.3
Total	13.0	5.8	9.6	7.1	*3.6	*2.0	*2.2	*1.0	44.3
Not looking for work(b)	259.8	81.3	91.3	103.8	137.1	127.7	189.2	970.8	1 961.0
Permanently unable to work	*1.3	*2.4	7.9	14.5	25.4	20.2	23.0	11.6	106.3
Institutionalised	*1.0	*4.4	11.0	*3.7	5.4	*2.1	*3.1	52.4	83.1
Total	275.1	94.0	119.7	129.1	171.6	152.0	217.5	1 035.7	2 194.7

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*4.1	4.7	5.2	6.3	*3.0	*1.1	*—	*—	24.5
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.3	*0.3	*1.9	*1.5	*0.9	*0.3	*—	*0.2	6.2
Total	5.4	5.0	7.1	7.8	*3.9	*1.5	*—	*0.2	30.8
Did not take active steps to find work	9.5	*3.9	9.9	11.3	7.8	*2.3	*1.9	*—	46.7
Total	14.9	8.9	17.0	19.1	11.7	*3.8	*1.9	*0.2	77.5
Not looking for work(b)	234.2	133.0	405.4	410.2	332.3	267.9	308.5	1 220.7	3 312.2
Permanently unable to work	*1.2	*3.0	*4.3	8.3	13.9	13.9	10.1	11.0	65.9
Institutionalised	*—	*0.7	*2.0	*1.1	*2.7	*2.0	*3.0	149.7	161.1
Total	250.3	145.7	428.8	438.7	360.6	287.6	323.5	1 381.5	3 616.7

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	5.5	7.3	9.0	9.9	*3.3	*2.1	*0.7	*0.3	38.3
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.2	*1.4	*3.2	*2.4	*1.6	*0.5	*0.1	*0.2	11.6
Total	7.7	8.7	12.2	12.3	4.9	*2.6	*0.8	*0.5	49.8
Did not take active steps to find work	20.2	6.0	14.3	13.9	10.5	*3.1	*3.3	*0.7	72.0
Total	27.9	14.7	26.6	26.2	15.4	5.8	*4.1	*1.2	121.8
Not looking for work(b)	494.0	214.3	496.7	514.0	469.4	395.6	497.7	2 191.4	5 273.2
Permanently unable to work	*2.5	5.5	12.2	22.8	39.3	34.1	33.2	22.6	172.1
Institutionalised	*1.0	5.2	13.0	4.8	8.1	*4.0	6.0	202.1	244.2
Total	525.4	239.7	548.5	567.8	532.2	439.5	541.1	2 417.3	5 811.4

* 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.

WAGE COST INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Dec Qtr 2001	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Sep Qtr 2002	Dec Qtr 2002	Mar Qtr 2003	Jun Qtr 2003	Sep Qtr 2003	Dec Qtr 2003	Dec Qtr 2001	Dec Qtr 2002	Dec Qtr 2003
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.3	3.5	3.6
Sector												
Private	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.3	3.5	3.2
Public	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.6	3.6	4.7
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	3.4	3.4	3.7
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.5	3.2	4.1
Victoria	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	3.4	3.8	3.2
Queensland	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.2	3.3	3.1	3.7
South Australia	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.0	3.8
Western Australia	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
Tasmania	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.8	2.9	3.7	3.3
Northern Territory	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	3.1	2.4	3.5
Australian Capital Territory	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	3.2	3.2	4.5
Industry												
Mining	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	3.5	4.3	2.8
Manufacturing	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.1	3.5	3.7	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.1	4.6	4.1
Construction	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.3	3.7	3.1	3.6
Wholesale trade	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.9	3.4	2.8
Retail trade	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.5	2.7	3.7	2.6
Transport and storage	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.7	3.3	3.4
Communication services	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	3.8	3.0	3.2
Finance and insurance	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	4.2	3.5	3.1
Property and business services	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.8	3.6	3.5	3.7
Government administration and defence	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.8	1.6	3.2	3.1	5.1
Education	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	4.4	4.0	3.5
Health and community services	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.0	3.3	3.1	5.3
Cultural and recreational services	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.6	0.7	3.3	3.7	3.7
Personal and other services	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.4	3.9
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.3
Professionals	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.6	4.1	3.6	4.0
Associate professionals	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.8	3.4	3.6
Tradespersons and related workers	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.9	3.5	3.3	3.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	2.5	3.1	4.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.0	3.1	3.4	3.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	3.0	3.4	3.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.7	3.3	3.4
Labourers and related workers	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.2	3.0	3.6	3.4

