



BARRIERS AND INCENTIVES TO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

AUSTRALIA

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, email <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information about people aged 18 years and over who are either not employed or who usually worked less than 35 hours per week. In respect of employed people, the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic collects data only for those working less than 35 hours, as they have the greatest potential to increase their labour force participation. The data collected provides information on the potential labour force and the characteristics of that potential labour force. Data from this survey are used to obtain a better understanding of the factors that influence people to participate (more) in the labour force and the hours they work. By identifying the barriers that people face in joining the labour force or in working greater hours or in getting a job, a range of incentives to increase labour force participation and hours worked may then be identified.

The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS), conducted throughout Australia during the 2012–13 financial year, as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey.

Information on the other topics collected in the 2012–13 MPHS can be found in paragraph 1 of the Explanatory Notes.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The scope of the 2012–13 survey was increased to include all employed people who were working less than 35 hours, in addition to those not employed. For previous surveys, only employed people who worked less than 16 hours were included in the survey.

The 2012–13 survey included questions on incentives to join or increase participation in the labour force. Some enhancements were made to these questions since they were last included in the 2008–09 survey.

For the 2012–13 survey, the new items satisfaction with current hours worked and satisfaction with current work arrangements were included and have been shown in this publication. Data is also available for the other new items, preferred number of hours per week for the unemployed and long-term health conditions.

NOTES ABOUT ESTIMATES

The MPHS is designed primarily to provide estimates at the Australia level. Broad estimates are also available for states and territories, although users should exercise caution when using estimates at this level, because of the presence of high sampling errors. For further information about the reliability of the estimates see paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

OVERVIEW

To understand potential barriers to increased labour force participation there are three groups of people who are of particular interest:

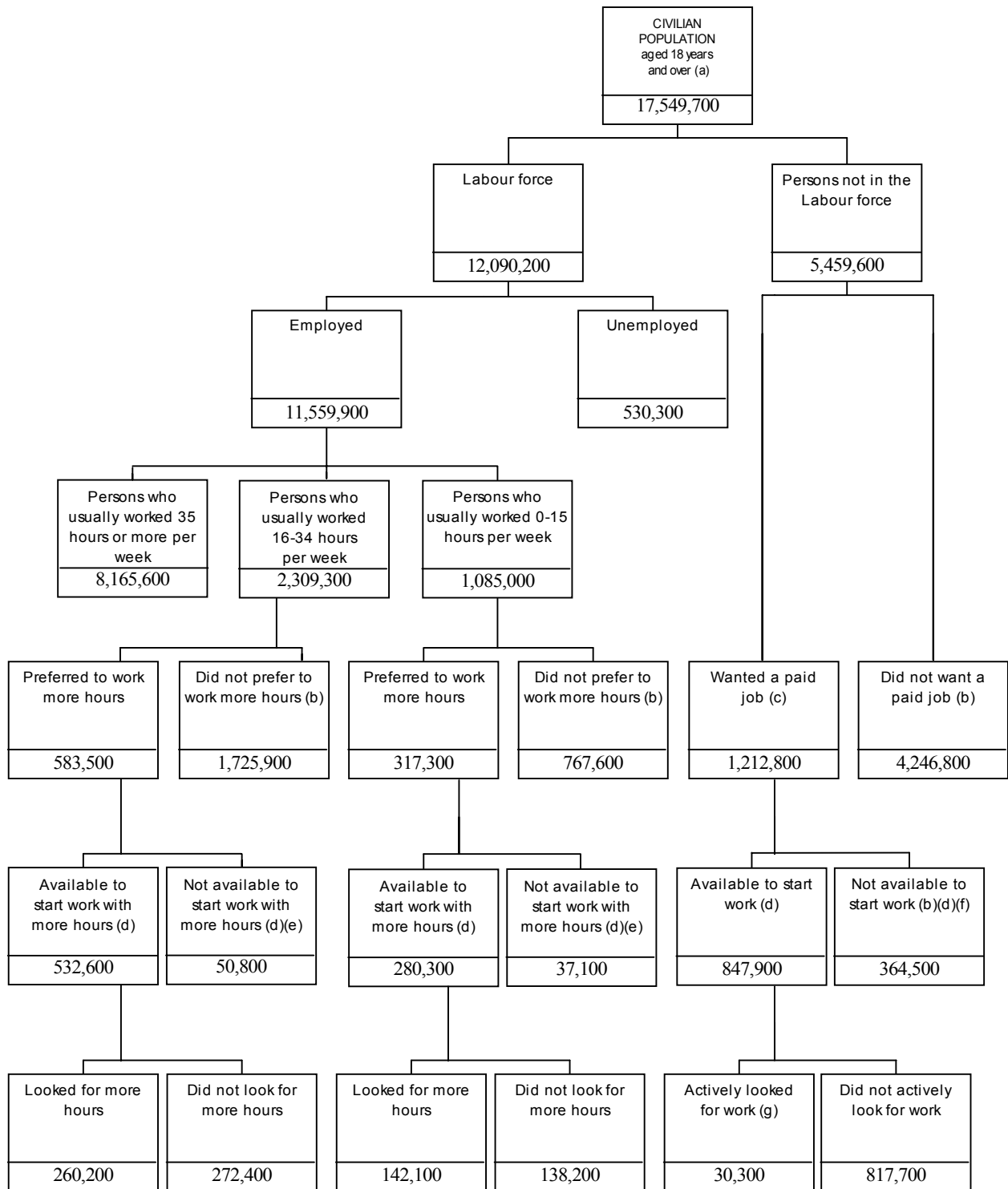
- unemployed;
- persons not in the labour force; and
- employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours.

Persons not in the labour force includes people who wanted a paid job and those who did not want a paid job.

For employed persons who work less than 35 hours, it is important to ascertain whether they would like a different paid job with more hours or more hours in their current job.

The conceptual framework on the following page identifies these groups of people.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK *continued*



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

(a) For exclusions see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(c) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/It depends'.

(d) Availability refers to reference week or within four weeks.

(e) These people reported they did not look for more hours.

(f) Of this group, 9,800* people actively looked for work and the remaining 354,600 people did not actively look for work.

(g) These people were not available to start work in the reference week so they are defined as not in the labour force rather than unemployed.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

The 2012–13 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) revealed that of the 17.5 million people aged 18 years and over, there were 9.4 million people who did not work full-time. This group comprised people not in the labour force (5.5 million), unemployed people (530,300), people usually working fewer than 16 hours (1.1 million) and people who usually work 16–34 hours (2.3 million) (Table 1).

Of those 9.4 million people who did not work full-time, approximately 2.6 million (or 28%) indicated that they would like a job or to work more hours. This group comprised (Tables 1 and 16):

- 1.2 million (or 46%) people who wanted a paid job but were not in the labour force;
- 530,300 (or 20%) people who were unemployed;
- 317,300 (or 12%) people who usually worked 0–15 hours per week but wanted to work more hours; and
- 583,500 (or 22%) people who usually worked 16–34 hours per week but wanted to work more hours.

The remaining 6.7 million people (71%) of those people who did not work full-time:

- 4.2 million people (62%) did not want a paid job;
- 767,600 people (11%) worked 0–15 hours per week but did not want more hours; and
- 1.7 million people (25%) worked 16–34 hours per week but did not want to work more hours (Tables 1 and 16).

Estimates are based on data collected from July 2012 to June 2013.

HISTORICAL COMPARISON

The scope of the 2012–13 survey was expanded to include those who usually worked 16–34 hours per week. Previous surveys only included persons who were not in the labour force, unemployed or who usually worked 0–15 hours per week. Looking across the surveys from 2006–07 to 2012–13 this group has comprised around 40% of the population aged 18 years and over. Looking at this group more closely shows that (Table 1):

- of people who usually work fewer than 16 hours per week 29% preferred to work more hours similar to previous years;
- of those people who want to work more hours the proportion who were available to work more hours was 45% in 2012–13, which was not statistically significant from previous years;
- the proportion of people not in the labour force who wanted a paid job was around 20% in each survey; and
- the proportion of people (aged 18 years and over) who were not in the labour force and did not want a paid job was approximately 24% in 2008–09, 2010–11 and 2012–13, but was 26% in 2006–07.

PEOPLE WHO WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS

There were 2.6 million people who wanted a job or preferred to work more hours. Determining whether these people are available to work or to work more hours, is important because those who are available have a greater potential to participate or increase their participation in the labour force than those who are not available.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

PEOPLE WHO WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS *continued*

- Of the 2.6 million people who wanted a job or preferred more hours:
- 2.2 million people were available to start work within four weeks. Of these (Tables 1 and 16):
 - 1.2 million people were not looking for work or more hours; and
 - 962,900 people were looking for work or more hours.
 - 452,400 people were not available to start work or work more hours within four weeks.

Women represented 60% of those who wanted a job or preferred more hours. This reflects the fact that more women are working less hours than wanted or not in the labour force than men (Table 1).

Available but not looking for a job or work with more hours

Of the 2.2 million people who wanted a job or more hours and were available to start work within four weeks, 1.2 million people (55%) indicated that they were not looking for a job or more hours. Two thirds of this group were women (797,600 or 65%) (Table 5).

'Caring for children' was a commonly reported main reason for not looking for work or more hours (175,900 people). Women comprised the majority of this group (90% or 158,400). For those people who cited 'caring for children' as their main reason for not looking for work or more hours, 64,900 people (37%) reported they 'preferred to look after children', while 37,800 people (21%) reported childcare 'cost/too expensive' (Table 5).

Another commonly reported main reason for not looking for work or more hours was 'studying/returning to studies' (12% or 146,900 people). Most people who reported this (80% or 117,800) were aged between 18 and 29 years, with 30% of this age group citing it as their main reason (Table 6).

PERSONS AVAILABLE BUT NOT LOOKING FOR A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, Selected main reason for not looking for work/more hours, By sex, 2012–13



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

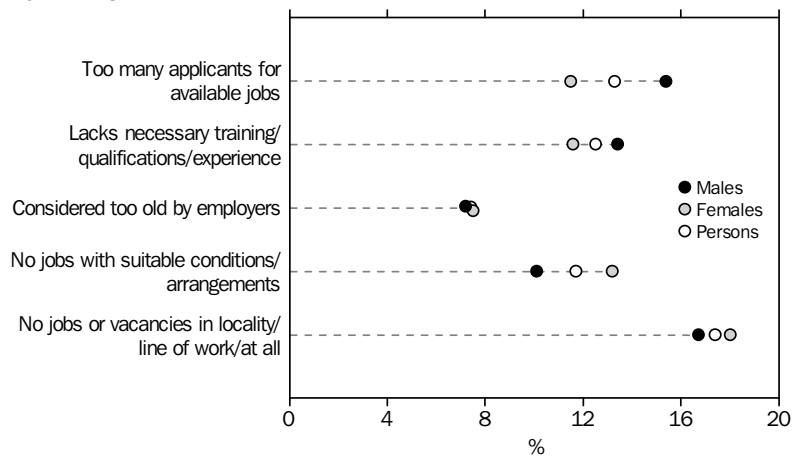
Available and looking for a job or work with more hours

There were just under 1.0 million people who wanted a job or more hours, were available, and were looking for work or more hours, of whom (Tables 1, 7 and 16):

- just over half (53%) were women;
- 530,300 were unemployed (55%);
- 402,300 usually worked fewer than 35 hours (42%); and
- 30,300 were not in the labour force (3%) (these people are defined as not in the labour force rather than unemployed because they were not available to start work in the reference week, but were available to start within four weeks).

One of the main difficulties in finding a job or more work with more hours reported by people who were available and looking was 'no jobs or vacancies in locality or line of work or at all' (170,000 people or 18%). Just over half of those who reported this (55%) were women. 'Too many applicants for available jobs' was another commonly reported difficulty (129,700 people or 14%) (Table 7).

PERSONS AVAILABLE AND LOOKING FOR A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, Selected main difficulty finding work/more hours, By sex, 2012–13



Not available to start a job or work with more hours

Men and women had different reasons for not being available to start work or more hours within four weeks. About 37% of the 276,500 women who wanted to start work or work more hours but were unavailable reported that 'caring for children' was the main reason for their unavailability. Another commonly reported main reason given by women for not being available was 'long-term sickness or disability' (19% or 53,800). Approximately 40% (or 110,500) of women who were not available to start work or more hours within four weeks reported that they would be available to start work or more hours within six months (Table 4).

Of the 175,900 men who wanted a job or more hours but were not available, approximately half reported that their main reason for unavailability was 'long-term sickness or disability' (50% or 87,100). Of the men not available to start work within four weeks, 32% reported that they would be available to start work or more hours within six months (Table 4).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Not available to start a job or work with more hours continued

PERSONS WHO WANTED A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, BUT WERE NOT AVAILABLE(a), Selected main reason not available to start work/more hours, By sex, 2012–13



(a) Availability refers to the reference week or within four weeks.

Preferred weekly hours

Of the 1.2 million people not in the labour force who wanted a job, 76% reported that they would prefer to work part-time hours (69% of men and 80% of women). The average preferred number of hours was 28 hours (Table 8).

PEOPLE WHO DID NOT WANT TO WORK OR WORK MORE HOURS

Seventy two percent (or 6.7 million) of those who were not employed or who worked fewer than 35 hours indicated that they did not want work or to work more hours, respectively. This comprised (Tables 1 and 10):

- 4.2 million people (2.6 million women and 1.6 million men) who were not in the labour force;
- 767,600 people (538,300 women and 229,300 men) who usually worked fewer than 16 hours; and
- 1.7 million people (1.3 million women and 463,100 men) who usually worked 16 to 34 hours.

Of the 767,600 people who usually worked less than 15 hours per week (Tables 1 and 10):

- 365,500 people (105,500 males and 260,000 females) were 'very satisfied' with their current hours; and
- 389,400 people (103,900 males and 285,500 females) were 'very satisfied' with their current work arrangements.

Of the 1.7 million people who usually worked 16 to 34 hours per week (Tables 1 and 10):

- 912,500 people (207,200 males and 705,300 females) were 'very satisfied' with their current hours; and
- 860,500 people (206,400 males and 654,100 females) were 'very satisfied' with their current work arrangements.

People who were not in the labour force and did not want to work were generally older – 74% of them were aged 55 years and over. Women aged 55 years and over formed the largest single group, representing 43% of those who were not in the labour force and did not want to work, while men of that age represented 31%. Men in the younger age groups represented only a small proportion of those not in the labour force who did not want to work – men aged 18–54 years formed just 7% of this group. In contrast, women aged 18–54 years formed 19% (Table 11).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

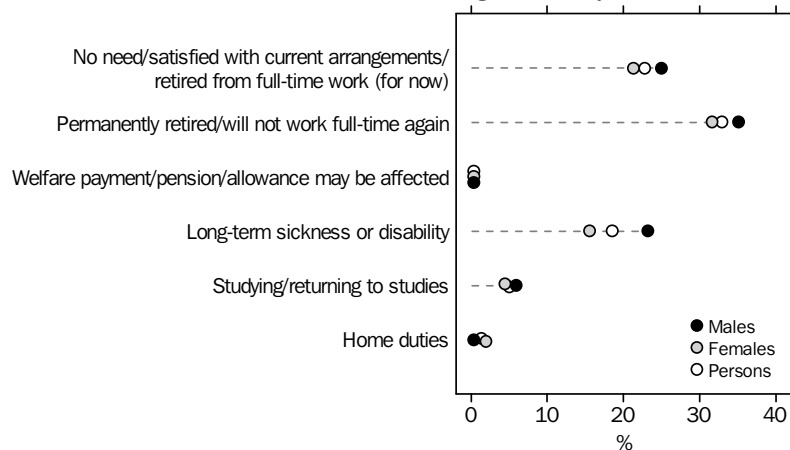
PEOPLE WHO DID NOT WANT TO WORK OR WORK MORE HOURS *continued*

Of the 4.2 million people not in the labour force who did not want to work, common main reasons for not wanting a job were (Table 11):

- 'permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again' (33% or 1.4 million);
- 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' (23% or 965,200); and
- 'long-term sickness or disability' (18% or 783,600).

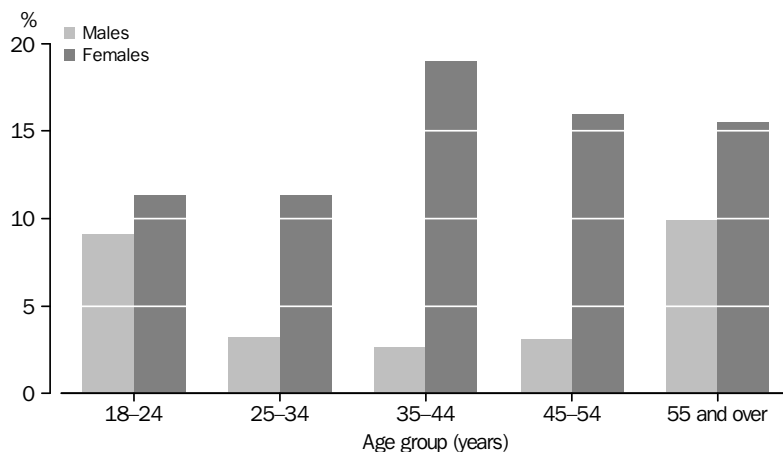
'Long-term sickness or disability' was reported by 23% of men (or 372,300), with almost three-quarters of these aged 55 years and over (72%). Eight percent of people (or 367,900) indicated the main reason that they did not want to work was due to 'caring for children'. Of the 18–29 years age group, 46% reported that 'studying or returning to studies' was the main reason they did not want to work (Table 11).

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO DID NOT WANT TO WORK, Selected main reason for not wanting work, By sex, 2012–13



Men and women who usually worked fewer than 35 hours and did not want more hours were relatively young – 56% of them were aged between 18 and 44 years. Women made up three-quarters (72%) of those who worked fewer than 35 hours and who did not want more work (Table 2).

PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED FEWER THAN 35 HOURS AND DID NOT WANT TO WORK MORE, Age and sex distribution, 2012–13



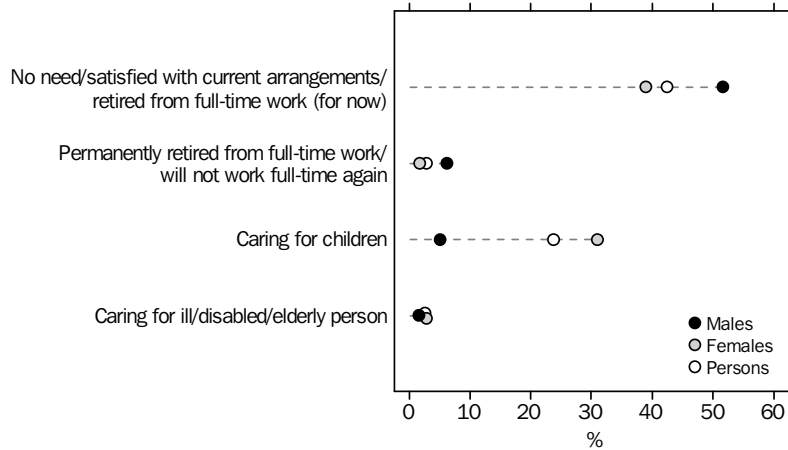
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

PEOPLE WHO DID NOT WANT TO WORK OR WORK MORE HOURS *continued*

The most commonly reported main reason that women who usually worked fewer than 35 hours gave for not wanting more hours was 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' with 39% or 700,600 women giving this response. Another commonly reported reason was 'caring for children' (31% or 557,600 women gave this response). Just under half of women (48%) aged 30–54 years not wanting more hours (or 491,500 women) reported this as the main reason (Table 12).

There were 692,400 men who usually worked fewer than 35 hours and did not want more hours. The most commonly reported main reason given by 52% of these men for not wanting more hours was 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' – almost half of this group was aged 55 years and over (Table 12).

PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED FEWER THAN 35 HOURS AND DID NOT WANT TO WORK MORE, Selected main reason for not wanting more hours, By sex, 2012–13



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

INCENTIVES TO JOIN/INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Incentives to join the labour force or to increase participation was asked of people aged 18–75 years who were:

- not in the labour force, excluding those permanently unable to work and those permanently retired; or
- unemployed; or
- usually worked less than 35 hours.

A range of incentives that would encourage people to join or increase their participation in the labour force was asked. Incentives have been grouped into the following categories:

- 'work related';
- 'skill related';
- 'finance related';
- 'childcare related';
- 'caring related'; and
- 'other incentives'.

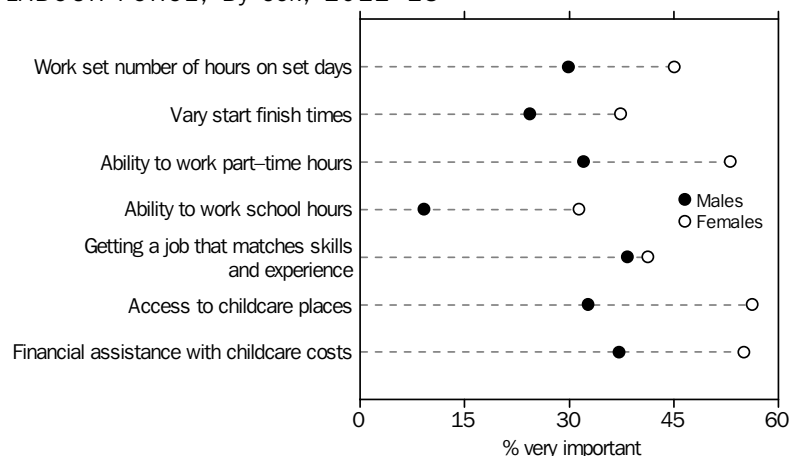
For work related incentives to increase participation in the labour force, 53% of women and 32% of men reported the 'ability to work part-time hours' as 'very important' (Table 13).

For skill related incentives, 40% of people reported 'getting a job that matches skills and experience' as 'very important' (41% of women and 38% of men). In contrast, 36% of people reported 'getting help with job search activities' as 'not important at all'. This was reported by 37% of females and 34% of males (Table 13).

Of people with children or who were caring for children, 53% reported the incentive that was 'very important' to them to join or increase participation in the labour force was 'access to childcare places', with 56% of women and 33% of men reporting this as 'very important'. A similar proportion reported 'financial assistance with childcare costs' as 'very important' (55% of women and 37% of men) (Table 13).

Females were generally more likely to report incentives as 'very important' than males.

SELECTED INCENTIVES TO JOIN/INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE, By sex, 2012–13



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

INCENTIVES TO JOIN/INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

For employed people, 61% reported the 'ability to work part-time hours' and 52% reported 'access to childcare places' as 'very important'. For unemployed people, 64% reported 'getting a job that matches skills and experience' and 60% reported 'financial assistance with childcare costs' as 'very important'. For persons not in the labour force, 55% reported 'financial assistance with childcare costs' as 'very important' (Table 14).

SELF ASSESSED HEALTH

For people who usually worked 0 to 34 hours per week, 2.4 million people (or 71%) rated their health as either excellent (1.1 million people) or very good (1.3 million people). Of these, 1.8 million people (74%) did not prefer to work more hours (Table 2).

The majority of people who were unemployed assessed their own health as either very good (213,700 people), good (137,100 people) or fair or poor (66,300 people) (Table 2).

People not in the labour force assessed their own health as either very good (1.6 million people), good (1.4 million people) or fair (1.1 million people). Of these, 3.2 million people (or 78%) did not want a paid job (Table 2).

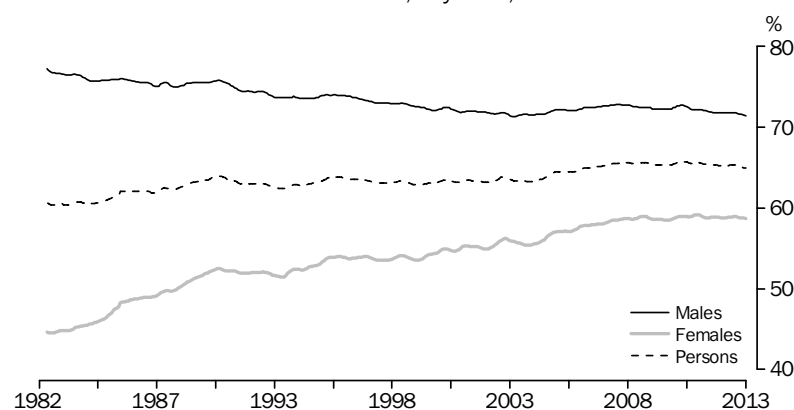
FEATURE ARTICLE

INCENTIVES TO JOIN OR INCREASE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

INTRODUCTION

Labour force participation is one of the most important indicators of the overall level of labour market activity. During the last three decades, the trend labour force participation rate in Australia has increased slowly from 60.6% in January 1983 to a high of 65.8% in December 2010, driven by an increase in female participation. Since 2010, the participation rate has gradually been decreasing, falling to 64.8% in October 2013, with most of the decrease in male participation.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, By sex, 2012–13



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, October 2013* (cat. no. 6202.0)

While Australia's labour force participation rate is higher than many OECD countries (11th out of 35), there are some groups, such as women aged 30–34 years (average childbearing age), for which Australia has a lower participation rate than many other countries (25th out of 35 OECD countries)¹. A policy focus in recent years has been directed towards encouraging people to enter or remain in the labour force, and increasing labour force participation more generally.

The 2012–13 Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic asked respondents aged 18–75 years who were not employed or who usually worked part-time hours in all jobs about a range of incentives that would encourage them to join or increase their participation in the labour force. This article uses published data and data available on request to examine some of the incentives people reported to be 'very important' to encourage them to participate (or increase participation) in the labour force.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

For all persons not in the labour force, the incentives to join the labour force reported 'very important' by most people were:

- 'ability to work part-time hours' (33%);
- 'getting a job that matches skills and experience' (32%); and
- being able to 'work a set number of hours on set days' (31%).

The incentives reported 'very important' by the most females not in the labour force were:

- 'ability to work part-time hours' (38%);
- being able to 'work a set number of hours on set days' (36%); and
- 'getting a job that matches skills and experience' (34%).

PERSONS NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE *continued*

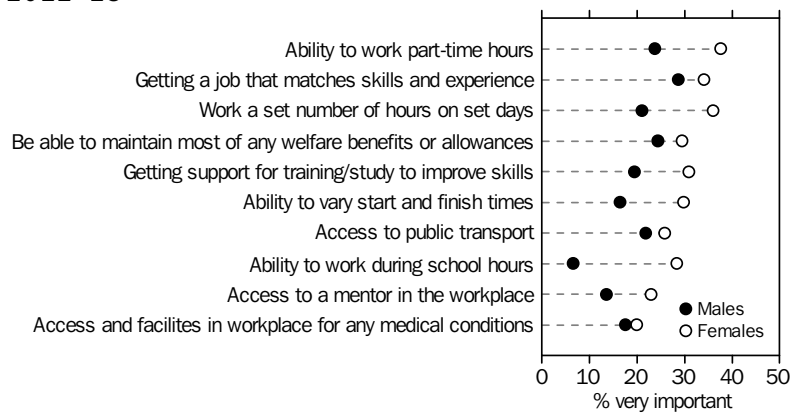
The 'ability to work part-time hours' was particularly important for females aged 35–44 years with 61% reporting this as a 'very important' incentive.

The incentives most commonly reported as 'very important' for males who were not in the labour force, were:

- 'getting a job that matches their skills and experience' (29%); and
- being 'able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances' and the 'ability to work part-time hours' (both 24%).

The 'ability to work school hours' was more important for females than males with 28% of females reporting it as 'very important' compared to only 7% of males.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, Selected incentives, by sex, 2012–13



Source: Data available on request, *Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, 2012–13*.

For females not in the labour force with children aged under 13 years, 58% reported 'financial assistance with childcare costs' as a 'very important' incentive and 57% reported having 'access to childcare places' as 'very important'.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED

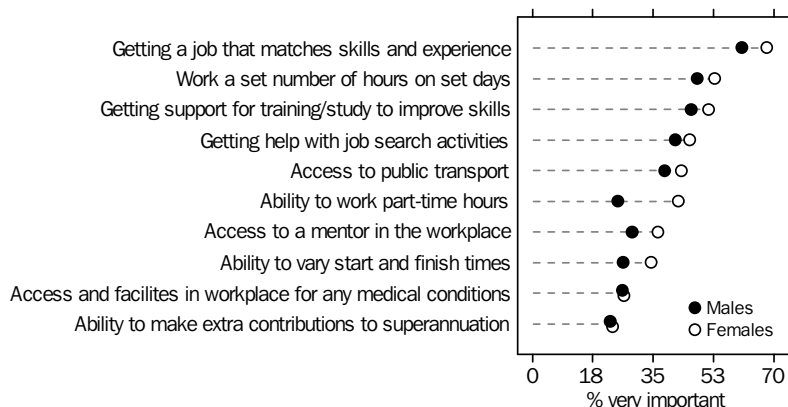
In 2012–13 unemployed people were asked for the first time about factors that would assist them in obtaining a job. The factor reported as 'very important' by the highest proportion of unemployed people was 'getting a job that matches skills and experience' (64%). This was reported by both males and females as being 'very important' (61% of males and 68% of females). For males, the age group with the highest proportion reporting this factor as 'very important' was the 45–54 year age group (72%) and for females it was the 35–44 year age group (74%).

Other factors reported as 'very important' by a high proportion of unemployed people were:

- 'ability to work a set number of hours on set days' with 50% (48% of males and 53% of females);
- 'getting support for training/studying to improve skills' with 48% (46% of males and 51% of females); and
- 'getting help with job search activities' with 43% (41% of males and 46% of females).

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED
continued

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE, Selected factors to find work, by sex, 2012–13



Source: Data available on request, *Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, 2012–13*.

PEOPLE WORKING
PART-TIME HOURS

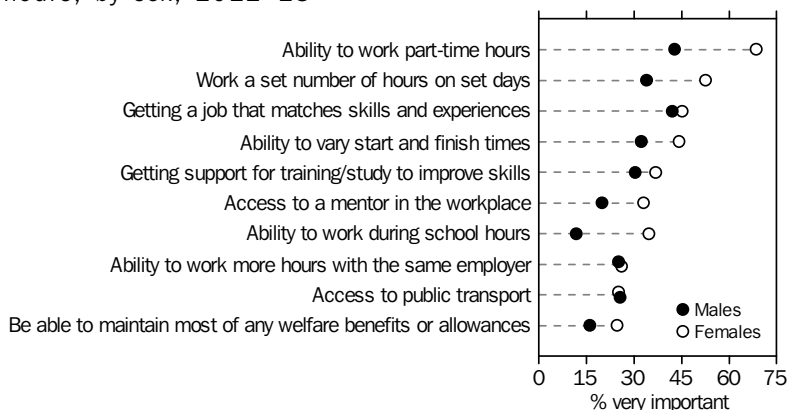
For people who usually work part-time hours in all of their jobs (usually working less than 35 hours per week), the most common incentives rated as 'very important' to working more hours were:

- 'ability to work part-time hours' with 61% (43% of males and 69% of females); and
- being able to 'work a set number of hours on set days' with 47% (34% of males and 53% of females).

This indicates that for many people who work part-time, being able to continue to work part-time hours and to have flexible arrangements are key attractions when considering working more hours. Being able to work part-time hours was particularly important for males aged 55–75 years (coinciding with a transition into retirement in the later years), males aged 18–24 years (coinciding with study commitments) and females aged 25 to 54 years (coinciding with childcare commitments).

For females with children aged under 13 years, 55% reported having 'access to childcare places' as 'very important' and 51% reported 'financial assistance with childcare costs' as 'very important'. The childcare incentives were most important for females aged 18 to 34 years.

PEOPLE WORKING PART-TIME, Selected incentives to work more hours, by sex, 2012–13



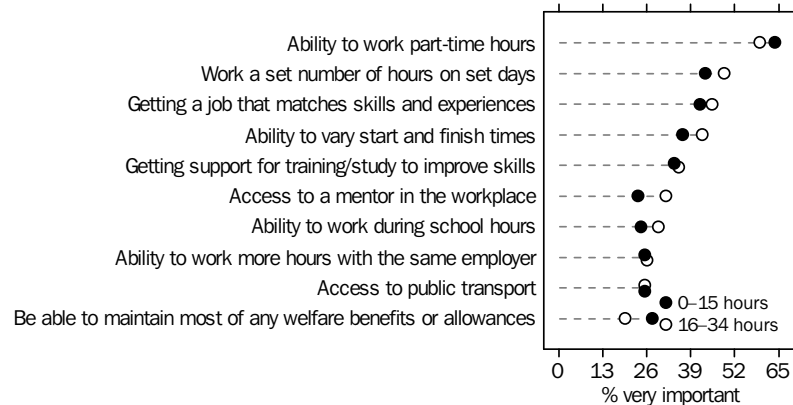
Source: Data available on request, *Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, 2012–13*.

PEOPLE WORKING
PART-TIME HOURS *continued*

There were similarities in the importance of incentives for people working less than 16 hours per week and those working between 16 and 34 hours. It can be seen in the graph below that most of the top ten incentives were rated as 'very important' by a slightly higher proportion of people who usually work 16–34 hours, except for:

- 'ability to work part time hours' (64% of persons who usually work less than 16 hours and 59% of persons who usually work 16–34 hours); and
- being 'able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances' (28% of persons who usually work less than 16 hours and 20% of persons who usually work 16–34 hours).

PEOPLE WORKING PART-TIME, Selected incentives to work more hours, by hours usually worked, 2012–13



Source: Data available on request, *Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, 2012–13*.

CONCLUSION

This article highlights the incentives data collected in the 2012–13 Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic. Both persons not in the labour force and those employed part-time place importance on being able to work part-time hours and being able to work set hours on set days. This highlights the preference for many in these groups to engage in, or maintain, part-time employment to enable them to balance their work with other commitments. The unemployed placed importance on utilising their existing skills/experience and improving their skills through training/study. This demonstrates the importance of skills, experience and job fit in assisting them transition into employment. For females with children aged under 13 years, child care incentives were particularly important.

END NOTE

1. Data available from Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) Labour Force Statistics database, accessed October 2013.

