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**UNDEREMPLOYED
WORKERS,
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**UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS, AUSTRALIA
MAY 1985**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 6265.0

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The monthly Population Survey (which is described in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the May 1985 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.

2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked additional questions. This subset of respondents was asked about their type and duration of current period of underemployment; educational attainment; main difficulty in finding work during current period of underemployment and preferred number of extra hours.

Scope

3. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) except that it was restricted to underemployed persons.

Definitions

4. The Resolution of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982 defined underemployment as follows:

'Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill'.

5. The Conference Resolution further distinguished two principal forms of underemployment, visible and invisible:

- (a) *visible underemployment* reflects an insufficiency in the volume of employment (i.e. the hours worked); and
- (b) *invisible underemployment* exists when the labour supplied to the labour market is not being efficiently utilised in terms of either the type of work offered to the individual (disguised underemployment) or how the individual's working time is used (potential underemployment).

6. Due to the serious conceptual difficulties that would be encountered in seeking measures of invisible underemployment, the ILO recommended that statistical measurement be limited to visible underemployment. This is the approach adopted in this supplementary survey.

7. The approach adopted by the ABS is to define two categories of underemployed workers:

- (a) Part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours, i.e. *underemployed part-time workers*. In this supplementary survey, additional information was collected about those underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours at some time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and who were available to start such work within four weeks.

(b) Full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work 35 hours or more) in the reference week for economic reasons, i.e. *underemployed full-time workers*. Economic reasons comprise stood down, short time and insufficient work.

8. *Fully employed workers* are defined as those persons who are voluntarily working part-time, or who worked full-time hours in the reference week, or who are full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week for non-economic reasons. It should be noted that persons who are normally underemployed but who worked full-time hours in the reference week are classified as fully employed.

9. The *underemployment rate* for any group is the number of underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

10. The *underutilisation rate* for any group is the sum of the number unemployed and the number underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

11. *Quantum of underemployment* is the sum of the preferred number of extra hours reported. It measures the number of potential hours of work lost due to underemployment.

12. *Duration of current period of underemployment* is the period from the time the person became underemployed to the end of the survey week. Periods of underemployment are recorded in full weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. *Average (mean) duration* is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been underemployed by the number of persons in that group. *Median duration* is that which divides underemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of underemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

13. *Average (mean) preferred number of extra hours* is obtained by dividing the aggregate preferred number of extra hours reported by a group by the number of persons in that group.

14. *Full-time workers* are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. *Part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.

15. *Persons with a post-school qualification* are those who have left school and answered 'yes' to the question:

'Since leaving school have you obtained a certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?'

16. *Classification of post-school qualifications.* Respondents indicate which one of the following groups best describes their highest qualification:

- (a) *Degree:* a bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, masters degree or a doctorate;
- (b) *Trade; technical or other certificate:* completion of an approved trade/technician apprenticeship or training course; other certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing, etc;
- (c) *Other:* completion of other post-secondary education, e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or hobby course.

17. Further definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

18. Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referenced in this publication are as at the survey week.

Results of the survey

19. Estimates of underemployed workers are also published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) and *Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment 1966-1983, Australia* (6246.0). However, more detailed information is contained in this publication.

20. Due to differences in the method of estimation used in this supplementary survey and that used in the May 1985 Labour Force Survey, there are some small variations between estimates in this publication and those in the May issue of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

21. The estimates in this publication refer to information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

22. Additional tables available but not included in this publication are listed on page 16. No preliminary publication was released for this survey.

23. May 1985 was the first time that a supplementary survey on this topic has been conducted.

24. It is proposed that this survey will next be conducted in May 1988.

Reliability of the estimates

25. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- (a) *sampling error:* since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical note.
- (b) *non-sampling error:* inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors made in the coding and processing of data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only 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 efficient operating procedures.

Related publications

26. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly (\$1.20, \$2.10 incl. postage)

Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment 1966-1983, Australia (6246.0) (\$1.70, \$2.40 incl. postage)

27. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 25 above.
- .. not applicable
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- CES Commonwealth Employment Service.