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 1998	787.70	660.80	741.00	712.20	827.60	723.80	477.20	605.10
November 1999	810.00	682.60	762.70	733.20	857.20	739.30	485.10	614.10
November 2000	851.50	718.70	803.00	773.90	899.30	772.30	518.60	649.90
2001								
November	898.80	760.20	849.00	821.50	942.00	811.90	535.60	678.10
2002								
February	909.40	769.90	859.20	831.80	953.10	820.30	539.00	683.90
May	919.20	779.20	868.90	841.50	964.00	827.70	542.50	689.60
August	928.80	787.20	878.00	851.10	972.30	836.20	547.60	696.20
November	941.90	795.90	889.40	863.50	980.20	847.60	554.10	704.90
2003								
February	957.70	807.90	903.60	878.20	991.20	860.30	560.70	714.70
May	972.10	820.70	917.60	891.60	1 005.70	872.10	567.20	724.70
August	983.70	832.00	929.50	903.00	1 019.70	882.80	574.00	734.70
November	993.80	841.20	939.60	913.10	1 031.60	893.30	581.10	744.50
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2001								
November	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9
2002								
February	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
May	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8
August	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
November	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.2
2003								
February	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
August	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
November	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
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	3.0	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	6.1	4.7	5.1	3.3	4.3
November 2002	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.9
November 2003	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.6

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

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED MEASURES: **Trend**

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Compensation of employees for household income account</i> \$m	<i>Gross mixed income for household sector</i> \$m	<i>Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal)(a)</i> \$ per week	<i>Gross domestic product (GDP)</i> \$m	<i>GDP per hour worked(b)</i> index number
TREND					
December 1997	66 659	12 602	717	139 519	91.6
December 1998	71 297	13 065	744	147 596	94.9
December 1999	74 777	13 377	767	154 647	95.8
December 2000	79 659	14 224	791	166 531	95.6
2001					
September	82 913	15 790	820	174 651	98.9
December	83 897	16 449	826	177 231	99.9
2002					
March	84 956	16 595	834	179 845	100.4
June	86 213	16 270	842	182 393	100.8
September	87 594	15 915	850	184 884	100.9
December	89 081	15 708	857	187 175	100.7
2003					
March	90 510	15 741	863	189 496	100.8
June	91 729	16 083	870	192 624	101.4
September	92 805	16 633	879	196 482	102.3
December	93 763	17 293	887	200 707	103.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2001					
December	1.2	4.2	0.8	1.5	1.0
2002					
March	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.5
June	1.5	-2.0	1.1	1.4	0.4
September	1.6	-2.2	0.9	1.4	0.1
December	1.7	-1.3	0.7	1.2	-0.2
2003					
March	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.1
June	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.6
September	1.2	3.4	1.0	2.0	0.9
December	1.0	4.0	1.0	2.2	0.8
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
December 1998	7.0	3.7	3.8	5.7	3.6
December 1999	4.9	2.4	3.1	4.8	0.9
December 2000	6.5	6.3	3.1	7.7	-0.2
December 2001	5.3	15.6	4.4	6.4	4.5
December 2002	6.2	-4.5	3.8	5.6	0.8
December 2003	5.3	10.1	3.5	7.2	2.4

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

(b) Reference base of index: 2002-03 = 100.0
Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2001	2002				2003			
	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
Australia									
Total	82.2	72.7	63.4	53.4	69.6	66.2	55.5	166.2	151.4
% change from previous quarter	-26.0	-11.6	-12.8	-15.8	30.3	-4.9	-16.2	199.5	-8.9
States and territories									
New South Wales	22.1	28.7	13.2	10.3	21.3	9.3	15.1	65.1	53.6
Victoria	42.1	25.7	27.4	18.9	22.5	22.4	30.0	61.1	37.7
Queensland	6.2	8.6	13.0	12.4	9.2	24.9	4.2	7.3	13.2
South Australia	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	3.6	4.4
Western Australia	8.8	5.4	6.3	8.3	12.1	5.0	4.2	28.8	41.6
Tasmania	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	—	—	—	0.7
Northern Territory	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	1.7	0.4	—	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.9	0.6	—	0.1	0.3
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	3.6	1.6
Other	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	11.2	9.5
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	15.3	12.1	14.2	5.2	3.5	5.3	23.6	21.8	28.8
Other	25.7	12.5	16.8	13.0	10.4	2.7	10.8	18.5	5.3
Construction	29.3	23.6	24.2	19.0	34.7	42.7	14.5	27.9	38.2
Transport and storage; Communication services	0.6	13.5	0.4	3.3	1.0	6.6	1.0	6.1	5.6
Education; Health and community services	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.5	74.5	51.9
Other industries(a)	7.4	7.5	4.4	9.7	16.8	4.6	4.0	2.6	10.7

— 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.