LIST OF TABLES

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PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER

- 1** Persons aged 18 years and over, labour force status, by sex, 2006–07, 2008–09, 2010–11 and 2012–13 19

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED

- 2** Whether wanted a job or more hours, by age group, country of birth, area of usual residence, level of highest non-school qualification, whether currently studying, self assessed health status, unpaid activities in last four weeks, age of youngest child, relationship in household, partner's labour force status, satisfaction with current hours worked, satisfaction with current work arrangements, total gross weekly household income from all sources, by sex 21
- 3** Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours per week or not employed, by whether wanted a job or more hours, by occupation, industry of current or last job 27

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS BUT WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS

- 4** Persons who wanted a job or more hours but were not available to start work/more hours, by time until available to start work/more hours, main reason not available to start work/more hours, main childcare reason not available for work/more hours, age of youngest child, by sex 28

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS

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PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, Labour force status—By sex

	2006-07		2008-09		2010-11		2012-13(a)	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
MALES								
Persons in the labour force	5 690.0	75.2	6 063.0	76.7	6 318.1	77.0	6 594.5	76.3
Employed	5 520.9	73.0	5 870.1	74.2	6 045.8	73.7	6 304.1	73.0
Persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week	4 767.7	63.1	5 072.6	64.1	5 184.7	63.2	5 282.8	61.1
Persons who usually worked 16-34 hours per week	508.3	6.7	556.3	7.0	594.2	7.2	690.7	8.0
Persons who usually worked 0-15 hours per week	244.9	3.2	241.1	3.0	266.9	3.3	330.6	3.8
Preferred to work more hours	100.2	1.3	63.5	0.8	84.8	1.0	101.3	1.2
Available to start more hours(b)	75.6	1.0	58.0	0.7	82.9	1.0	89.5	1.0
Looked for more hours	43.6	0.6	*35.2	*0.4	42.2	0.5	49.9	0.6
Did not look for more hours	*32.0	*0.4	22.8	0.3	*40.7	*0.5	39.6	0.5
Not available to start work with more hours(b)	*24.6	*0.3	**5.5	**0.1	**1.8	**—	*11.8	*0.1
Did not prefer to work more hours(c)	144.6	1.9	177.6	2.2	182.2	2.2	229.3	2.7
Unemployed	169.1	2.2	192.9	2.4	272.3	3.3	290.4	3.4
Persons not in the labour force	1 871.7	24.8	1 844.8	23.3	1 883.1	23.0	2 046.6	23.7
Wanted a paid job(d)	366.8	4.9	376.1	4.8	322.0	3.9	442.3	5.1
Available to start work(b)	269.7	3.6	262.3	3.3	227.3	2.8	293.0	3.4
Actively looked for work(e)	13.5	0.2	16.1	0.2	13.9	0.2	**7.1	**0.1
Did not actively look for work(f)	256.2	3.4	246.2	3.1	213.5	2.6	285.9	3.3
Not available or did not know if available to start work(b)	97.1	1.3	113.8	1.4	94.6	1.2	148.9	1.7
Did not want a paid job(c)	1 504.9	19.9	1 468.7	18.6	1 561.2	19.0	1 604.3	18.6
Total	7 561.6	100.0	7 907.8	100.0	8 201.3	100.0	8 641.1	100.0
FEMALES								
Persons in the labour force	4 710.9	60.2	5 015.4	61.3	5 183.1	62.4	5 495.7	61.7
Employed	4 509.7	57.6	4 795.7	58.6	4 982.7	60.0	5 255.8	59.0
Persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week	2 419.2	30.9	2 631.7	32.2	2 683.6	32.3	2 882.8	32.4
Persons who usually worked 16-34 hours per week	1 383.9	17.7	1 495.7	18.3	1 621.4	19.5	1 618.7	18.2
Persons who usually worked 0-15 hours per week	706.7	9.0	668.3	8.2	677.7	8.2	754.3	8.5
Preferred to work more hours	172.8	2.2	182.3	2.2	188.7	2.3	216.0	2.4
Available to start more hours(b)	147.2	1.9	160.7	2.0	161.7	1.9	190.8	2.1
Looked for more hours	74.2	0.9	77.7	0.9	93.3	1.1	92.2	1.0
Did not look for more hours	72.9	0.9	83.1	1.0	68.4	0.8	98.6	1.1
Not available to start work with more hours(b)	*25.6	*0.3	*21.6	*0.3	27.1	0.3	25.2	0.3
Did not prefer to work more hours(c)	533.9	6.8	486.0	5.9	489.0	5.9	538.3	6.0
Unemployed	201.2	2.6	219.7	2.7	200.4	2.4	239.9	2.7
Persons not in the labour force	3 112.3	39.8	3 162.0	38.7	3 126.8	37.6	3 412.9	38.3
Wanted a paid job(d)	640.3	8.2	683.7	8.4	648.6	7.8	770.5	8.6
Available to start work(b)	449.9	5.8	466.3	5.7	465.6	5.6	554.9	6.2
Actively looked for work(e)	*10.5	*0.1	*24.9	*0.3	*11.7	*0.1	*23.1	*0.3
Did not actively look for work(f)	439.4	5.6	441.4	5.4	454.0	5.5	531.8	6.0
Not available or did not know if available to start work(b)	190.4	2.4	217.3	2.7	182.1	2.2	215.6	2.4
Did not want a paid job(c)	2 472.1	31.6	2 478.4	30.3	2 478.2	29.8	2 642.4	29.7
Total	7 823.3	100.0	8 177.4	100.0	8 309.9	100.0	8 908.6	100.0

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For the 2012-13 survey, the scope of the survey was expanded to include employed people who were working 16-34 hours per week. For previous surveys, the scope include employed people who were worked less than 16 hours per week.

(b) Availability refers to in the reference week or within four weeks.

(c) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(d) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(e) These people were not available to work in the reference week so are defined as not in the labour force rather than unemployed.

(f) Includes 49,700 people (14,600* men and 35,200 women) who wanted a paid job and reported 'Looked, not actively'.

	2006-07		2008-09		2010-11		2012-13(a)	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS								
Persons in the labour force	10 400.9	67.6	11 078.4	68.9	11 501.2	69.7	12 090.2	68.9
Employed	10 030.6	65.2	10 665.7	66.3	11 028.5	66.8	11 559.9	65.9
Persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week	7 186.9	46.7	7 704.4	47.9	7 868.3	47.7	8 165.6	46.5
Persons who usually worked 16-34 hours per week	1 892.2	12.3	2 052.0	12.8	2 215.6	13.4	2 309.3	13.2
Persons who usually worked 0-15 hours per week	951.5	6.2	909.3	5.7	944.6	5.7	1 085.0	6.2
Preferred to work more hours	273.0	1.8	245.8	1.5	273.5	1.7	317.3	1.8
Available to start more hours(b)	222.8	1.4	218.7	1.4	244.6	1.5	280.3	1.6
Looked for more hours	117.8	0.8	112.8	0.7	135.5	0.8	142.1	0.8
Did not look for more hours	105.0	0.7	105.9	0.7	109.1	0.7	138.2	0.8
Not available to start work with more hours(b)	50.2	0.3	*27.0	*0.2	28.9	0.2	37.1	0.2
Did not prefer to work more hours(c)	678.5	4.4	663.6	4.1	671.1	4.1	767.6	4.4
Unemployed	370.2	2.4	412.7	2.6	472.7	2.9	530.3	3.0
Persons not in the labour force	4 984.0	32.4	5 006.8	31.1	5 009.9	30.3	5 459.6	31.1
Wanted a paid job(d)	1 007.1	6.5	1 059.8	6.6	970.6	5.9	1 212.8	6.9
Available to start work(b)	719.6	4.7	728.7	4.5	693.0	4.2	847.9	4.8
Actively looked for work(e)	*24.0	*0.2	41.1	0.3	*25.6	*0.2	30.3	0.2
Did not actively look for work(f)	695.6	4.5	687.6	4.3	667.4	4.0	817.7	4.7
Not available or did not know if available to start work(b)	287.5	1.9	331.1	2.1	276.7	1.7	364.5	2.1
Did not want a paid job(c)	3 976.9	25.8	3 947.0	24.5	4 039.4	24.5	4 246.8	24.2
Total	15 384.9	100.0	16 085.2	100.0	16 511.2	100.0	17 549.7	100.0

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

(a) For the 2012-13 survey, the scope of the survey was expanded to include employed people who were working 16-34 hours per week. For previous surveys, the scope include employed people who were worked less than 16 hours per week.

(b) Availability refers to in the reference week or within four weeks.

(c) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(d) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(e) These people were not available to work in the reference week so are defined as not in the labour force rather than unemployed.

(f) Includes 49,700 people (14,600* men and 35,200 women) who wanted a paid job and reported 'Looked, not actively'.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By sex

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK						PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
	<i>Preferred to work more hours</i>		<i>Did not prefer to work more hours (a)</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Wanted a paid job</i>		<i>Did not want a paid job (b)</i>	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES										
Age group (years)										
18–24	111.8	226.9	338.6	33.2	95.8	33.0	88.3	76.3	164.6	8.0
25–34	57.4	78.6	136.0	13.3	57.3	19.7	66.4	55.1	121.5	5.9
35–44	41.5	64.6	106.2	10.4	50.2	17.3	55.1	44.4	99.5	4.9
45–54	62.5	76.1	138.6	13.6	44.6	15.4	42.5	106.3	148.9	7.3
55 and over	55.8	246.1	301.9	29.6	42.5	14.6	190.0	1 322.1	1 512.1	73.9
Country of birth										
Born in Australia	209.5	504.2	713.7	69.9	210.9	72.6	303.8	991.8	1 295.6	63.3
Born overseas	119.4	188.2	307.6	30.1	79.5	27.4	138.4	612.6	751.0	36.7
Area of usual residence										
Capital city	237.5	464.3	701.7	68.7	164.2	56.6	271.7	920.3	1 192.0	58.2
Balance of State/Territory	91.5	228.1	319.6	31.3	126.1	43.4	170.5	684.1	854.6	41.8
Level of highest non-school qualification										
With a non-school qualification(c)	190.8	355.9	546.7	53.5	161.1	55.5	219.7	789.4	1 009.0	49.3
Bachelor degree or above	81.3	167.1	248.4	24.3	54.5	18.8	79.6	191.3	270.9	13.2
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	*20.8	48.3	69.1	6.8	*20.0	*6.9	*50.1	122.7	172.8	8.4
Certificate III/IV	74.3	102.1	176.4	17.3	51.5	17.7	69.9	365.0	434.9	21.2
Certificate I/II(d)	*11.8	*24.5	36.3	3.6	*29.9	*10.3	*14.1	77.4	91.5	4.5
Without a non-school qualification	138.1	336.5	474.6	46.5	129.3	44.5	222.6	815.0	1 037.6	50.7
Whether currently studying										
Currently studying	71.1	203.8	274.9	26.9	55.2	19.0	99.2	103.2	202.4	9.9
Not currently studying	257.8	488.6	746.4	73.1	235.2	81.0	343.1	1 501.1	1 844.2	90.1
Self assessed health status										
Excellent	106.2	199.0	305.2	29.9	61.6	21.2	76.9	173.8	250.7	12.3
Very good	95.8	287.1	382.9	37.5	118.9	41.0	117.5	396.4	513.9	25.1
Good	85.0	150.7	235.7	23.1	74.8	25.8	115.3	400.8	516.1	25.2
Fair	*32.9	44.5	77.5	7.6	*29.8	10.2	85.3	395.8	481.2	23.5
Poor	**9.0	*11.0	*20.0	*2.0	**5.3	**1.8	47.2	237.5	284.7	13.9
Relationship in household										
Family member	261.5	573.9	835.4	81.8	217.8	75.0	336.1	1 205.6	1 541.8	75.3
Husband, wife or partner	152.5	354.1	506.6	49.6	111.2	38.3	209.2	1 040.8	1 250.0	61.1
With dependants	66.6	120.0	186.6	18.3	57.8	19.9	57.2	67.5	124.7	6.1
Without dependants	86.0	234.1	320.0	31.3	53.4	18.4	152.0	973.2	1 125.3	55.0
Lone parent	*7.9	*8.2	16.1	1.6	*8.1	*2.8	*14.6	52.6	67.2	3.3
Dependent student	*30.8	114.8	145.6	14.3	*17.2	*5.9	37.2	*31.9	69.1	3.4
Non-dependent child	64.2	81.5	145.7	14.3	73.3	25.2	61.2	57.1	118.3	5.8
Other family person	**6.1	*15.4	*21.5	*2.1	**8.0	**2.8	*13.9	*23.3	37.2	1.8
Non-family member	63.6	115.2	178.8	17.5	72.6	25.0	106.1	392.7	498.9	24.4
Partner's labour force status										
Had a partner	152.5	350.6	503.2	49.3	108.9	37.5	204.1	1 025.6	1 229.6	60.1
Employed	105.8	252.2	358.0	35.1	63.3	21.8	73.3	122.0	195.3	9.5
Unemployed/Not in the labour force	46.7	98.5	145.2	14.2	45.6	15.7	130.8	903.6	1 034.3	50.5
Did not have a partner	176.4	341.8	518.1	50.7	181.5	62.5	238.2	578.8	817.0	39.9

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

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

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(c) Includes 'Level not determined'.

(d) Includes 'Certificate not further defined'.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By sex *continued*

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK					PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE				
	<i>Preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Did not prefer to work more hours(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Wanted a paid job</i>	<i>Did not want a paid job(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES <i>cont.</i>										
Satisfaction with current hours worked										
Very satisfied	*22.0	312.7	334.7	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfied	135.7	332.8	468.5	45.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	53.6	36.7	90.4	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissatisfied	104.6	*9.1	113.7	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very dissatisfied	*12.9	**1.1	*14.0	*1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfaction with current work arrangements										
Very satisfied	47.0	310.3	357.3	35.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfied	168.2	315.4	483.7	47.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	45.1	32.1	77.2	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissatisfied	53.6	*32.7	86.3	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very dissatisfied	*15.0	**1.9	*16.9	*1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total gross weekly household income from all sources										
Under \$500	28.9	31.6	60.5	5.9	81.3	28.0	106.2	364.9	471.1	23.0
\$500 and under \$1,000	49.0	77.1	126.0	12.3	52.8	18.2	79.0	534.0	613.0	30.0
\$1,000 and under \$1,500	37.2	91.9	129.1	12.6	*28.9	*9.9	38.8	122.8	161.6	7.9
\$1,500 and under \$2,000	*35.9	49.4	85.3	8.3	*15.8	*5.4	*23.9	45.3	69.2	3.4
\$2,000 and under \$3,000	*34.8	69.7	104.6	10.2	*6.6	*2.3	*34.8	39.7	74.4	3.6
\$3,000 and over	*35.5	72.3	107.8	10.6	*12.3	*4.2	*17.1	*30.0	47.1	2.3
Could not be determined	107.6	300.4	408.0	40.0	92.7	31.9	142.5	467.6	610.2	29.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	328.9	692.4	1 021.3	100.0	290.4	100.0	442.3	1 604.3	2 046.6	100.0

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

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

.. not applicable

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(c) Includes 'Relationship not determined'.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By sex *continued*

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK						PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
	Preferred to work more hours	Did not prefer to work more hours(a)	Total		Unemployed		Wanted a paid job	Did not want a paid job(b)	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%
FEMALES										
Age group (years)										
18–24	146.6	282.0	428.6	18.1	57.6	24.0	134.6	119.8	254.4	7.5
25–34	109.2	281.4	390.7	16.5	52.3	21.8	152.2	267.6	419.8	12.3
35–44	118.0	475.0	593.0	25.0	48.2	20.1	130.6	216.4	347.0	10.2
45–54	111.0	395.1	506.1	21.3	54.8	22.8	132.3	200.3	332.6	9.7
55 and over	87.1	367.5	454.7	19.2	27.1	11.3	220.9	1 838.3	2 059.2	60.3
Country of birth										
Born in Australia	422.7	1 359.4	1 782.1	75.1	175.7	73.2	509.0	1 795.6	2 304.6	67.5
Born overseas	149.2	441.7	590.9	24.9	64.2	26.8	261.5	845.2	1 106.8	32.4
Area of usual residence										
Capital city	354.4	1 124.3	1 478.7	62.3	138.9	57.9	465.1	1 576.3	2 041.4	59.8
Balance of State/Territory	217.5	676.7	894.3	37.7	101.1	42.1	305.4	1 066.2	1 371.6	40.2
Level of highest non-school qualification										
With a non-school qualification(c)	387.3	1 207.8	1 595.1	67.2	137.2	57.2	408.6	925.3	1 333.9	39.1
Bachelor degree or above	129.9	495.1	625.0	26.3	32.0	13.3	146.4	299.5	445.9	13.1
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	96.4	275.5	371.9	15.7	38.2	15.9	97.3	233.0	330.3	9.7
Certificate III/IV	104.0	287.2	391.2	16.5	42.1	17.5	97.3	211.6	308.9	9.0
Certificate I/II(d)	*41.0	110.4	151.4	6.4	20.5	*8.5	56.1	138.1	194.3	5.7
Without a non-school qualification	184.6	593.3	777.9	32.8	102.7	42.8	361.9	1 717.1	2 079.0	60.9
Whether currently studying										
Currently studying	122.8	350.6	473.4	20.0	51.8	21.6	160.5	166.8	327.3	9.6
Not currently studying	449.1	1 450.4	1 899.5	80.0	188.1	78.4	610.0	2 475.6	3 085.6	90.4
Self assessed health status										
Excellent	187.3	621.5	808.8	34.1	51.6	21.5	163.2	415.7	578.8	17.0
Very good	231.2	688.6	919.8	38.8	94.7	39.5	263.9	775.1	1 038.9	30.4
Good	104.4	365.2	469.6	19.8	62.3	26.0	198.2	708.4	906.6	26.6
Fair	39.1	101.7	140.7	5.9	26.0	10.8	95.5	478.5	574.0	16.8
Poor	**9.9	*24.1	34.0	1.4	*5.3	*2.2	49.8	264.7	314.6	9.2
Unpaid activities in the last four weeks(e)										
Cared for own children	266.0	900.1	1 166.1	49.1	103.9	43.3	363.8	591.7	955.4	28.0
Cared for other people's children, including grandchildren	169.8	536.7	706.5	29.8	52.4	21.9	210.5	681.1	891.6	26.1
Cared for someone with a long-term illness or disability	50.6	184.0	234.6	9.9	26.7	11.1	130.5	338.3	468.8	13.7
Cared for an elderly person	55.9	192.6	248.5	10.5	23.0	9.6	89.6	320.9	410.5	12.0
Other unpaid voluntary work	108.8	254.8	363.6	15.3	30.5	12.7	141.4	412.9	554.3	16.2
No unpaid activities	187.1	520.6	707.7	29.8	91.4	38.1	210.0	1 104.3	1 314.3	38.5
Age of youngest child (years)										
Had children aged less than 15 years	247.3	835.6	1 082.9	45.6	101.2	42.2	333.7	577.7	911.4	26.7
0 to 2	63.4	245.4	308.7	13.0	*17.4	*7.3	140.7	300.1	440.8	12.9
3 to 4	34.3	120.6	154.9	6.5	*13.5	*5.6	52.5	90.0	142.6	4.2
5 to 9	79.5	240.6	320.1	13.5	43.5	18.1	70.1	104.4	174.5	5.1
10 to 14	70.1	229.1	299.2	12.6	26.8	11.2	70.4	83.2	153.6	4.5
Did not have children aged less than 15 years	324.6	965.5	1 290.1	54.4	138.8	57.8	436.8	2 064.7	2 501.5	73.3

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

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

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(c) Includes 'Level not determined'.

(d) Includes 'Certificate not further defined'.