28. Because figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

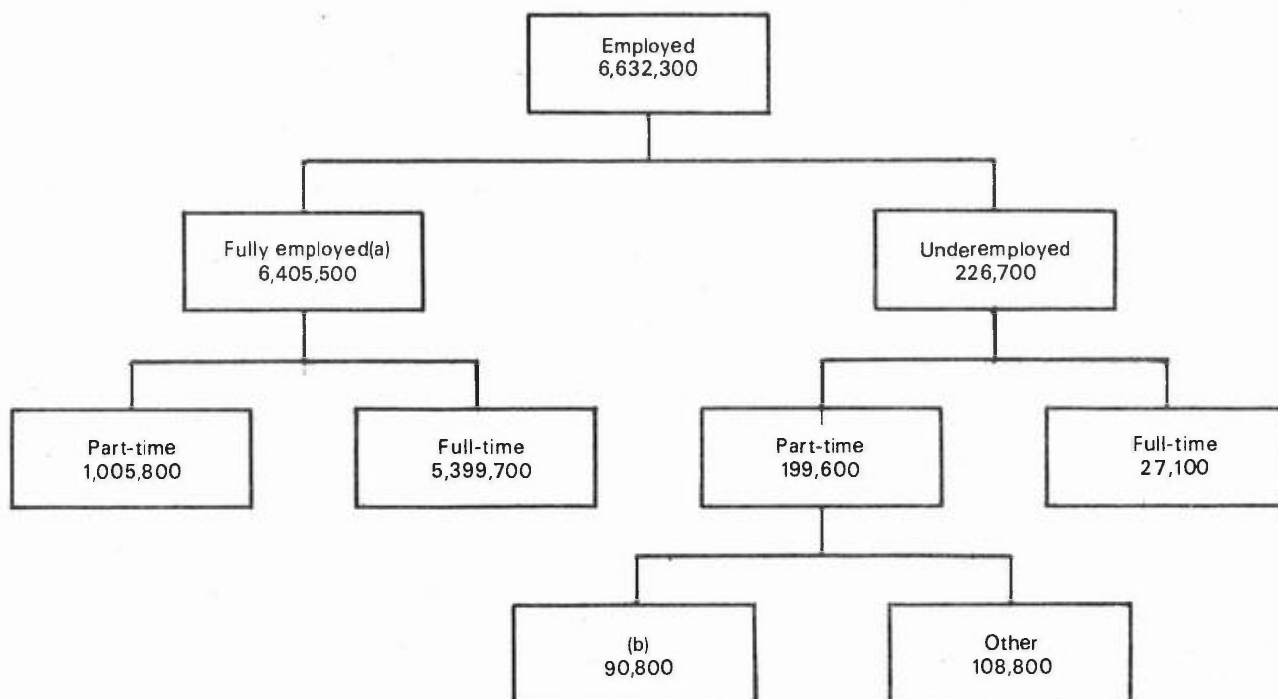
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In May 1985 there were 6,632,300 employed persons aged 15 and over (55.6 per cent of the civilian population in this age group). Of these, most were fully employed (96.6 per cent) and 3.4 per cent (226,700) were underemployed.

199,600 (88.0 per cent) of these underemployed workers were part-time workers who indicated that they would prefer to work more hours. The remaining 27,100 persons were full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week due to economic reasons.

22.9 per cent of part-time employed males were underemployed, compared with 14.9 per cent of part-time employed females. For both males and females, 0.5 per cent of full-time employed workers were underemployed.

DIAGRAM 1. EMPLOYED PERSONS: RELATIONSHIP OF UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS TO FULLY EMPLOYED WORKERS, MAY 1985
(Source of data: Table 2)



(a) For the definition of fully employed, see Explanatory Notes paragraph 8.

(b) Underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours at some time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and were available to start such work within four weeks.

Underemployed workers and unemployed persons

While most underemployed workers were females (66.0 per cent), most unemployed persons were males (59.5 per cent). Approximately 35 per cent of underemployed workers were aged 15 to 24, while about 45 per cent of unemployed persons were in this age group. About 25 per cent of both underemployed workers and unemployed persons were aged 25 to 34. The remaining 40 per cent of underemployed workers and 30 per cent of unemployed persons were in the older age group of 35 and over.