	2001	2002				2003			
	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr
Australia									
Total	10.3	9.1	7.9	6.7	8.3	8.0	6.7	20.2	18.2
% change from previous quarter	-27.1	-11.8	-13.2	-15.6	24.3	-3.5	-16.1	200.9	-9.8
States and territories									
New South Wales	8.3	10.7	4.9	3.8	7.8	3.4	5.5	23.5	19.4
Victoria	20.5	12.6	13.3	9.2	10.7	10.6	14.3	r29.2	17.9
Queensland	4.4	5.9	8.9	8.5	6.2	16.3	2.7	4.8	8.4
South Australia	3.0	3.7	5.3	5.4	3.5	3.4	2.3	5.9	7.2
Western Australia	9.3	6.6	7.9	10.3	14.1	6.0	5.1	35.4	50.3
Tasmania	5.3	10.4	1.1	1.3	7.6	—	—	—	3.9
Northern Territory	1.5	2.4	2.0	0.3	14.9	18.9	4.7	—	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	0.6	1.3	—	0.1	5.0	3.8	—	0.6	1.9
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	21.1	43.7	98.6	99.6	117.4	82.6	40.0	171.4	72.7
Other	17.5	12.4	1.7	4.0	15.9	5.8	2.9	193.1	137.7
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	38.8	31.0	35.5	13.1	2.5	12.5	59.7	56.3	76.8
Other	41.1	20.0	26.6	20.2	15.7	4.1	17.1	r29.3	8.6
Construction	62.5	50.3	51.8	43.1	70.1	84.6	29.8	r55.5	73.9
Transport and storage; Communication services	1.2	27.3	0.9	6.6	2.2	12.9	1.9	11.8	10.4
Education; Health and community services	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.3	48.5	33.2
Other industries(a)	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

Note: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

	ORIGINAL									TREND
Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
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
November 2000	43.6	34.5	13.7	5.6	9.2	2.3	0.9	3.7	113.5	110.5
2001										
November	28.9	24.7	14.9	6.6	6.6	*1.8	0.8	3.0	87.4	89.2
2002										
February	23.9	28.1	16.8	7.0	8.5	1.5	1.2	4.2	91.3	92.0
May	31.1	24.9	11.7	7.0	*9.5	*1.7	1.1	3.2	90.3	95.5
August	34.7	29.8	22.1	7.8	8.2	*2.2	1.5	3.2	109.6	99.4
November	34.8	22.0	21.0	5.2	7.3	*2.1	1.9	1.7	96.1	103.4
2003										
February	39.0	27.2	19.9	7.1	12.0	*2.1	1.8	2.3	111.3	105.5
May	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	105.8
August	36.1	29.3	24.1	6.4	7.4	*1.9	1.3	2.4	108.8	105.2
November	36.4	26.9	24.2	4.0	9.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	105.7	104.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2001										
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	3.1
May	30.1	-11.4	-30.4	0.0	11.8	13.3	-8.3	-23.8	-1.1	3.8
August	11.6	19.7	88.9	11.4	-13.7	29.4	36.4	0.0	21.4	4.1
November	0.3	-26.2	-5.0	-33.3	-11.0	-4.5	26.7	-46.9	-12.3	4.0
2003										
February	12.1	23.6	-5.2	36.5	64.4	0.0	-5.3	35.3	15.8	2.0
May	-2.1	-15.8	-3.0	-18.3	-35.0	-4.8	-33.3	-4.3	-10.6	0.3
August	-5.5	27.9	24.9	10.3	-5.1	-5.0	8.3	9.1	9.3	-0.6
November	0.8	-8.2	0.4	-37.5	21.6	-15.8	7.7	-8.3	-2.8	-0.6
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
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	-0.7
November 2001	-33.7	-28.4	8.8	17.9	-28.3	-21.7	-11.1	-18.9	-23.0	-19.3
November 2002	20.4	-10.9	40.9	-21.2	10.6	16.7	137.5	-43.3	10.0	15.9
November 2003	4.6	22.3	15.2	-23.1	23.3	-23.8	-26.3	29.4	10.0	1.2

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

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, Employment and Earnings — Public Sector, 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.

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Supplementary surveys

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

23 Tables 4.1 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).

Notes on data

26 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: the introduction of computer-assisted interviewing in 2003–04; new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996–97.