(e) Refers to all unpaid activities when not working, therefore people may appear in more than one category.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By sex *continued*

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK						PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
	Preferred to work more hours	Did not prefer to work more hours(a)	Total		Unemployed		Wanted a paid job	Did not want a paid job(b)	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%
FEMALES <i>cont.</i>										
Relationship in household										
Family member	515.7	1 658.7	2 174.4	91.6	210.6	87.8	646.0	1 967.4	2 613.4	76.6
Husband, wife or partner	305.1	1 256.8	1 562.0	65.8	115.6	48.2	434.1	1 543.4	1 977.6	57.9
With dependants	176.8	778.5	955.2	40.3	58.3	24.3	238.0	410.6	648.6	19.0
Without dependants	128.4	478.4	606.7	25.6	57.2	23.9	196.1	1 132.8	1 328.9	38.9
Lone parent	98.4	143.1	241.5	10.2	40.8	17.0	121.0	248.7	369.7	10.8
Dependent student	*44.2	158.2	202.5	8.5	**10.1	**4.2	42.8	*35.3	78.1	2.3
Non-dependent child	*55.9	76.9	132.8	5.6	36.4	15.2	*26.6	34.6	61.1	1.8
Other family person	**12.1	*23.6	*35.7	*1.5	*7.8	*3.3	*21.5	105.5	127.0	3.7
Non-family member	56.2	140.1	196.3	8.3	29.4	12.2	120.9	671.5	792.5	23.2
Partner's labour force status										
Had a partner	297.3	1 251.5	1 548.8	65.3	115.6	48.2	429.3	1 522.6	1 951.9	57.2
Employed	261.9	1 144.5	1 406.4	59.3	87.0	36.3	300.8	637.5	938.3	27.5
Unemployed/Not in the labour force	35.4	107.0	142.3	6.0	28.5	11.9	128.6	885.0	1 013.6	29.7
Did not have a partner	274.6	549.6	824.2	34.7	124.4	51.8	341.2	1 119.8	1 461.0	42.8
Satisfaction with current hours worked										
Very satisfied	69.3	965.3	1 034.6	43.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfied	245.0	693.1	938.1	39.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	61.9	83.4	145.3	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissatisfied	164.0	51.1	215.1	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very dissatisfied	*31.8	*8.1	39.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfaction with current work arrangements										
Very satisfied	144.5	939.6	1 084.1	45.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfied	273.9	711.3	985.2	41.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	56.2	78.9	135.1	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissatisfied	80.1	63.4	143.5	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very dissatisfied	*17.3	*7.8	25.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total gross weekly household income from all sources										
Under \$500	37.0	65.3	102.4	4.3	59.0	24.6	129.7	587.7	717.4	21.0
\$500 and under \$1,000	89.0	172.4	261.4	11.0	37.5	15.6	170.6	657.2	827.8	24.3
\$1,000 and under \$1,500	83.9	212.5	296.3	12.5	27.0	11.2	93.3	224.9	318.2	9.3
\$1,500 and under \$2,000	87.2	192.6	279.8	11.8	23.7	9.9	62.0	125.5	187.5	5.5
\$2,000 and under \$3,000	64.4	265.7	330.1	13.9	*9.4	*3.9	61.1	105.5	166.7	4.9
\$3,000 and over	*33.3	262.2	295.5	12.5	**8.0	*3.3	*36.9	92.0	128.9	3.8
Could not be determined	177.1	630.4	807.5	34.0	75.5	31.5	216.8	849.6	1 066.5	31.2
Total(c)	571.9	1 801.1	2 373.0	100.0	239.9	100.0	770.5	2 642.4	3 412.9	100.0

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

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

.. not applicable

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(c) Includes 'Relationship not determined'.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By sex *continued*

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK						PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
	Preferred to work more hours	Did not prefer to work more hours(a)	Total		Unemployed		Wanted a paid job	Did not want a paid job(b)	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%
PERSONS										
Age group (years)										
18–24	258.4	508.9	767.2	22.6	153.3	28.9	222.8	196.2	419.0	7.7
25–34	166.6	360.0	526.6	15.5	109.6	20.7	218.6	322.7	541.3	9.9
35–44	159.5	539.7	699.2	20.6	98.4	18.5	185.7	260.8	446.5	8.2
45–54	173.5	471.2	644.7	19.0	99.4	18.7	174.8	306.7	481.5	8.8
55 and over	142.9	613.7	756.6	22.3	69.6	13.1	410.9	3 160.4	3 571.3	65.4
Country of birth										
Born in Australia	632.2	1 863.5	2 495.7	73.5	386.6	72.9	812.8	2 787.3	3 600.2	65.9
Born overseas	268.6	629.9	898.5	26.5	143.7	27.1	400.0	1 457.8	1 857.8	34.0
Area of usual residence										
Capital city	591.8	1 588.6	2 180.4	64.2	303.1	57.2	736.8	2 496.5	3 233.4	59.2
Balance of State/Territory	309.0	904.9	1 213.9	35.8	227.2	42.8	476.0	1 750.2	2 226.2	40.8
Level of highest non-school qualification										
With a non-school qualification(c)	578.1	1 563.7	2 141.7	63.1	298.3	56.2	628.3	1 714.6	2 342.9	42.9
Bachelor degree or above	211.2	662.2	873.4	25.7	86.4	16.3	225.9	490.8	716.8	13.1
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	117.2	323.8	441.0	13.0	58.2	11.0	147.4	355.7	503.1	9.2
Certificate III/IV	178.3	389.3	567.6	16.7	93.6	17.6	167.2	576.6	743.8	13.6
Certificate I/II(d)	52.8	134.9	187.8	5.5	50.5	9.5	70.2	215.5	285.7	5.2
Without a non-school qualification	322.7	929.8	1 252.5	36.9	232.0	43.8	584.5	2 532.1	3 116.6	57.1
Whether currently studying										
Currently studying	193.9	554.4	748.3	22.0	107.0	20.2	259.7	270.1	529.7	9.7
Not currently studying	706.9	1 939.0	2 645.9	78.0	423.3	79.8	953.1	3 976.7	4 929.8	90.3
Self assessed health status										
Excellent	293.5	820.5	1 114.0	32.8	113.2	21.4	240.1	589.5	829.6	15.2
Very good	327.0	975.7	1 302.7	38.4	213.7	40.3	381.3	1 171.5	1 552.9	28.4
Good	189.4	515.9	705.3	20.8	137.1	25.9	313.5	1 109.2	1 422.7	26.1
Fair	72.0	146.2	218.2	6.4	55.7	10.5	180.8	874.3	1 055.2	19.3
Poor	*18.9	35.1	54.0	1.6	*10.6	*2.0	97.0	502.2	599.2	11.0
Unpaid activities in the last four weeks(e)										
Cared for own children	331.3	1 010.8	1 342.1	39.5	179.6	33.9	430.8	668.9	1 099.7	20.1
Cared for other people's children, including grandchildren	211.4	648.4	859.9	25.3	81.3	15.3	307.7	966.1	1 273.8	23.3
Cared for someone with a long-term illness or disability	81.7	237.5	319.2	9.4	39.8	7.5	165.9	509.1	675.0	12.4
Cared for an elderly person	75.9	259.5	335.5	9.9	49.2	9.3	125.5	493.1	618.5	11.3
Other unpaid voluntary work	143.3	356.1	499.4	14.7	64.6	12.2	197.1	616.1	813.1	14.9
No unpaid activities	388.2	936.9	1 325.1	39.0	261.6	49.3	447.2	2 084.9	2 532.1	46.4
Age of youngest child (years)										
Had children aged less than 15 years	334.3	954.5	1 288.7	38.0	189.0	35.6	418.6	673.3	1 091.9	20.0
0 to 2	92.1	262.4	354.5	10.4	50.3	9.5	156.6	338.8	495.5	9.1
3 to 4	40.5	137.5	178.0	5.2	*27.2	*5.1	71.2	98.5	169.7	3.1
5	26.4	60.8	87.2	2.6	*9.5	*1.8	*33.8	31.6	65.4	1.2
6 to 9	66.0	224.7	290.7	8.6	48.8	9.2	68.8	94.1	162.9	3.0
10 to 14	109.3	269.1	378.4	11.1	53.3	10.1	88.2	110.2	198.4	3.6
Did not have children aged less than 15 years	566.6	1 539.0	2 105.6	62.0	341.3	64.4	794.2	3 573.5	4 367.7	80.0

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

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(c) Includes 'Level not determined'.

(d) Includes 'Certificate not further defined'.

(e) Refers to all unpaid activities when not working, therefore people may appear in more than one category.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By sex *continued*

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK						PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
	<i>Preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Did not prefer to work more hours(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Wanted a paid job</i>	<i>Did not want a paid job(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%
PERSONS <i>cont.</i>										
Relationship in household										
Family member	777.2	2 232.6	3 009.8	88.7	428.3	80.8	982.2	3 173.0	4 155.2	76.1
Husband, wife or partner	457.7	1 610.9	2 068.5	60.9	226.7	42.8	643.4	2 584.2	3 227.6	59.1
With dependants	243.3	898.5	1 141.8	33.6	116.1	21.9	295.2	478.1	773.4	14.2
Without dependants	214.3	712.4	926.7	27.3	110.6	20.9	348.2	2 106.0	2 454.2	45.0
Lone parent	106.3	151.3	257.6	7.6	48.9	9.2	135.6	301.3	436.9	8.0
Dependent student	75.0	273.0	348.0	10.3	*27.2	*5.1	80.0	67.2	147.1	2.7
Non-dependent child	120.1	158.4	278.5	8.2	109.6	20.7	87.8	91.6	179.5	3.3
Other family person	*18.1	39.0	57.1	1.7	*15.8	*3.0	*35.4	128.7	164.1	3.0
Non-family member	119.8	255.3	375.0	11.0	102.0	19.2	227.1	1 064.2	1 291.3	23.7
Partner's labour force status										
Had a partner	449.8	1 602.1	2 051.9	60.5	224.5	42.3	633.4	2 548.2	3 181.6	58.3
Employed	367.7	1 396.7	1 764.4	52.0	150.4	28.4	374.1	759.5	1 133.6	20.8
Unemployed/Not in the labour force	82.1	205.4	287.5	8.5	74.1	14.0	259.3	1 788.6	2 048.0	37.5
Did not have a partner	451.0	891.4	1 342.3	39.5	305.8	57.7	579.4	1 698.6	2 278.0	41.7
Satisfaction with current hours worked										
Very satisfied	91.3	1 278.0	1 369.3	40.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfied	380.7	1 025.9	1 406.6	41.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	115.5	120.1	235.6	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissatisfied	268.6	60.2	328.8	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very dissatisfied	44.7	**9.2	53.9	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfaction with current work arrangements										
Very satisfied	191.5	1 249.9	1 441.4	42.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satisfied	442.1	1 026.8	1 468.9	43.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	101.3	111.0	212.3	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissatisfied	133.7	96.1	229.7	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very dissatisfied	32.2	*9.7	41.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total gross weekly household income from all sources										
Under \$500	65.9	97.0	162.9	4.8	140.4	26.5	235.9	952.5	1 188.5	21.8
\$500 and under \$1,000	138.0	249.4	387.4	11.4	90.2	17.0	249.6	1 191.2	1 440.8	26.4
\$1,000 and under \$1,500	121.1	304.3	425.4	12.5	55.8	10.5	132.1	347.7	479.8	8.8
\$1,500 and under \$2,000	123.1	241.9	365.0	10.8	39.4	7.4	85.9	170.8	256.7	4.7
\$2,000 and under \$3,000	99.2	335.5	434.7	12.8	*16.0	*3.0	95.9	145.2	241.1	4.4
\$3,000 and over	68.7	334.6	403.3	11.9	*20.3	*3.8	54.0	122.0	176.0	3.2
Could not be determined	284.7	930.8	1 215.5	35.8	168.2	31.7	359.4	1 317.3	1 676.6	30.7
Total(c)	900.8	2 493.5	3 394.3	100.0	530.3	100.0	1 212.8	4 246.8	5 459.6	100.0

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

.. not applicable

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(c) Includes 'Relationship not determined'.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, By occupation and industry of current or last job

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK				PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE		
	<i>Preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Did not prefer to work more hours(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Wanted a paid job(b)</i>	<i>Did not want a paid job(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Occupation							
Current/last job less than 20 years ago(c)	900.8	2 493.5	3 394.3	447.3	992.4	2 616.9	3 609.3
Managers	31.4	166.4	197.8	41.7	87.2	311.6	398.7
Professionals	143.6	560.0	703.6	62.5	130.2	409.1	539.3
Technicians and trades workers	73.3	190.3	263.6	49.7	118.7	330.5	449.2
Community and personal service workers	174.7	407.6	582.3	65.4	138.8	262.7	401.5
Clerical and administrative workers	122.8	471.2	594.0	58.9	180.5	464.5	645.0
Sales workers	151.0	331.3	482.3	50.7	129.3	276.8	406.2
Machinery operators and drivers	38.8	65.7	104.4	37.5	56.2	178.2	234.4
Labourers	165.3	294.4	459.7	80.9	149.5	379.6	529.1
Last job 20 or more years ago	..	..	..	**2.0	56.3	1 112.5	1 168.8
Had never worked	..	..	..	77.3	161.3	508.5	669.7
Industry							
Current/last job less than 20 years ago(c)	900.8	2 493.5	3 394.3	447.3	992.4	2 616.9	3 609.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*9.0	83.2	92.2	9.7	20.1	92.4	112.5
Manufacturing	32.8	96.5	129.3	42.0	89.7	262.1	351.8
Construction	*47.6	124.6	172.2	38.7	51.3	173.1	224.4
Wholesale trade	*15.7	74.0	89.7	*11.4	24.1	69.6	93.8
Retail trade	161.0	346.3	507.3	50.7	145.7	317.1	462.8
Accommodation and food services	102.0	239.1	341.1	58.2	96.6	196.4	293.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	*38.4	76.2	114.6	34.3	39.8	171.0	210.8
Information, media and telecommunications	*10.6	32.1	42.7	*9.5	14.8	47.0	61.7
Financial and insurance services	*17.2	60.5	77.7	*8.8	18.9	54.1	73.0
Rental, hiring and real estate services	*11.2	*36.8	48.0	*4.0	12.0	45.8	57.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	55.2	190.7	246.0	41.6	74.8	193.9	268.7
Administrative and support services	37.1	108.9	146.0	*16.6	23.6	59.4	82.9
Public administration and safety	31.2	109.0	140.2	*21.2	66.4	155.0	221.4
Education and training	85.5	259.9	345.4	*27.4	90.0	211.3	301.3
Health care and social assistance	176.3	488.4	664.6	31.5	139.4	356.7	496.1
Arts and recreation services	28.9	55.6	84.5	**5.7	22.2	36.8	59.0
Other services	39.2	89.2	128.4	*20.1	43.1	111.5	154.5
Last job 20 or more years ago	..	..	..	**2.0	56.3	1 112.5	1 168.8
Had never worked	..	..	..	77.3	161.3	508.5	669.7
Total(c)(d)(e)	900.8	2 493.5	3 394.3	530.3	1 212.8	4 246.8	5 459.6

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

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

.. not applicable

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(c) Includes people whose occupation and/or industry was inadequately described.

(d) Includes people who reported 'Unpaid voluntary worker' in their last job.

(e) Includes people who currently work or previously worked in the 'Mining' and 'Electricity, gas, water and waste services' industries.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS BUT WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, By selected characteristics

	'000	%
MALES		
Time until available to start work/more hours		
1 and under 6 months	56.8	32.3
6 and under 12 months	*15.4	*8.8
1 year and over	**3.6	**2.0
Did not know	37.8	21.5
Never	62.3	35.4
Main reason not available to start work/more hours		
Short-term sickness or injury	*12.6	*7.2
Long-term sickness or disability	87.1	49.5
Studying/returning to study	*34.8	*19.8
Taking holidays	**5.9	**3.4
Caring for children	**9.7	**5.5
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	*9.1	*5.2
Other(a)	*16.5	*9.4
<i>Total(b)</i>	175.9	100.0
FEMALES		
Time until available to start work/more hours		
1 and under 6 months	110.5	40.0
6 and under 12 months	*25.4	*9.2
1 year and over	40.3	14.6
Did not know	58.3	21.1
Never	42.0	15.2
Main reason not available to start work/more hours		
Short-term sickness or injury	*22.4	*8.1
Long-term sickness or disability	53.8	19.4
Studying/returning to study	*34.3	12.4
Taking holidays	*11.2	*4.1
Caring for children	101.8	36.8
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	*19.4	7.0
Other(c)	33.6	12.2
<i>Total(b)</i>	276.5	100.0

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

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

(a) Includes 'Moving house' and 'Home duties'.

(b) Includes 364,500 people (148,900 men and 215,600 women) who were not in the labour force.

(c) Includes 'Moving house', 'Home duties' and 'Pregnancy'.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS BUT WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, By selected

characteristics *continued*

	'000	%
PERSONS		
Time until available to start work/more hours		
1 and under 6 months	167.4	37.0
6 and under 12 months	40.8	9.0
1 year and over	43.8	9.7
Did not know	96.1	21.3
Never	104.2	23.0
Main reason not available to start work/more hours		
Short-term sickness or injury	35.1	7.7
Long-term sickness or disability	140.8	31.1
Studying/returning to study	69.1	15.3
Taking holidays	*17.2	*3.8
Caring for children	111.5	24.6
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	28.6	6.3
Other(a)	50.1	11.1
Main childcare reason not available for work/more hours		
Childcare not available/childcare booked out/no childcare in locality	*16.6	*3.7
Children too young or too old for childcare	*28.0	*6.2
Preferred to look after children	42.3	9.4
Cost/too expensive	*10.7	*2.4
Other childcare reason	*13.9	*3.1
Age of youngest child (years)		
Had children aged less than 15 years	170.5	37.7
0 to 2	65.5	14.5
3 to 4	31.1	6.9
5	*18.8	*4.2
6 to 9	*25.6	*5.7
10 to 14	*29.4	*6.5
Did not have children aged less than 15 years	281.8	62.3
Total(b)	452.4	100.0

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

(a) Includes 'Moving house', 'Home duties' and 'Pregnancy'.