116,600 or 51.4 per cent of underemployed workers were husbands or wives, of whom 75,100 had children aged 0 to 14 present, while 219,500 or 36.1 per cent of unemployed persons were husbands or wives, of whom 147,800 had children aged 0 to 14 present. 23.1 per cent of underemployed workers were children of family heads, compared with 33.3 per cent of unemployed persons.

The underemployment and unemployment rates were 3.1 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively, yielding an underutilisation rate of 11.5 per cent.

Average duration of current period of underemployment/unemployment

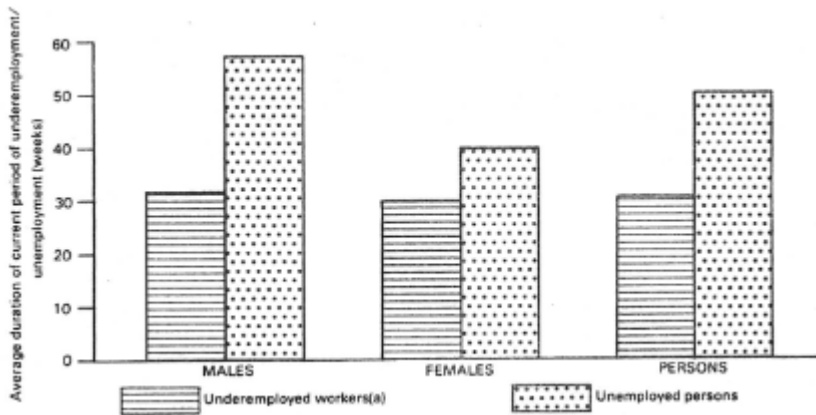
Of the 607,700 unemployed persons at May 1985, most were males (361,800 or 59.5 per cent). However, only 77,100 (34.0 per cent) of the 226,700 underemployed workers were males.

Underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks had, on average, been underemployed for 36.1 weeks. Underemployed full-time workers had experienced an average duration of 12.6 weeks.

These two groups combined had an average duration of current period of underemployment of 30.7 weeks, which was lower than the average duration of current period of unemployment (50.2 weeks). The average duration of underemployment for males (31.9 weeks) was only slightly higher than that for females (29.9 weeks). However, males had experienced a much higher average duration of unemployment (57.2 weeks) than females (39.9 weeks).

Persons with post-school qualifications had been underemployed for an average of 35.6 weeks compared with persons without post-school qualifications, who had been underemployed for an average of 28.2 weeks.

DIAGRAM 2. UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS(a) AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE DURATION OF CURRENT PERIOD OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT, MAY 1985
(Source of data: Table 3)

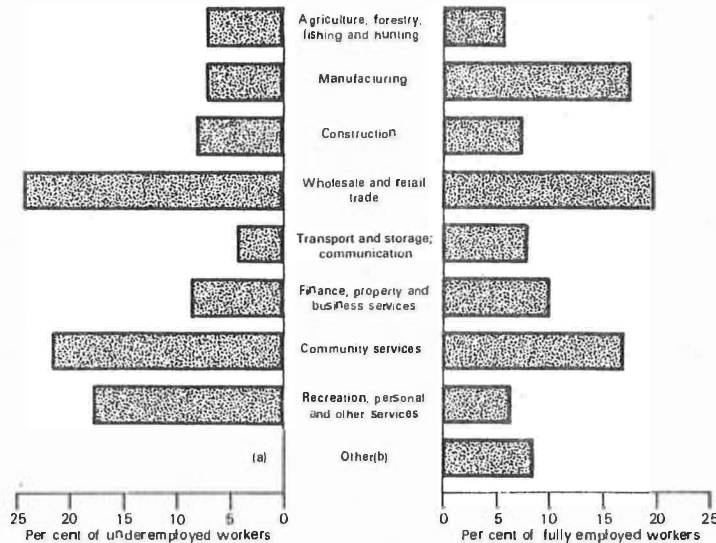


(a) Excludes underemployed part-time workers who either had not been looking for work with more hours at some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week or were not available to start such work within four weeks.