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

Population benchmarks

28 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.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Families series

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

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

31 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

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

33 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

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

Scope of employer surveys

35 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. 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

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

Description of the survey

37 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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data	39 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	40 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6354.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth 08 9360 5304.
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA	41 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings — Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.
Description of the survey	42 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.
Reference period	43 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.
Notes on data	44 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth 08 9360 3141.
Further information	45 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	46 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.
Description of the survey	47 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	48 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	49 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0), 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	50 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Description of the survey</i>	51 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.
<i>Reference period</i>	52 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	53 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Cost Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0), <i>Information Paper: Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6346.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (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	54 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<p>55 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.</p> <p>56 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).</p> <p>57 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.</p>
<i>Reference period</i>	58 The collection reference period is the calendar month. Data on working days lost are collated and published on a quarterly basis in this publication.
<i>Further information</i>	59 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6321.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (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	<p>60 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.</p> <p>61 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in <i>Australian System of National Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5204.0) and <i>Australian Economic Indicators</i> (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
INTERNATIONAL DATA	<p>62 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.</p> <p>63 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.</p>

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

To find a publication on the ABS web site, go to <http://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 <http://www.abs.gov.au> [Time Series Spreadsheets], and to find a data cube, go to <http://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) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, Less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 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 table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 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
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.001 data cube E07 6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, Less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and Occupation by full-time part-time status	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 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 table 8	Excludes Hours worked, Includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 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
	Average hours worked in all jobs by Occupation	6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	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
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 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
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 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
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)	
	Public sector employees: Australia Totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by Level of government: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
	Public sector employees by State: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
	Public sector employees by Industry: Original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State
3.1	Unemployed persons: Duration of unemployment by Age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, Median Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, More detailed Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, Age
3.3	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 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: Trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1B	
	Wage cost index: Australia, States and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	
	Wage cost index: Private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B	Includes Sector
	Wage cost index: Occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B	Includes Sector

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
	Average weekly earnings by Sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: Private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: Public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
5.3	Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1	Industrial disputes: Working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0)	
	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

January 2004	Employment in information and communication technology Labour force participation: international comparison Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes.
October 2003	Labour market transitions of teenagers Spotlight: Country of birth Spotlight: Multiple job holders Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effect on estimates
July 2003	Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked
April 2003	Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth? Characteristics of underemployed workers Spotlight: Parental leave Spotlight: Methods of setting pay Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign <i>Note: the following articles appeared in <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6203.0).</i>
February 2003	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 2002	Volatility of labour force estimates
October 2002	Measures of labour underutilisation
February 2002	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
October 2001	Full-time and part-time employment
August 2001	Experimental estimates: labour force characteristics of Indigenous Australians
June 2001	Duration of unemployment: recent definitional changes
February 2001	Unemployment and supplementary measures of underutilised labour Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
May 2000	Status in employment data changes: correction
April 2000	Using the unemployment rate series to illustrate the seasonal adjustment process
February 2000	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 1999	Why are there differences between two seasonally adjusted measures of Australian total employment?
November 1999	Industry, occupation and status in employment data Labour force status and other characteristics of families
October 1999	Labour force projections: 1999–2016
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 System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire	6295.0	Irregular	2001
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2003
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 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2002
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2003
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2003
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2001
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2003
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2003
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 2003
Retirement & Retirement Intentions	6238.0	Irregular	Nov 1997
Retrenchment & Redundancy	6266.0	Irregular	Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2003
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 2003
Industrial Disputes	6321.0	Monthly	Dec 2003
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb 2004
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2004
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2003
Wage Cost Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2003
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 2004
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2003
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2003
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2002–03
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6289.0	Irregular	1994 to 1996
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2003
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998–99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Irregular	2000–2001
Measuring Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2002
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Annual	2000–01
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 2003.

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

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 35 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 35 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 35 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.
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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Gross domestic product (GDP) <i>continued</i>	equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross mixed income (GMI)	<i>National Accounts</i> . The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both <i>gross operating surplus</i> for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	<i>National Accounts</i> . The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industrial dispute	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 ■ 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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ for work to be carried out by contractors ■ for which no recruitment action has been taken ■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty ■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies ■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Labour force	The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
Local government employees	Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person	A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
Long-term unemployment rate	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Marginal attachment to the labour force	<p>Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or ■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available. <p>The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.</p>
Marital status	See <i>social marital status</i> .
Mean age	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
Mean duration of unemployment	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

State capital cities	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
State government employees	Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Total earnings	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
Total hourly rates of pay index	<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 were available for work in the reference week, or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full-time work, or ■ were waiting to start a new full-time job.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for part-time work only, or ■ were waiting to start a new part-time job.
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Usual hours worked	The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.
Wage and salary earners	See <i>employee</i> .

GLOSSARY *continued*

Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.
Weekly overtime earnings	Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.
Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in 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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