(b) Includes 364,500 people (148,900 men and 215,600 women) who were not in the labour force.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS(a)(b), Selected main reason not looking for work/more hours—By sex

	'000	%
MALES		
Main reason not looking for work/more hours		
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired (for now)	*46.5	*10.8
Lacks necessary training/qualifications/experience	*18.5	*4.3
Considered too old by employers	30.9	7.2
Unable to work because of disability	21.6	5.0
No jobs with suitable conditions/arrangements	*23.8	*5.5
Short-term sickness or injury	*17.0	*3.9
No jobs or vacancies in locality/line of work/at all	55.9	13.0
Studying/returning to studies	52.6	12.2
Caring for children	*17.5	*4.1
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	*13.4	*3.1
<i>Total(c)(d)(e)</i>	430.7	100.0
FEMALES		
Main reason not looking for work/more hours		
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired (for now)	56.9	7.1
Lacks necessary training/qualifications/experience	30.8	3.9
Considered too old by employers	46.7	5.9
Unable to work because of disability	*29.7	*3.7
No jobs with suitable conditions/arrangements	61.5	7.7
Short-term sickness or injury	34.9	4.4
No jobs or vacancies in locality/line of work/at all	58.0	7.3
Studying/returning to studies	94.2	11.8
Caring for children	158.4	19.9
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	36.5	4.6
Main childcare reason not looking for work/more hours		
Childcare not available/childcare booked out/no childcare in locality	31.2	3.9
Children too young or too old for childcare	*21.4	*2.7
Preferred to look after children	57.2	7.2
Cost/too expensive	34.4	4.3
Other childcare reasons	*14.2	*1.8
Age of youngest child (years)		
Had children aged less than 15 years	337.6	42.3
0 to 2	115.6	14.5
3 to 4	53.4	6.7
5	20.8	2.6
6 to 9	56.6	7.1
10 to 14	91.1	11.4
Do not have children aged less than 15 years	460.0	57.7
<i>Total(c)(d)(e)</i>	797.6	100.0

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

- (a) Refers to people not in the labour force who wanted a paid job and were available to start work, but did not actively look for work. Only people who were available were asked why they did not look for work.
- (b) Refers to people not in the labour force who usually worked 0–34 hours per week, who preferred more hours but were not looking for more hours, regardless of availability.
- (c) Includes 49,700* people (14,600* men and 35,200* women) were not in the labour force and took inactive steps.
- (d) Includes people who reported other main reasons for not looking for work/more hours.
- (e) Includes 817,700 people (228,600 people aged 18–29, 284,800 people aged 30–54 and 304,300 people aged 55 years and over) who were not in the labour force.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS(a)(b), Selected main reason not looking for work/more hours—By sex *continued*

	'000	%
PERSONS		
Main reason not looking for work/more hours		
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired (for now)	103.4	8.4
Lacks necessary training/qualifications/experience	49.2	4.0
Considered too old by employers	77.6	6.3
Unable to work because of disability	51.3	4.2
No jobs with suitable conditions/arrangements	85.3	6.9
Short-term sickness or injury	51.8	4.2
No jobs or vacancies in locality/line of work/at all	114.0	9.3
Studying/returning to studies	146.9	12.0
Caring for children	175.9	14.3
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	49.9	4.1
Main childcare reason not looking for work/more hours		
Childcare not available/childcare booked out/no childcare in locality	31.2	2.5
Children too young or too old for childcare	25.6	2.1
Preferred to look after children	64.9	5.3
Cost/too expensive	37.8	3.1
Other childcare reasons	*16.3	*1.3
Age of youngest child (years)		
Had children aged less than 15 years	438.5	35.7
0 to 2	144.8	11.8
3 to 4	65.7	5.3
5	27.3	2.2
6 to 9	78.6	6.4
10 to 14	122.1	9.9
Do not have children aged less than 15 years	789.7	64.3
Total(c)(d)(e)	1 228.3	100.0

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

- (a) Refers to people not in the labour force who wanted a paid job and were available to start work, but did not actively look for work. Only people who were available were asked why they did not look for work.
- (b) Refers to people not in the labour force who usually worked 0–34 hours per week, who preferred more hours but were not looking for more hours, regardless of availability.
- (c) Includes 49,700* people (14,600* men and 35,200* women) were not in the labour force and took inactive steps.
- (d) Includes people who reported other main reasons for not looking for work/more hours.
- (e) Includes 817,700 people (228,600 people aged 18–29, 284,800 people aged 30–54 and 304,300 people aged 55 years and over) who were not in the labour force.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS(a)(b), Main reason not looking for work/more hours—By age

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total
	18–29	30–54	55 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Main reason not looking for work/more hours				
Lacks necessary training/qualifications/experience	*20.2	*23.6	*5.4	49.2
Considered too old by employers	—	—	77.6	77.6
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	**7.9	*8.1	—	*16.1
Believes disability discourages employers	—	*7.9	**8.3	*16.2
No jobs with suitable conditions/arrangements	*34.3	31.2	*19.8	85.3
Problems with access to transport	—	**6.3	*4.1	*10.4
Short-term sickness or injury	*7.2	*23.0	21.6	51.8
No jobs or vacancies in locality/line of work/at all	*27.8	49.2	*37.0	114.0
Studying/returning to studies	117.8	*25.4	*3.7	146.9
Taking holidays	*16.1	**9.7	*4.3	*30.1
Caring for children	46.1	119.6	*10.2	175.9
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	**2.1	*22.7	*25.0	49.9
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired (for now)	*43.6	36.3	*23.4	103.4
Total(c)(d)(e)	387.2	478.7	362.4	1 228.3

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

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Refers to people not in the labour force who wanted a paid job and were available to start work, but did not actively look for work. Only people who were available were asked why they did not look for work.

(b) Refers to people who usually worked 0–34 hours per week, who preferred more hours but were not looking for more hours, regardless of availability.

(c) Includes 49,700* people (14,600* men and 35,200* women) who were not in the labour force and took inactive steps.

(d) Includes people who reported other main reasons for not looking for work/more hours.

(e) Includes 817,700 people (228,600 people aged 18–29 years, 284,800 people aged 30–54 years and 304,300 people aged 55 years and over) who were not in the labour force.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS AND WERE
LOOKING AND AVAILABLE TO START WORK/MORE HOURS WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, Main
difficulty finding work/more hours—By sex

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Main difficulty finding work/more hours						
Too many applicants for available jobs	69.9	15.4	59.8	11.8	129.7	13.5
Lacks necessary training/qualifications/experience	61.4	13.5	59.2	11.6	120.6	12.5
Considered too old by employers	*32.7	*7.2	38.2	7.5	70.8	7.4
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	*4.8	*1.0	*13.6	*2.7	18.4	1.9
Believes disability discourages employers	*9.6	*2.1	*3.3	*0.6	*12.9	*1.3
No jobs with suitable conditions/arrangements	46.0	10.1	68.5	13.5	114.5	11.9
Problems with access to transport	*9.9	**2.2	*5.8	*1.1	*15.7	*1.6
No jobs or vacancies in locality/line of work/at all	77.2	17.0	92.8	18.3	170.0	17.7
Own ill health or disability	*14.2	*3.1	*5.0	*1.0	*19.2	*2.0
Other difficulties(a)	57.2	12.6	85.4	16.8	142.6	14.8
Difficulties finding childcare	**3.8	**0.8	*9.5	*1.9	*13.4	*1.4
No feedback from employers	—	—	**3.7	**0.7	**3.7	**0.4
No difficulties at all	58.6	12.9	54.9	10.8	113.5	11.8
Future starters(b)	*9.5	*2.1	*8.6	*1.7	*18.1	*1.9
Total(c)	454.7	100.0	508.2	100.0	962.9	100.0

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes 13,000* people who have difficulties with obtaining references from previous employers, or people who have working restrictions placed on by Visas.

(b) People who were not employed during the reference week, were waiting to start a 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.

(c) Includes 530,300 people (290,400 men and 239,900 females) who are unemployed.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, WERE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WANTED A JOB, Selected characteristics—By preferred number of hours

	PREFERRED NUMBER OF HOURS			Mean preferred hours(b)
	Less than 35 hours	35 hours or more	Total(a)	
	'000	'000	'000	
MALES				
Age group (years)				
18–24	67.4	*20.4	88.3	28.6
25–34	*36.0	*22.7	66.4	30.4
35–44	25.5	27.2	55.1	31.6
45–54	*21.2	*18.0	42.5	31.6
55 and over	155.9	31.6	190.0	27.6
Level of highest non-school qualification				
With a non-school qualification	154.0	56.6	219.7	28.9
Without a non-school qualification	152.1	63.3	222.6	29.0
Preferred length/tenure of job				
Permanent job	110.9	77.1	190.3	30.9
Short-term job	108.0	*16.6	126.1	27.1
Either a permanent or short-term job	54.0	*20.2	75.7	28.9
Did not know	33.1	*6.0	41.6	27.0
Time since last job				
Less than 1 year	65.5	40.7	110.5	30.7
Under 3 months	*5.5	*21.3	*28.8	38.8
3 and under 6 months	29.8	*8.8	40.9	29.0
6 and under 12 months	*30.2	*10.6	*40.8	28.6
1 and under 2 years	45.8	*22.2	70.8	28.6
2 and under 5 years	70.3	*21.4	93.3	29.2
5 years and over	93.2	24.5	124.9	27.3
Duration of last job				
Less than one year	79.4	40.9	123.1	28.8
Under 3 months	*27.9	**5.8	*36.3	26.7
3 and under 6 months	*20.3	*6.1	*26.4	27.6
6 and under 12 months	*31.2	*29.0	60.3	30.7
1 and under 2 years	*23.2	**3.2	*26.4	28.0
2 and under 5 years	39.8	*30.2	76.0	32.0
5 years and over	122.3	30.9	158.0	28.0
Had never worked	*31.2	*11.2	*42.8	29.6
Last job 20 or more years ago	*9.5	**3.1	*14.9	26.9
State or territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	99.9	50.3	157.2	29.8
Victoria	90.9	*18.4	110.2	27.6
Queensland	43.8	*29.8	77.8	30.7
South Australia	25.5	*5.9	32.4	27.2
Western Australia	29.4	*8.4	40.3	28.2
Tasmania	12.5	*4.8	17.5	29.5
Northern Territory	np	np	*1.9	34.8
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	*5.0	26.6
Total(c)(d)(e)	306.1	119.9	442.3	29.0

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

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

(a) Includes 58,200 people (16,300* men and 41,900 women) who 'Did not know' or were not asked. Those who were not asked were actively looking for more work during the last four weeks, but were not available to start in the reference week.

(b) Excludes people who 'Did not know' or were not asked.

(c) Includes people who 'Had never worked', 'Last job 20 or more years ago' and 'Last job unpaid voluntary'.

(d) Includes 40,100 people (8,500* men and 31,600 women) who were not asked their preferred length/tenure of job.

(e) Includes 2,800** people who were 'Unpaid voluntary workers'.

	PREFERRED NUMBER OF HOURS			Mean preferred hours(b)
	Less than 35 hours	35 hours or more	Total(a)	
	'000	'000	'000	
FEMALES				
Age group (years)				
18–24	95.2	*27.2	134.6	27.4
25–34	115.4	*20.3	152.2	27.6
35–44	104.2	23.5	130.6	28.6
45–54	105.8	*19.3	132.3	27.7
55 and over	199.5	*18.2	220.9	26.5
Level of highest non-school qualification				
With a non-school qualification	323.6	64.0	408.6	27.6
Without a non-school qualification	296.5	44.5	361.9	27.3
Preferred length/tenure of job				
Permanent job	313.6	80.7	399.3	28.7
Short-term job	163.0	*12.7	176.6	25.4
Either a permanent or short-term job	94.0	*11.5	107.4	26.6
Did not know	49.6	**3.6	55.6	26.8
Time since last job				
Less than 1 year	103.7	30.0	151.9	28.0
Under 3 months	*24.9	*6.0	41.8	28.5
3 and under 6 months	34.8	*15.9	55.2	28.5
6 and under 12 months	44.0	*8.0	54.8	27.3
1 and under 2 years	62.9	**7.7	80.4	26.9
2 and under 5 years	127.8	*25.6	157.5	27.4
5 years and over	232.4	*25.8	262.2	27.2
Duration of last job				
Less than one year	146.9	41.7	200.0	28.1
Under 3 months	44.5	*16.0	63.2	28.0
3 and under 6 months	27.4	*12.9	45.3	28.4
6 and under 12 months	75.0	*12.7	91.4	28.0
1 and under 2 years	55.3	**7.2	71.1	27.6
2 and under 5 years	124.2	*12.6	146.5	26.7
5 years and over	164.3	21.8	191.4	27.0
Had never worked	93.3	*19.5	118.5	27.7
Last job 20 or more years ago	35.1	**5.8	41.4	27.7
State or territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	206.3	*37.9	261.0	27.5
Victoria	164.3	*24.2	195.3	26.8
Queensland	139.5	34.4	179.2	28.2
South Australia	39.5	**2.9	48.8	26.9
Western Australia	45.2	**5.1	54.1	27.7
Tasmania	15.2	*1.8	18.1	26.4
Northern Territory	np	np	*5.1	27.9
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	*8.9	26.5
Total(c)(d)(e)	620.2	108.5	770.5	27.4

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(a) Includes 58,200 people (16,300* men and 41,900 women) who 'Did not know' or were not asked. Those who were not asked were actively looking for more work during the last four weeks, but were not available to start in the reference week.

(b) Excludes people who 'Did not know' or were not asked.

(c) Includes people who 'Had never worked', 'Last job 20 or more years ago' and 'Last job unpaid voluntary'.

(d) Includes 40,100 people (8,500* men and 31,600 women) who were not asked their preferred length/tenure of job.

(e) Includes 2,800** people who were 'Unpaid voluntary workers'.

	PREFERRED NUMBER OF HOURS			Mean preferred hours(b)
	Less than 35 hours	35 hours or more	Total(a)	
	'000	'000	'000	
PERSONS				
Age group (years)				
18–24	162.7	47.6	222.8	27.9
25–34	151.4	*43.0	218.6	28.4
35–44	129.7	50.8	185.7	29.3
45–54	127.0	37.3	174.8	28.5
55 and over	355.4	49.7	410.9	27.0
Level of highest non-school qualification				
With a non-school qualification	477.6	120.6	628.3	28.0
Without a non-school qualification	448.6	107.8	584.5	27.9
Preferred length/tenure of job				
Permanent job	424.5	157.8	589.7	29.3
Short-term job	271.1	*29.3	302.8	26.1
Either a permanent or short-term job	148.0	31.7	183.1	27.5
Did not know	82.7	*9.6	97.2	26.9
Time since last job				
Less than 1 year	169.3	70.6	262.4	29.1
Under 3 months	30.4	*27.3	70.7	32.2
3 and under 6 months	64.7	24.7	96.2	28.7
6 and under 12 months	74.2	18.6	95.6	27.9
1 and under 2 years	108.8	*29.9	151.2	27.7
2 and under 5 years	198.2	46.9	250.8	28.1
5 years and over	325.6	50.3	387.1	27.2
Duration of last job				
Less than one year	226.3	82.6	323.0	28.4
Under 3 months	72.4	*21.9	99.5	27.6
3 and under 6 months	47.7	*19.0	71.8	28.1
6 and under 12 months	106.2	41.7	151.8	29.0
1 and under 2 years	78.5	**10.4	97.4	27.7
2 and under 5 years	163.9	*42.8	222.5	28.3
5 years and over	286.6	52.6	349.4	27.5
Had never worked	124.4	*30.7	161.3	28.2
Last job 20 or more years ago	44.6	*8.8	56.3	27.5
State or territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	306.2	88.2	418.2	28.3
Victoria	255.2	42.6	305.6	27.1
Queensland	183.3	64.2	257.0	28.9
South Australia	65.0	*8.8	81.3	27.0
Western Australia	74.6	*13.4	94.4	27.9
Tasmania	27.8	6.6	35.6	27.9
Northern Territory	*3.8	*2.4	6.9	29.2
Australian Capital Territory	*10.3	**2.0	*13.9	26.5
Total(c)(d)(e)	926.2	228.4	1 212.8	28.0

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

(a) Includes 58,200 people (16,300* men and 41,900 women) who 'Did not know' or were not asked. Those who were not asked were actively looking for more work during the last four weeks, but were not available to start in the reference week.

(b) Excludes people who 'Did not know' or were not asked.

(c) Includes people who 'Had never worked', 'Last job 20 or more years ago' and 'Last job unpaid voluntary'.

(d) Includes 40,100 people (8,500* men and 31,600 women) who were not asked their preferred length/tenure of job.

(e) Includes 2,800** people who were 'Unpaid voluntary workers'.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK AND
PREFERRED MORE HOURS, Selected characteristics—By preferred number of hours

	Males	Mean preferred hours	Females	Mean preferred hours	Persons	Mean preferred hours
	'000	hrs	'000	hrs	'000	hrs
Age group (years)						
18–24	111.8	33.1	146.6	31.0	258.4	31.9
25–34	57.4	37.0	109.2	29.8	166.6	32.3
35–44	41.5	37.8	118.0	29.1	159.5	31.3
45–54	62.5	35.4	111.0	30.6	173.5	32.3
55 and over	55.8	33.2	87.1	29.6	142.9	31.0
Level of highest non-school qualification						
With a non-school qualification	190.8	35.9	387.3	31.0	578.1	32.6
Without a non-school qualification	138.1	33.3	184.6	28.0	322.7	30.3
Employment type of current main job						
Employees(a)	251.2	35.0	503.8	30.0	755.0	31.6
With paid leave entitlements	75.1	36.7	234.2	31.6	309.3	32.8
Without paid leave entitlements	176.0	34.3	269.6	28.6	445.7	30.8
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	*16.3	31.2	*9.9	32.7	*26.2	31.8
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	61.5	35.2	57.7	30.4	119.2	32.9
Hours usually worked in current main job						
Less than 6	*13.1	*21.9	*47.0	19.7	60.0	20.1
6 to 10	34.4	29.1	94.5	23.5	128.9	25.0
11 to 15	59.3	30.9	83.3	25.4	142.6	27.7
16 to 20	83.0	34.6	131.8	31.4	214.8	32.7
21 to 25	65.3	38.5	94.7	33.8	160.0	35.7
26 to 30	56.5	39.5	84.4	37.9	140.8	38.5
31 to 34	*17.4	41.9	*36.2	38.5	53.6	39.6
Satisfaction with current hours worked						
Very satisfied	*22.0	32.7	69.3	30.5	91.3	31.0
Satisfied	135.7	34.4	245.0	29.7	380.7	31.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	53.6	34.4	61.9	29.6	115.5	31.9
Dissatisfied	104.6	35.8	164.0	30.6	268.6	32.6
Very dissatisfied	*12.9	36.8	*31.8	29.6	44.7	31.7
Satisfaction with current work arrangements						
Very satisfied	47.0	33.8	144.5	31.1	191.5	31.7
Satisfied	168.2	34.3	273.9	29.6	442.1	31.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	45.1	37.2	56.2	30.6	101.3	33.5
Dissatisfied	53.6	36.3	80.1	29.5	133.7	32.2
Very dissatisfied	*15.0	31.7	*17.3	29.3	32.2	30.4
Duration of current main job						
Less than 1 year	120.7	36.8	159.1	30.0	279.7	32.9
Under 3 months	32.3	34.9	50.6	27.3	82.8	30.3
3 and under 6 months	*36.8	36.2	37.2	31.1	74.0	33.6
6 and under 12 months	51.7	38.3	71.2	31.3	122.9	34.2
1 and under 2 years	*38.6	34.0	82.4	32.7	121.0	33.1
2 and under 5 years	99.1	33.0	142.5	30.1	241.6	31.3
5 years and over	70.6	34.5	187.9	28.9	258.5	30.5
Total(b)	328.9	34.8	571.9	30.1	900.8	31.8

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

(a) Excludes 'Owner managers of incorporated enterprises'.

(b) Includes people who were 'Contributing family workers'.

	Persons who usually worked 0–15 hours per week	Persons who usually worked 16–34 hours per week	Persons not in the labour force	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES				
Main reason for not wanting work/more hours				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	86.2	271.0	401.3	758.4
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	*23.7	*19.2	562.9	605.7
Long-term sickness or disability	*21.5	*12.0	372.3	405.8
Studying/returning to studies	82.5	71.9	94.9	249.2
Caring for children	*6.3	*28.9	*15.5	50.7
Satisfaction with current hours worked(b)				
Very satisfied	105.5	207.2	..	312.7
Satisfied	110.2	222.6	..	332.8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	**8.1	28.7	..	36.7
Satisfaction with current work arrangements				
Very satisfied	103.9	206.4	..	310.3
Satisfied	107.6	207.8	..	315.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	*10.2	21.9	..	32.1
Dissatisfied	*7.7	*25.0	..	*32.7
Very dissatisfied	—	**1.9	..	**1.9
Total(c)	229.3	463.1	1 604.3	2 296.7

FEMALES

Main reason for not wanting work/more hours				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	174.0	526.6	563.9	1 264.6
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	*7.8	22.1	834.0	863.9
Long-term sickness or disability	33.0	25.8	411.3	470.1
Studying/returning to studies	126.9	108.1	120.1	355.1
Caring for children	143.3	414.3	352.4	910.0
Satisfaction with current hours worked(b)				
Very satisfied	260.0	705.3	..	965.3
Satisfied	220.3	472.8	..	693.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	37.8	45.6	..	83.4
Satisfaction with current work arrangements				
Very satisfied	285.5	654.1	..	939.6
Satisfied	201.6	509.7	..	711.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	21.8	57.2	..	78.9
Dissatisfied	*29.3	34.1	..	63.4
Very dissatisfied	—	*7.8	..	*7.8
Total(c)	538.3	1 262.8	2 642.4	4 443.5

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

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Dissatisfied' and 'Very Dissatisfied' with their current hours worked.

(c) Includes people who reported other main reasons for not wanting work/more hours.

	<i>Persons who usually worked 0–15 hours per week</i>	<i>Persons who usually worked 16–34 hours per week</i>	<i>Persons not in the labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Main reason for not wanting work/more hours				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	260.2	797.6	965.2	2 023.0
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	31.5	41.3	1 396.9	1 469.6
Short-term sickness or injury	**6.1	*7.5	56.0	69.6
Long-term sickness or disability	54.5	37.8	783.6	875.9
Studying/returning to studies	209.4	179.9	215.0	604.3
Caring for children	149.6	443.2	367.9	960.7
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	*14.0	*50.2	215.8	279.9
Pregnancy	*6.6	*13.0	46.1	65.7
Home duties	*9.3	47.9	58.7	115.9
Satisfaction with current hours worked				
Very satisfied	365.5	912.5	..	1 278.0
Satisfied	330.5	695.4	..	1 025.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	45.8	74.3	..	120.1
Dissatisfied	*21.5	*38.7	..	60.2
Very dissatisfied	**4.3	**4.9	..	**9.2
Satisfaction with current work arrangements				
Very satisfied	389.4	860.5	..	1 249.9
Satisfied	309.3	717.5	..	1 026.8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	31.9	79.1	..	111.0
Dissatisfied	37.0	59.1	..	96.1
Very dissatisfied	—	*9.7	..	*9.7
Total(b)	767.6	1 725.9	4 246.8	6 740.2

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

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported other main reasons for not wanting work/more hours.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, DID NOT WANT A PAID JOB(a), Selected main reason for not wanting work—By sex and age

Main reason for not wanting to work	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total
	18–29	30–54	55 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	*7.7	*9.8	383.7	401.3
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	—	**9.1	553.8	562.9
Welfare payments/pension/allowance may be affected	—	**0.9	*6.3	*7.1
Long-term sickness or disability	**4.2	91.1	277.0	372.3
Studying/returning to studies	77.0	*12.6	**5.3	94.9
Home duties	—	**3.1	**3.1	*6.2
Total(b)	112.2	170.1	1 322.1	1 604.3
FEMALES				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	*6.5	64.8	492.6	563.9
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	—	**9.9	824.0	834.0
Welfare payments/pension/allowance may be affected	—	**3.2	*6.9	*10.1
Long-term sickness or disability	**4.9	118.2	288.3	411.3
Studying/returning to studies	88.5	*29.5	**2.1	120.1
Home duties	**4.2	27.4	*21.0	52.5
Total(b)	245.1	559.0	1 838.3	2 642.4
PERSONS				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	*14.2	74.6	876.4	965.2
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	—	*19.0	1 377.8	1 396.9
Welfare payments/pension/allowance may be affected	—	*4.1	*13.2	*17.2
Long-term sickness or disability	*9.1	209.3	565.2	783.6
Studying/returning to studies	165.5	42.1	*7.3	215.0
Caring for children	101.6	228.8	37.5	367.9
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	**11.0	51.7	153.1	215.8
Pregnancy	*25.0	21.1	—	46.1
Home duties	**4.2	30.5	24.0	58.7
Total(b)	357.3	729.1	3 160.4	4 246.8

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported other main reasons for not wanting work.

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK AND DID NOT WANT MORE HOURS(a), Selected main reason for not wanting more hours—By sex and age

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total
	18–29	30–54	55 and over	
<i>Main reason for not wanting more hours</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	96.2	95.8	165.2	357.2
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	—	**3.1	39.7	42.9
Caring for children	**8.8	*22.9	**3.5	35.2
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	—	**5.1	*6.2	*11.2
Pregnancy	—	—	—	—
Total(b)	278.1	168.2	246.1	692.4
FEMALES				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	84.4	352.8	263.5	700.6
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	—	**5.5	24.4	29.9
Caring for children	59.3	491.5	**6.8	557.6
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	**12.6	*17.7	*22.6	*52.9
Pregnancy	*12.3	*7.3	—	*19.6
Total(b)	402.8	1 030.8	367.5	1 801.1
PERSONS				
No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)	180.6	448.5	428.7	1 057.8
Permanently retired from full-time work/will not work full-time again	—	*8.6	64.1	72.7
Long-term sickness or disability	**11.6	42.6	38.2	92.3
Studying/returning to studies	346.0	39.3	**4.0	389.3
Caring for children	68.0	514.4	*10.3	592.8
Caring for ill/disabled/elderly person	**12.6	*22.7	*28.8	64.2
Pregnancy	*12.3	*7.3	—	*19.6
Total(b)	680.9	1 198.9	613.7	2 493.5

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported other main reasons for not wanting more hours.

PERSONS AGED 18–75 YEARS WHO WERE NOT EMPLOYED OR USUALLY WORK 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK(a), Incentives to join/increase participation in the labour force—By sex and importance of incentive

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important at all	Not relevant(b)	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
MALES					
Work related incentives					
Work a set number of hours on set days	29.9	25.9	22.7	21.5	2 379.2
Vary start finish/times	24.4	24.9	28.5	22.2	2 379.2
Ability to work part-time hours	32.0	21.7	23.4	22.9	2 379.2
Ability to work school hours	9.2	11.0	40.8	39.0	2 379.2
Ability to work more hours with the same employer(c)	25.1	30.5	35.7	8.7	1 015.2
Ability to do some or all work from home	11.6	13.8	35.4	39.2	2 379.2
Access and facilities for any medical conditions	18.6	13.8	25.5	42.1	2 379.2
Skill related incentives					
Getting help with job search activities	14.8	16.1	33.5	35.6	2 379.2
Getting a job that matches skills and experience	38.3	17.0	16.0	28.7	2 379.2
Getting support for training or study to improve your skills	27.4	21.0	21.1	30.5	2 379.2
Access to a mentor or someone to support you in the workplace	18.2	22.8	28.8	30.2	2 379.2
Finance related incentives					
Be able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances	20.3	11.6	19.3	48.8	2 379.2
Ability to make extra contributions to superannuation	15.6	18.6	32.5	33.4	2 379.2
Childcare related incentives(d)					
Access to childcare places	32.7	20.1	32.9	14.2	265.0
Financial assistance with childcare costs	37.1	18.9	26.9	17.1	265.0
Caring related incentives(e)					
Access to residential or aged care	32.7	14.8	28.8	23.7	346.0
Access to inhome respite care or a Community support worker	27.5	21.4	24.4	26.7	346.0
Other incentives					
Access to public transport	25.5	14.8	30.7	29.0	2 379.2

- (a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.
- (b) Where the incentive was considered not relevant to the respondent.
- (c) Only asked to persons aged 18–75 years, who usually work 0–34 hours per week.
- (d) Only asked where there were children aged less than 13 years in the household, or where 'caring for children' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for children' was reported as an activity in the last four weeks.
- (e) Only asked where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was reported as an activity within the last four weeks.

PERSONS AGED 18–75 YEARS WHO WERE NOT EMPLOYED OR USUALLY WORK 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK(a), Incentives to join/increase participation in the labour force—By sex and importance of incentive *continued*

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important at all	Not relevant(b)	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
FEMALES					
Work related incentives					
Work a set number of hours on set days	45.0	25.1	13.7	16.2	4 800.3
Vary start finish/times	37.3	27.1	18.6	17.0	4 800.3
Ability to work part-time hours	53.1	18.5	12.6	15.7	4 800.3
Ability to work school hours	31.4	10.5	30.4	27.8	4 800.3
Ability to work more hours with the same employer(c)	26.1	29.8	37.3	6.8	2 366.2
Ability to do some or all work from home	15.8	17.4	31.5	35.2	4 800.3
Access and facilities for any medical conditions	22.1	16.5	20.8	40.5	4 800.3
Skill related incentives					
Getting help with job search activities	15.2	16.9	36.5	31.4	4 800.3
Getting a job that matches skills and experience	41.3	20.0	14.6	24.1	4 800.3
Getting support for training or study to improve your skills	34.9	22.9	18.9	23.3	4 800.3
Access to a mentor or someone to support you in the workplace	28.5	24.7	24.3	22.5	4 800.3
Finance related incentives					
Be able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances	27.0	14.1	15.6	43.3	4 800.3
Ability to make extra contributions to superannuation	18.4	26.6	30.5	24.5	4 800.3
Childcare related incentives(d)					
Access to childcare places	56.2	12.9	18.3	12.6	1 799.4
Financial assistance with childcare costs	55.0	13.2	15.2	16.5	1 799.4
Caring related incentives(e)					
Access to residential or aged care	33.2	16.0	25.5	25.3	904.2
Access to inhome respite care or a Community support worker	37.2	14.6	22.6	25.6	904.2
Other incentives					
Access to public transport	26.4	14.5	33.3	25.8	4 800.3

- (a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.
- (b) Where the incentive was considered not relevant to the respondent.
- (c) Only asked to persons aged 18–75 years, who usually work 0–34 hours per week.
- (d) Only asked where there were children aged less than 13 years in the household, or where 'caring for children' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for children' was reported as an activity in the last four weeks.
- (e) Only asked where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was reported as an activity within the last four weeks.

PERSONS AGED 18–75 YEARS WHO WERE NOT EMPLOYED OR USUALLY WORK 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK(a), Incentives to join/increase participation in the labour force—By sex and importance of incentive *continued*

	Very important %	Somewhat important %	Not important at all %	Not relevant(b) %	Total '000
PERSONS					
Work related incentives					
Work a set number of hours on set days	40.0	25.4	16.7	17.9	7 179.4
Vary start finish/times	33.0	26.4	21.9	18.8	7 179.4
Ability to work part-time hours	46.1	19.6	16.2	18.1	7 179.4
Ability to work school hours	24.1	10.6	33.8	31.5	7 179.4
Ability to work more hours with the same employer(c)	25.8	30.0	36.8	7.4	3 381.4
Ability to do some or all work from home	14.4	16.2	32.8	36.6	7 179.4
Access and facilities for any medical conditions	20.9	15.6	22.4	41.1	7 179.4
Skill related incentives					
Getting help with job search activities	15.1	16.6	35.5	32.8	7 179.4
Getting a job that matches skills and experience	40.3	19.0	15.1	25.6	7 179.4
Getting support for training or study to improve your skills	32.4	22.2	19.6	25.7	7 179.4
Access to a mentor or someone to support you in the workplace	25.1	24.1	25.8	25.0	7 179.4
Finance related incentives					
Be able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances	24.8	13.3	16.8	45.1	7 179.4
Ability to make extra contributions to superannuation	17.5	23.9	31.2	27.4	7 179.4
Childcare related incentives(d)					
Access to childcare places	53.2	13.8	20.2	12.8	2 064.3
Financial assistance with childcare costs	52.7	14.0	16.7	16.6	2 064.3
Caring related incentives(e)					
Access to residential or aged care	33.1	15.7	26.4	24.8	1 250.2
Access to inhome respite care or a Community support worker	34.5	16.5	23.1	25.9	1 250.2
Other incentives					
Access to public transport	26.1	14.6	32.4	26.9	7 179.4

- (a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.
- (b) Where the incentive was considered not relevant to the respondent.
- (c) Only asked to persons aged 18–75 years, who usually work 0–34 hours per week.
- (d) Only asked where there were children aged less than 13 years in the household, or where 'caring for children' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for children' was reported as an activity in the last four weeks.
- (e) Only asked where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was reported as an activity within the last four weeks.

PERSONS AGED 18–75 YEARS WHO WERE NOT EMPLOYED OR USUALLY WORK 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK(a), Incentives to join/increase participation in the labour force—By labour force status and importance of incentive

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important at all	Not relevant(b)	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
EMPLOYED 0–34 HOURS					
Work related incentives					
Work a set number of hours on set days	47.1	29.8	19.0	4.1	3 381.4
Vary start finish times	40.6	29.8	24.1	5.5	3 381.4
Ability to work part-time hours	60.9	20.9	14.3	3.9	3 381.4
Ability to work school hours	27.8	12.4	38.1	21.7	3 381.4
Ability to work more hours with the same employer	25.8	30.0	36.8	7.4	3 381.4
Ability to do some or all work from home	16.6	15.0	32.9	35.5	3 381.4
Access and facilities in the workplace for any medical conditions	21.8	17.0	24.7	36.5	3 381.4
Skill related incentives					
Getting help with job search activities	10.4	14.5	45.5	29.5	3 381.4
Getting a job that matches skills and experience	44.2	20.2	17.7	17.8	3 381.4
Getting support for training or study to improve your skills	35.0	24.6	22.8	17.6	3 381.4
Access to a mentor or someone to support you in the workplace	29.1	25.9	28.8	16.3	3 381.4
Finance related incentives					
Be able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances	22.2	12.9	16.5	48.4	3 381.4
Ability to make extra contributions to superannuation	20.4	29.1	35.6	14.8	3 381.4
Childcare related incentives(c)					
Access to childcare places	52.1	12.6	23.1	12.2	1 059.2
Financial assistance with childcare costs	49.8	13.9	19.0	17.3	1 059.2
Caring related incentives(d)					
Access to residential or aged care	39.7	17.2	28.4	14.8	523.0
Access to inhome respite care or a Community support worker	39.7	18.4	26.3	15.6	523.0
Other incentives					
Having access to public transport	25.3	14.7	39.3	20.7	3 381.4

- (a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.
- (b) Where the incentive was considered not relevant to the respondent.
- (c) Only asked where there were children aged less than 13 years in the household, or where 'caring for children' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for children' was reported as an activity in the last four weeks.
- (d) Only asked where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was reported as an activity within the last four weeks.

PERSONS AGED 18–75 YEARS WHO WERE NOT EMPLOYED OR USUALLY WORK 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK(a), Incentives to join/increase participation in the labour force—By labour force status and importance of incentive *continued*

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important at all	Not relevant(b)	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
UNEMPLOYED					
Work related incentives					
Work a set number of hours on set days	50.1	33.4	16.4	0.1	530.3
Vary start finish times	30.8	32.9	34.9	1.4	530.3
Ability to work part-time hours	32.8	24.6	38.3	4.4	530.3
Ability to work school hours	17.7	13.6	50.5	18.2	530.3
Ability to work more hours with the same employer	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ability to do some or all work from home	8.6	18.5	57.6	15.3	530.3
Access and facilities in the workplace for any medical conditions	26.3	18.6	26.7	28.5	530.3
Skill related incentives					
Getting help with job search activities	43.4	26.8	25.0	*4.8	530.3
Getting a job that matches skills and experience	64.0	21.9	11.2	*2.9	530.3
Getting support for training or study to improve your skills	48.3	33.2	15.1	*3.3	530.3
Access to a mentor or someone to support you in the workplace	31.4	37.8	26.8	*4.0	530.3
Finance related incentives					
Be able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances	22.3	16.9	35.6	25.2	530.3
Ability to make extra contributions to superannuation	22.9	29.6	37.7	9.8	530.3
Childcare related incentives(c)					
Access to childcare places	56.9	*16.6	23.9	**2.7	118.2
Financial assistance with childcare costs	60.4	20.7	12.9	*6.1	118.2
Caring related incentives(d)					
Access to residential or aged care	*24.4	27.7	31.2	*16.6	67.6
Access to inhome respite care or a Community support worker	30.5	*27.9	*26.1	*15.4	67.6
Other incentives					
Having access to public transport	40.6	15.7	30.9	12.9	530.3

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

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

. . not applicable

(a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.

(b) Where the incentive was considered not relevant to the respondent.

(c) Only asked where there were children aged less than 13 years in the household, or where 'caring for children' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for children' was reported as an activity in the last four weeks.

(d) Only asked where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was reported as an activity within the last four weeks.

PERSONS AGED 18–75 YEARS WHO WERE NOT EMPLOYED OR USUALLY WORK 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK(a), Incentives to join/increase participation in the labour force—By labour force status and importance of incentive *continued*

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important at all	Not relevant(b)	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE					
Work related incentives					
Work a set number of hours on set days	31.1	19.5	14.4	35.1	3 267.7
Vary start finish times	25.5	21.8	17.5	35.3	3 267.7
Ability to work part-time hours	33.1	17.4	14.5	35.0	3 267.7
Ability to work school hours	21.2	8.4	26.7	43.7	3 267.7
Ability to work more hours with the same employer	..	..	..	..	..
Ability to do some or all work from home	13.1	17.0	28.8	41.1	3 267.7
Access and facilities in the workplace for any medical conditions	19.2	13.7	19.3	47.8	3 267.7
Skill related incentives					
Getting help with job search activities	15.3	17.2	26.8	40.7	3 267.7
Getting a job that matches skills and experience	32.4	17.3	12.9	37.4	3 267.7
Getting support for training or study to improve your skills	27.2	18.0	17.1	37.7	3 267.7
Access to a mentor or someone to support you in the workplace	19.9	20.0	22.5	37.5	3 267.7
Finance related incentives					
Be able to maintain most of any welfare benefits or allowances	27.8	13.0	14.1	45.0	3 267.7
Ability to make extra contributions to superannuation	13.5	17.6	25.5	43.4	3 267.7
Childcare related incentives(c)					
Access to childcare places	53.9	14.8	16.3	15.0	886.9
Financial assistance with childcare costs	55.2	13.1	14.5	17.2	886.9
Caring related incentives(d)					
Access to residential or aged care	28.7	13.2	24.4	33.7	659.6
Access to inhome respite care or a Community support worker	30.8	13.7	20.3	35.2	659.6
Other incentives					
Having access to public transport	24.6	14.3	25.6	35.6	3 267.7

.. not applicable

(a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.

(b) Where the incentive was considered not relevant to the respondent.

(c) Only asked where there were children aged less than 13 years in the household, or where 'caring for children' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for children' was reported as an activity in the last four weeks.

(d) Only asked where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was given as a reason for not looking/wanting or being available for work/more hours, or where 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly' was reported as an activity within the last four weeks.

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total
	18–34	35–54	55 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES				
Level of highest non-school qualification				
With a non-school qualification(b)	168.5	158.0	355.1	681.6
Postgraduate Degree	*10.4	*7.1	17.9	35.4
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	—	*5.1	*10.0	*15.1
Bachelor Degree	68.4	31.8	63.0	163.3
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	*11.6	32.6	74.5	118.7
Certificate III/IV	43.9	61.2	149.7	254.8
Certificate I/II(c)	*31.0	*14.6	27.8	73.4
Without a non-school qualification	255.7	108.6	318.0	682.4
Main reason would return to work				
Financial reasons only	157.3	89.9	153.0	400.1
Meet people/social interaction	*30.5	43.9	71.1	145.5
Bored/need something to do	75.7	37.6	98.3	211.5
Own health improved	**4.5	33.7	84.2	122.4
Change in family situation	*11.5	*13.5	*34.9	60.0
Interesting opportunity came up	65.5	*18.9	44.1	128.5
Other	79.3	29.2	187.5	295.9
Whether would return to work if important conditions are available(d)				
Definitely	240.9	138.4	85.7	465.0
Possibly	95.4	60.8	112.0	268.2
Unlikely	*30.4	*11.3	68.2	109.9
Would not return	**10.1	*13.1	87.6	110.8
Did not know	**17.3	*11.6	*18.5	47.4
Whether prepared to move for work				
Yes	119.8	57.7	30.4	208.0
Maybe/It depends	*48.2	36.9	30.5	115.6
No	238.3	161.1	597.8	997.3
Did not know	*17.9	*10.9	*14.4	*43.1
Total	424.2	266.6	673.1	1 364.0

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.

(b) Includes 'Level not determined'.

(c) Includes 'Certificate not further defined'.

(d) Only asked if respondent answered 'Very Important' or 'Somewhat Important' to any questions in the 'Incentives to join or increase participation in the labour force' module.

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total
	18–34	35–54	55 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000
FEMALES				
Level of highest non-school qualification				
With a non-school qualification(b)	386.6	400.3	344.6	1 131.5
Postgraduate Degree	30.7	27.9	*20.5	79.0
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	*10.3	*20.3	22.1	52.6
Bachelor Degree	90.2	84.3	68.7	243.2
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	91.9	103.0	88.5	283.4
Certificate III/IV	125.7	110.2	62.8	298.8
Certificate I/II(c)	30.2	46.9	61.6	138.6
Without a non-school qualification	388.9	320.3	593.4	1 302.5
Main reason would return to work				
Financial reasons only	239.6	196.9	205.4	641.9
Meet people/social interaction	234.1	170.7	168.2	573.1
Bored/need something to do	86.5	91.5	59.6	237.5
Own health improved	*8.0	68.2	102.7	179.0
Change in family situation	28.4	39.2	59.5	127.1
Interesting opportunity came up	93.0	68.6	72.3	234.0
Other	85.9	85.4	270.2	441.5
Whether would return to work if important conditions are available(d)				
Definitely	357.3	279.9	91.2	728.4
Possibly	229.4	225.9	143.0	598.4
Unlikely	75.1	63.8	85.2	224.1
Would not return	42.7	45.1	142.7	230.4
Did not know	*37.1	*25.5	*23.2	85.8
Whether prepared to move for work				
Yes	124.7	55.9	19.5	200.1
Maybe/It depends	97.2	56.3	*17.2	170.7
No	535.0	587.2	888.7	2 010.9
Did not know	*18.7	21.1	*12.6	52.4
Total	775.6	720.6	938.0	2 434.1

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(a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.

(b) Includes 'Level not determined'.

(c) Includes 'Certificate not further defined'.

(d) Only asked if respondent answered 'Very Important' or 'Somewhat Important' to any questions in the 'Incentives to join or increase participation in the labour force' module.

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total
	18–34	35–54	55 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Level of highest non-school qualification				
With a non-school qualification(b)	555.1	558.3	699.7	1 813.1
Postgraduate Degree	41.1	35.0	38.4	114.5
Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	*10.3	25.4	32.1	67.8
Bachelor Degree	158.6	116.1	131.8	406.5
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	103.5	135.6	163.0	402.1
Certificate III/IV	169.6	171.5	212.4	553.5
Certificate I/II(c)	61.2	61.5	89.3	212.0
Without a non-school qualification	644.6	428.9	911.4	1 984.9
Main reason would return to work				
Financial reasons only	396.9	286.7	358.4	1 042.0
Meet people/social interaction	264.7	214.6	239.4	718.6
Bored/need something to do	162.1	129.1	157.8	449.0
Own health improved	*12.5	102.0	186.9	301.4
Change in family situation	40.0	52.7	94.4	187.1
Interesting opportunity came up	158.5	87.5	116.5	362.5
Other	165.1	114.6	457.6	737.4
Whether would return to work if important conditions are available(d)				
Definitely	598.2	418.3	176.8	1 193.3
Possibly	324.9	286.7	255.1	866.6
Unlikely	105.4	75.2	153.4	334.0
Would not return	52.8	58.1	230.3	341.3
Did not know	54.4	37.1	41.7	133.2
Whether prepared to move for work				
Yes	244.5	113.6	49.9	408.0
Maybe/It depends	145.4	93.2	47.7	286.3
No	773.3	748.3	1 486.5	3 008.2
Did not know	*36.6	32.0	*26.9	95.5
Total	1 199.7	987.2	1 611.1	3 798.0

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(a) Excludes 315,600 people who are permanently unable to work, and 759,900 who said they did not want to work because they were have permanently retired, and not asked the Incentives questions.

(b) Includes 'Level not determined'.

(c) Includes 'Certificate not further defined'.

(d) Only asked if respondent answered 'Very Important' or 'Somewhat Important' to any questions in the 'Incentives to join or increase participation in the labour force' module.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Population 1									
All persons aged 18 years and over	2 762.2	2 188.1	1 722.8	635.5	942.5	187.5	65.7	136.7	8 641.1
Population 2									
Employed persons	1 975.4	1 615.0	1 244.6	454.7	737.2	111.2	55.9	110.0	6 304.1
Population 3									
Unemployed persons(b)	86.3	60.6	85.4	22.2	19.4	12.6	**1.4	*2.6	290.4
Population 4									
Persons not in the labour force	700.5	512.5	392.9	158.5	185.9	63.7	8.4	24.1	2 046.6
Population 5									
Persons not in the labour force who wanted a paid job	157.2	110.2	77.8	32.4	40.3	17.5	*1.9	*5.0	442.3
Population 6									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job but were not available to start within four weeks	np	35.5	np	*6.0	*13.0	np	np	np	148.9
Population 7									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, but were not actively looking for a job	95.6	74.7	42.9	26.4	27.3	14.6	**1.0	*3.4	285.9
Population 8									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, and were actively looking for a job	np	—	np	—	—	np	np	np	**7.1
Population 9									
Persons not in the labour force who did not want a paid job or did not know	543.3	402.3	315.1	126.1	145.7	46.2	6.5	19.1	1 604.3
Population 9A									
Persons aged 18–75 years, who were not in the labour force, excluding those permanently unable to work and permanently retired from the labour force	370.0	280.1	200.0	83.9	89.0	32.8	*4.7	13.1	1 073.6
Population 10									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours per week	346.0	288.1	171.8	81.9	83.0	21.4	5.8	23.3	1 021.3
Population 11									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, and preferred to work more hours	123.4	87.4	52.0	25.2	np	np	np	np	328.9
Population 12									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, but were not available to start within four weeks	**6.5	*6.3	**6.7	**3.6	np	np	np	np	*27.0
Population 13									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, but were not looking for work with more hours	58.8	36.4	*18.7	*12.1	*12.5	*3.1	np	np	144.8
Population 14									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, and were looking for work with more hours	58.1	44.8	*26.6	9.5	*9.5	**5.8	**0.8	**2.2	157.2
Population 15									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, and did not prefer to work more hours	222.6	200.7	119.9	56.7	60.2	11.4	3.7	17.3	692.4
Population 15A									
Persons aged 18–75 years, who usually worked 0–34 hours per week in all jobs	346.0	284.9	170.2	80.6	83.0	21.4	5.8	23.3	1 015.2

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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) There are no unemployed persons aged over 75 years.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
FEMALES									
Population 1									
All persons aged 18 years and over	2 909.6	2 253.2	1 762.3	657.0	921.9	194.2	65.5	144.8	8 908.6
Population 2									
Employed persons	1 680.7	1 317.7	1 046.4	373.5	586.5	101.1	50.5	99.5	5 255.8
Population 3									
Unemployed persons(b)	74.0	66.7	47.7	20.2	20.6	5.2	**1.7	*3.8	239.9
Population 4									
Persons not in the labour force	1 155.0	868.8	668.2	263.3	314.8	88.0	13.4	41.5	3 412.9
Population 5									
Persons not in the labour force who wanted a paid job	261.0	195.3	179.2	48.8	54.1	18.1	*5.1	*8.9	770.5
Population 6									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job but were not available to start within four weeks	np	56.8	np	*9.3	*15.2	np	np	np	215.6
Population 7									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, but were not actively looking for a job	179.3	134.1	126.5	37.4	35.0	12.6	*3.3	**3.5	531.8
Population 8									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, and were actively looking for a job	np	**4.5	np	**2.1	*3.9	np	np	np	*23.1
Population 9									
Persons not in the labour force who did not want a paid job or did not know	894.0	673.4	489.0	214.5	260.7	69.9	8.3	32.6	2 642.4
Population 9A									
Persons aged 18–75 years, who were not in the labour force, excluding those permanently unable to work and permanently retired from the labour force	739.3	558.7	438.1	167.5	198.3	54.3	10.1	27.8	2 194.2
Population 10									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours per week	748.0	648.1	431.3	191.0	260.4	51.9	12.6	29.7	2 373.0
Population 11									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, and preferred to work more hours	192.7	141.5	104.7	57.5	np	np	np	np	571.9
Population 12									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, but were not available to start within four weeks	*18.8	*20.3	*12.6	**2.4	np	np	np	np	60.9
Population 13									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, but were not looking for work with more hours	102.7	63.9	45.8	23.3	21.7	6.9	np	np	265.8
Population 14									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, and were looking for work with more hours	71.2	57.3	46.2	31.8	29.4	*6.1	**0.8	*2.3	245.2
Population 15									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, and did not prefer to work more hours	555.3	506.6	326.6	133.6	203.5	38.6	10.3	26.6	1 801.1
Population 15A									
Persons aged 18–75 years, who usually worked 0–34 hours per week in all jobs	746.5	644.8	429.9	191.0	260.0	51.7	12.6	29.7	2 366.2

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(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) There are no unemployed persons aged over 75 years.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS									
Population 1									
All persons aged 18 years and over	5 671.9	4 441.3	3 485.2	1 292.5	1 864.4	381.8	131.3	281.5	17 549.7
Population 2									
Employed persons	3 656.1	2 932.6	2 290.9	828.2	1 323.7	212.3	106.4	209.6	11 559.9
Population 3									
Unemployed persons(b)	160.3	127.4	133.1	42.4	39.9	17.8	*3.1	*6.4	530.3
Population 4									
Persons not in the labour force	1 855.5	1 381.3	1 061.1	421.9	500.8	151.7	21.7	65.6	5 459.6
Population 5									
Persons not in the labour force who wanted a paid job	418.2	305.6	257.0	81.3	94.4	35.6	6.9	*13.9	1 212.8
Population 6									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job but were not available to start within four weeks	129.5	92.3	83.6	15.3	28.3	np	np	np	364.5
Population 7									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, but were not actively looking for a job	274.9	208.8	169.5	63.8	62.3	27.2	*4.3	*6.9	817.7
Population 8									
Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, and were actively looking for a job	*13.9	**4.5	**4.0	**2.1	*3.9	np	np	np	30.3
Population 9									
Persons not in the labour force who did not want a paid job or did not know	1 437.3	1 075.8	804.1	340.6	406.4	116.1	14.8	51.7	4 246.8
Population 9A									
Persons aged 18–75 years, who were not in the labour force, excluding those permanently unable to work and permanently retired from the labour force	1 109.3	838.8	638.1	251.5	287.4	87.0	14.8	40.9	3 267.7
Population 10									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours per week	1 094.0	936.2	603.2	272.9	343.4	73.3	18.4	52.9	3 394.3
Population 11									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, and preferred to work more hours	316.1	228.9	156.6	82.7	79.6	23.4	*4.5	9.1	900.8
Population 12									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, but were not available to start within four weeks	*25.3	*26.6	*19.3	**6.0	*6.5	**1.5	np	np	87.9
Population 13									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, but were not looking for work with more hours	161.5	100.3	64.6	35.3	34.2	10.0	np	np	410.6
Population 14									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, and were looking for work with more hours	129.3	102.0	72.8	41.4	38.9	*11.9	*1.5	*4.5	402.3
Population 15									
Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours, and did not prefer to work more hours	777.9	707.3	446.5	190.2	263.7	50.0	13.9	43.9	2 493.5
Population 15A									
Persons aged 18–75 years, who usually worked 0–34 hours per week in all jobs	1 092.5	929.8	600.1	271.6	343.0	73.1	18.4	52.9	3 381.4

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(b) There are no unemployed persons aged over 75 years.

EXPLANATORY NOTES'

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INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics presented in this publication were compiled from data collected in the MPHS that was conducted throughout Australia in the 2012–13 financial year as a supplement to the ABS monthly LFS. The MPHS is designed to provide statistics annually for a small number of labour, social and economic topics. The topics collected in 2012–13 were:

- Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia (cat. no. 6239.0)
- Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0)
- Patient Experiences in Australia (cat. no. 4839.0)
- Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (cat. no. 4442.0)
- Household Use of Information Technology (cat. no. 8146.0)
- Crime Victimization, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0).

2 For all topics, information on labour force characteristics, education, income and other demographics are also available.

3 The publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also apply to the MPHS. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing which are relevant to both the monthly LFS and the MPHS.

CONCEPTS SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The conceptual framework used in Australia's LFS aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

5 ABS interviewers conducted interviews by either telephone or in person at selected dwellings during the 2012–13 financial year. Each month a sample of dwellings were selected for the MPHS from the responding households in the LFS. In these dwellings, after the LFS had been fully completed for each person, a usual resident aged 15 years and over was selected at random and asked the additional MPHS questions in a personal interview. Information was collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI), whereby responses are recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer.

SCOPE

6 The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following people:

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

7 In addition the 2012–13 MPHS excluded the following:

- people living in Indigenous communities in very remote parts of Australia; and
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, inmates of prisons and residents of other institutions (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities).

8 For the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic, the scope was further restricted to people aged 18 years and over.

COVERAGE

9 In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

SAMPLE SIZE

10 The initial sample for the MPHS 2012–13 consisted of approximately 23,000 private

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

dwellings. Of the 15,300 private dwellings that remained in the survey after sample loss (e.g. households with LFS non-response, no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 78% were fully responding to the MPHS. The number of completed interviews obtained from these private dwellings (after taking into account scope, coverage and sub-sampling exclusions) was 8,200 for the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey.

ESTIMATION METHODS

11 Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total in scope population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit, which, for the MPHS, can either be a person or a household. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit. The first step in calculating weights for each unit is to assign an initial weight, which is the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. The initial weights are then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks'. Weights are calibrated against population benchmarks to ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than the distribution within the sample itself.

12 The 2012–13 survey was benchmarked to the projected civilian population aged 15 years and over, living in private dwellings in each state and territory. The process of weighting ensures that the survey estimates conform to person benchmarks by state, part of state, age and sex, and to household benchmarks by state, part of state and household composition. These benchmarks are produced from estimates of the resident population derived independently of the survey. The estimation procedure ensures estimates of persons calibrate exactly to independently produced population totals at broad levels. The known population totals are produced according to the scope of the survey. The same is true for estimates of households produced in this survey. However, in these cases the household benchmarks are actually estimates themselves as this population is not known.

13 This survey has been weighted using the latest estimates of the population, based on quarterly Estimated Resident Population. While Labour Force survey benchmarks are revised every 5 years, to take into account the outcome of the 5-yearly rebasing of the Estimated Resident Population following the latest Census, the supplementary surveys and multi-purpose household surveys (from which the statistics in this publication are taken) are not. Small differences will therefore exist between the civilian population aged 15 years and over reflected in the Labour Force survey and other labour household surveys estimates, as well as over time (eg. between the 2010-11 and 2012-13 Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation surveys).

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For more information see the Technical Note.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and effective processing procedures.

CLASSIFICATIONS USED

15 Country of birth data are classified according to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2011* (cat. no. 1269.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CLASSIFICATIONS USED *continued*

16 Occupation data are classified according to the *ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, 2013, Version 1.2* (cat.no. 1220.0).

17 Industry data are classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0)* (cat. no. 1292.0).

18 Educational attainment data are classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001* (cat. no. 1272.0).

COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

19 Due to difference in the scope and sample size of the MPHS and that of LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from LFS.

20 Changes to the LFS population benchmarks impact primarily on the magnitude of the Labour Force estimates (i.e. employment and unemployment) that are directly related to the underlying size of the population. For more details on population benchmarks used in the Labour Force Survey, see the Explanatory Notes in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). See paragraph 13 for issues to note when comparing with estimates from 2012–13 with previous surveys.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

21 The Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey was last conducted in the 2010–11 financial year. Results of this survey were published in:

- Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia, July 2010 to June 2011 (cat. no. 6239.0).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

22 The following changes were made to the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey for the 2012–13 cycle:

- For the 2012–13 survey, the scope of the survey was changed to include employed people who were working less than 35 hours, in addition to those not employed. For previous surveys, only employed people who worked less than 16 hours were included in the survey;
- The 2012–13 survey included questions on incentives to join or increase participation in the labour force. Some enhancements were made to these questions since they were last included in the 2008–09 survey; and
- For the 2012–13 survey, the new items satisfaction with current hours worked and satisfaction with current work arrangements were included and have been shown in this publication. Data is also available for the other new items, preferred number of hours per week for the unemployed and long-term health conditions.

23 For a more detailed list of available data items and their categories – Barriers & Incentives to Labour Force Participation and Retirement & Retirement Intentions 2012–13 Data Items List, is available in an excel spreadsheet, on the ABS Website under the Downloads section.

NEXT SURVEY

24 The ABS plans to conduct this survey again during the 2014–15 financial year.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

25 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Spreadsheets

26 An electronic version of the tables released in this publication is available on the ABS web site in spreadsheets attached to this publication. The spreadsheets present the tables and the related relative standard errors (RSEs) for each publication table.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

27 ABS publications which may also be of interest include:

- Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0);
- Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0);
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0);
- Job Search Experience, Australia (cat. no. 6222.0);
- Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Australia (cat. no. 6361.0);
- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0); and
- Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

28 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the *Statistics Page* on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily *Release Advice* on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
OMIE	owner manager of incorporated enterprise
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error

APPENDIX 1 CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

In 2001, the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* (cat. no. 1262.0) was replaced by the *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no.1272.0). The ASCED is a national standard classification which can be applied to all sectors of the Australian education system including schools, vocational education and training and higher education. ASCED replaced a number of classifications previously used in administrative and statistical systems, including the ABSCQ. The ASCED comprises two classifications: Level of Education and Field of Education.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment can be derived from information on Highest Year of School Completed and Level of Highest Non-school Qualification. The derivation process determines which of the 'non-school' or 'school' attainments will be regarded as the highest. Usually the higher ranking attainment will be self-evident, but in some cases some Secondary Education is regarded, for the purposes of obtaining a single measure, as higher than some Certificate level attainments.

The following decision table is used to determine which of the responses to questions on Highest Year of School Completed (coded to ASCED Broad Level 6) and Level of Highest Non-school Qualification (coded to ASCED Broad Level 5) will be regarded as the highest. It is emphasised that this table was designed for the purpose of obtaining a single value for the output variable Level of Highest Educational Attainment and is not intended to convey any other order.

Decision Table: Level of Highest Educational Attainment							
ASCED LEVEL OF EDUCATION CODES	Certificate n.f.d. (500)	Certificate III or IV n.f.d. (510)	Certificate IV (511)	Certificate III (514)	Certificate I or II n.f.d. (520)	Certificate II (521)	Certificate I (524)
Secondary Education n.f.d. (600)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Senior Secondary Education n.f.d. (610)	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Senior Secondary n.f.d.
Year 12 (611)	Year 12	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 12	Year 12	Year 12
Year 11 (613)	Year 11	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 11	Year 11	Year 11
Junior Secondary Education n.f.d. (620)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 10 (621)	Year 10	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 10	Certificate II	Year 10
Year 9 (622)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 8 (623)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 7 (624)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I

APPENDIX 1 CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION *continued*

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION *continued*

The decision table is used to rank the information provided in a survey about the qualifications and attainments of a single individual. It does not represent any basis for comparison between differing qualifications. For example, a person whose Highest Year of School Completed was Year 12, and whose Level of Highest Non-school Qualification was a Certificate III, would have those responses crosschecked on the decision table and would as a result have their Level of Highest Educational Attainment output as Certificate III. However, if the same person answered 'Certificate' to the highest non-school qualification question, without offering any further detail, it would be crosschecked against Year 12 on the decision table as 'Certificate not further defined'. The output would then be 'Year 12'. The decision table, therefore, does not necessarily imply that one qualification is 'higher' than the other.

APPENDIX 2 POPULATIONS

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

The ABS has a range of data available on request from the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic. This section lists the populations which are used in the publication. Full details of the data items are available on the ABS website in an Excel spreadsheet, under the Downloads section (B&I and R&RI 2012–13 Data Items List).

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the people in the survey to whom the data relates. Where alternative output categories are available for the same data item, these are shown and the data item name is followed by a bracketed numeral (e.g. country of birth (2)).

For more information about ABS data available on request, contact National Information and Referral Service in Canberra on 1300 135 070 or via email to <client.services@abs.gov.au> or contact Labour Market Statistics Section on (02) 6252 7206 or via email to <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

<i>Population 1</i>	All persons aged 18 years and over
<i>Population 2</i>	Employed persons
<i>Population 3</i>	Unemployed persons ¹
<i>Population 4</i>	Persons not in the labour force
<i>Population 5</i>	Persons not in the labour force who wanted a paid job
<i>Population 6</i>	Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job but were not available to start within four weeks
<i>Population 7</i>	Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, but were not actively looking for a job
<i>Population 8</i>	Persons who were not in the labour force, wanted a paid job, were available to start within four weeks, and were actively looking for a job
<i>Population 9</i>	Persons who were not in the labour force and did not want a paid job or did not know
<i>Population 9A</i>	Persons aged 18–75 years, who were not in the labour force, excluding those permanently unable to work and permanently retired from the labour force
<i>Population 10</i>	Persons who usually worked 0–34 hours per week in all jobs
<i>Population 11</i>	Persons who usually work 0–34 hours, and preferred to work more hours
<i>Population 12</i>	Persons who usually work 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, but were not available to start within four weeks
<i>Population 13</i>	Persons who usually work 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, but were not looking for work with more hours
<i>Population 14</i>	Persons who usually work 0–34 hours, preferred to work more hours, were available to start within four weeks, and were looking for work with more hours
<i>Population 15</i>	Persons who usually work 0–34 hours, and did not prefer to work more hours
<i>Population 15A</i>	Persons aged 18–75 years, who usually work 0–34 hours per week in all jobs
<i>END NOTE</i>	1. There are no unemployed persons aged over 75 years.

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings (or occupants) was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

2 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$RSE\% = (SE/estimate) \times 100$$

3 RSEs for Barriers and Incentives estimates have been calculated using the Jackknife method of variance estimation. This process involves the calculation of 30 'replicate' estimates based on 30 different sub-samples of the original sample. The variability of estimates obtained from these sub-samples is used to estimate the sample variability surrounding the main estimate.

4 Limited publication space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates in this publication. However, RSEs for all these estimates are available free-of-charge on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, released in spreadsheet format from the Downloads tab for this publication. As a guide, the population estimates and RSEs for selected data from table 2 are presented at a table in this Technical Note.

5 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers, percentages, means and medians) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *13.5) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR AND RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR

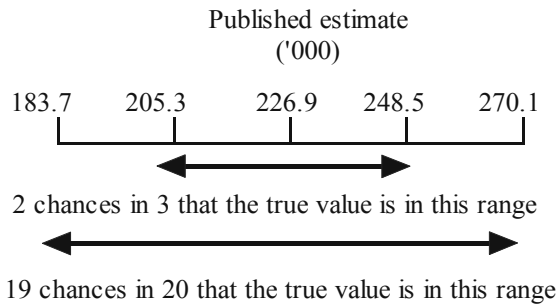
6 RSEs are routinely presented as the measure of sampling error in this publication and related products. SEs can be calculated using the estimates (counts or means) and the corresponding RSEs.

7 An example of the calculation of the SE from an RSE follows. The table shows that the estimated number of males aged 18–24 years who did not prefer to work more hours is 226,900, and the RSE for this estimate was 9.5%. The SE is:

$$\begin{aligned} SE \text{ of estimate} &= (RSE / 100) \times \text{estimate} \\ &= 0.095 \times 226,900 \\ &= 21,600 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)} \end{aligned}$$

8 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey would fall within the range 205,300 to 248,500 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value would fall within the range 183,700 to 270,100. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD
ERROR AND RELATIVE
STANDARD ERROR *continued*



Proportions and percentages

9 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSEs of proportions not provided in the spreadsheets is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

10 Considering the table, of the 1,021,300 males who worked 0–34 hours each week, 692,400 or 67.8% did not prefer to work more hours. The RSE of 692,400 is 4.6% and the RSE for 1,021,300 is 3.6%. Applying the above formula, the RSE for the proportion of males who did not prefer to work more hours is:

$$RSE = \sqrt{(4.6)^2 - (3.6)^2} = 2.9\%$$

11 Therefore, the SE for the proportion of males who worked 0–34 hours per week who did not prefer more hours was 2.0 percentage points (= (67.8/100) x 2.9). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of males who worked 0–34 hours per week who did not prefer more hours is between 65.8% and 69.8%, and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion was within the range 63.8% to 71.8%.

Sums or Differences between estimates

12 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the sum of, or difference between, two survey estimates (of numbers, means or percentages) where these are not provided in the spreadsheets. Such estimates are also subject to sampling error.

13 The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x–y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

14 The sampling error of the sum of two estimates is calculated in a similar way. An approximate SE of the sum of two estimates (x + y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x + y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

15 An example follows. From paragraph 7 the estimated number of males aged 18–24 years who did not prefer to work more hours was 226,900 and the SE was 21,600. From the table, the estimate of males aged 25–34 years who did not prefer to work more hours was 78,600, and the SE was 11,554. The estimate of males aged 18–34 years who preferred not to work more hours is:

$$226,900 + 78,600 = 305,500$$

16 The SE of the estimate of males aged 18–34 years who did not prefer to work more hours is:

$$SE = \sqrt{(21,600)^2 + (11,554)^2} = 24,500(\textit{rounded})$$

Sums or Differences between estimates continued

17 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey would fall within the range 281,000 to 330,000 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value would fall within the range 256,500 to 354,500.

18 While these formulae will only be exact for sums of, or differences between, separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all sums or differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY *continued*

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By age

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK			Unemployed	PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE		
	Preferred to work more hours	Did not prefer to work more hours(a)	Total		Wanted a paid job(b)	Did not want a paid job(a)	Total
ESTIMATES ('000)							
Males							
18–24	111.8	226.9	338.6	95.8	88.3	76.3	164.6
25–34	57.4	78.6	136.0	57.3	66.4	55.1	121.5
35–44	41.5	64.6	106.2	50.2	55.1	44.4	99.5
45–54	62.5	76.1	138.6	44.6	42.5	106.3	148.9
55–64	47.6	141.5	189.1	37.1	82.2	223.5	305.8
65 and over	**8.2	104.6	112.8	**5.5	107.7	1 098.6	1 206.3
Total	328.9	692.4	1 021.3	290.4	442.3	1 604.3	2 046.6
Females							
18–24	146.6	282.0	428.6	57.6	134.6	119.8	254.4
25–34	109.2	281.4	390.7	52.3	152.2	267.6	419.8
35–44	118.0	475.0	593.0	48.2	130.6	216.4	347.0
45–54	111.0	395.1	506.1	54.8	132.3	200.3	332.6
55–64	80.0	280.1	360.1	25.1	117.8	447.3	565.0
65 and over	*7.2	87.4	94.6	**2.0	103.1	1 391.0	1 494.1
Total	571.9	1 801.1	2 373.0	239.9	770.5	2 642.4	3 412.9
Persons							
18–24	258.4	508.9	767.2	153.3	222.8	196.2	419.0
25–34	166.6	360.0	526.6	109.6	218.6	322.7	541.3
35–44	159.5	539.7	699.2	98.4	185.7	260.8	446.5
45–54	173.5	471.2	644.7	99.4	174.8	306.7	481.5
55–64	127.5	421.6	549.2	62.1	200.0	670.8	870.8
65 and over	*15.4	192.0	207.4	**7.5	210.9	2 489.6	2 700.5
Total	900.8	2 493.5	3 394.3	530.3	1 212.8	4 246.8	5 459.6

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

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

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY *continued*

PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK OR NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours—By age *continued*

	PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0–34 HOURS PER WEEK			Unemployed	PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE		
	Preferred to work more hours	Did not prefer to work more hours (a)	Total		Wanted a paid job (b)	Did not want a paid job (a)	Total
RSES OF ESTIMATES (%)							
Males							
18–24	12.1	9.5	6.2	14.8	16.2	16.1	11.5
25–34	16.6	14.7	11.2	17.0	19.6	20.4	12.0
35–44	16.8	14.5	11.3	17.3	15.1	20.9	12.6
45–54	15.9	14.1	10.0	19.4	19.4	12.2	9.1
55–64	22.5	7.5	5.9	24.6	16.2	8.8	6.5
65 and over	50.5	10.4	10.8	59.9	10.6	2.0	1.5
Total	9.0	4.6	3.6	9.0	8.3	2.6	2.5
Females							
18–24	14.4	8.9	7.2	19.6	12.6	13.6	8.8
25–34	11.0	6.1	6.3	17.6	11.7	8.7	5.4
35–44	9.6	4.7	3.9	11.5	10.1	8.5	6.5
45–54	10.7	5.3	3.8	14.5	8.0	9.0	6.2
55–64	14.6	6.9	6.0	19.7	13.4	4.9	4.6
65 and over	31.5	12.2	11.1	73.7	11.3	1.0	0.7
Total	5.2	2.3	2.3	8.0	4.9	1.8	1.4
Persons							
18–24	9.6	6.7	4.7	12.2	9.7	9.5	6.7
25–34	10.3	6.2	6.1	12.7	10.1	7.4	4.9
35–44	8.5	3.9	3.4	10.0	8.6	7.6	5.9
45–54	8.9	4.8	3.8	12.5	7.3	7.9	4.8
55–64	14.1	6.1	4.9	16.2	12.0	4.5	3.7
65 and over	29.9	8.2	7.8	51.5	8.6	1.1	0.8
Total	4.9	2.3	2.1	5.7	5.1	1.5	1.3

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	<p>People who were taking active steps to find work. Active steps comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work; ■ answering an advertisement for a job; ■ checking noticeboards; ■ 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.
Available to start work	For people not in the labour force, those who were available to start work in the reference week or within four weeks.
Available to start work with more hours	Employed people who usually worked 0–34 hours per week in all jobs and were available to start work with more hours in the reference week or within four weeks.
Currently studying	People who were undertaking study for a trade certificate, diploma, degree or any other educational qualification at the time of the survey.
Did not prefer to work more hours	People who said 'no' or 'don't know' when asked 'would you prefer to work more hours than you usually work?'.
Did not want a paid job	People who were not classified as employed or unemployed who answered 'no' or 'don't know' when asked if they would like a paid job.
Duration of current main job/last job	Length of time worked in current main job/last job.
Employed	<p>People 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); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employees	People who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or people who operate their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.
Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements	Employees (excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises) (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both).
Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements	Employees (excluding OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave.
Employers	People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engage independently in a profession or trade and hire one or more employees.
Employment type	Classification of employed people according to the following employment type

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employment type <i>continued</i>	categories on the basis of their main job (i.e. the job in which they usually work the most hours): <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ with paid leave entitlements■ without paid leave entitlements■ Owner managers<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ owner managers of incorporated enterprises■ owner managers of unincorporated enterprises■ Contributing family workers.
Family	Two or more people, 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.
Full-time workers (usual)	Employed people who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs).
Future starters	People who were not employed during the reference week, were waiting to start a 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.
Government pension/allowance	Income support payments from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans and their survivors, and study allowances for students. Payments made by overseas governments as well as the Australian government are included.
Gross income	Regular and recurring cash receipts including monies received from wages and salaries, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own unincorporated business or partnership, and property income. Gross income is the sum of current income from all these sources before income tax or the Medicare levy have been deducted.
Group jack-knife method	This method of calculating standard errors starts by dividing the survey sample into a number of approximately equal-sized groups (replicate groups). Replicate estimates of the population total are then calculated from the sample by excluding each replicate group in turn. The jack-knife variance is derived from the variation of the respective replicate estimates around the estimate based on the whole sample.
Had ever worked for two weeks or more	People who are not in the labour force or are unemployed and have previously worked for two weeks or more.
Had previously worked	People who are not in the labour force or are unemployed, who have previously worked for two weeks or more, less than 20 years ago.
Incorporated enterprise	An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company.
Industry	An industry relates to a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. In this publication, industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006</i> (cat.no.1292.0).
Labour force	The civilian population can be split into two mutually exclusive groups: the labour force (employed and unemployed people) and people not in the labour force.
Last job	Refers to last job less than 20 years ago.
Level of highest educational attainment	Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is defined as the highest educational attainment a person

GLOSSARY *continued*

	has achieved, and is not a measurement of relative importance of different fields of study.
Level of highest non-school qualification	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree level, Masters Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels and not further defined. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.
Looking for work with more hours	Refers to persons who indicated that they had done something in the last four weeks to obtain more hours of work.
Main English-speaking countries	The list of Main English Speaking Countries provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and the United States of America.
Main job	The job in which most hours were usually worked.
Not employed	People who are either unemployed or not in the labour force.
Occupation	An occupation relates to a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their title and tasks, skill level and skill specialisation which are grouped together for the purposes of classification. In this publication, occupation is classified according to ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, 2013, Version 1.2 (cat. no.1220.0).
Owner managers	People who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	People who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	People who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.
Part-time workers (usual)	Employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs).
Persons in the labour force	People who were classified as being in the labour force, that is, either employed or unemployed.
Persons not in the labour force	People who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
Preferred to work more hours	Employed people who usually work 0–34 hours each week and would prefer to work more hours than they usually work.
Reference week	The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.
Relationship in household	The relationship of people who live in the same household.
Status in employment	Employed people classified according to whether they were employees, employers, own account workers, or contributing family workers.
Time since last job	The elapsed time since ceasing last job.
Took inactive steps	People who did not take active steps to look for work (see actively looking for work). Includes only looked in newspapers.
Unemployed	People who were not employed during the reference week, and:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed *continued*

- 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.

Unincorporated enterprise A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred.

Unpaid activities Includes caring for own children or other people's children including grandchildren. Also includes caring for elderly or someone with long-term illness or disability or undertaking unpaid voluntary work. Respondents were asked whether they had undertaken any of these activities in the last four weeks.

Usual hours worked The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wanted a paid job People who are not in the labour force and would like a paid job of any kind. Includes people who said 'depends'.

Wanted more hours See 'Preferred to work more hours'.

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