Industry of underemployed and fully employed workers

Industries accounting for the most underemployed workers were wholesale and retail trade (24.3 per cent), community services (21.4 per cent) and recreation, personal and other services (17.7 per cent). These same three industries also had high proportions of their workers underemployed, 9.1 per cent in recreation, personal and other services, and slightly over 4 per cent in both community services and wholesale and retail trade. In the manufacturing sector, 1.4 per cent of workers were underemployed, representing 7.2 per cent of all underemployed persons.

DIAGRAM 3. EMPLOYED PERSONS: WHETHER UNDEREMPLOYED OR FULLY EMPLOYED AND INDUSTRY, MAY 1985
(Source of data: Table 4)



(a) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (b) Comprises mining, electricity, gas and water, and public administration and defence.

Usual number of hours worked and preferred number of extra hours

Of those underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks, 35,500 (39.1 per cent) usually worked from 1 to 10 hours, 34,400 (37.9 per cent) usually worked from 11 to 20 hours and the remaining 21,000 (23.1 per cent) usually worked from 21 to 34 hours.

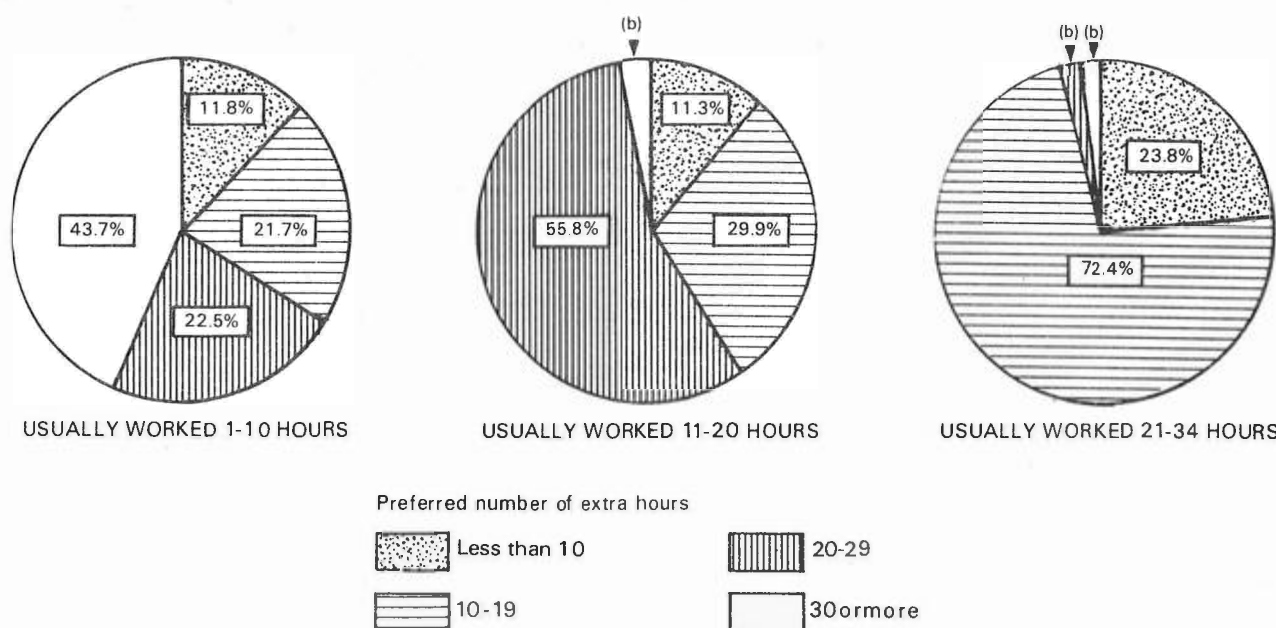
Of those who usually worked from 1 to 10 hours, 43.7 per cent reported that they would prefer to work 30 or more extra hours, while only 11.8 per cent preferred less than 10 extra hours.

55.8 per cent of those persons who usually worked from 11 to 20 hours would like to work 20 to 29 extra hours, while a further 29.9 per cent of these persons would like to work 10 to 19 extra hours.

The majority of persons who usually worked from 21 to 34 hours reported that they would prefer 10 to 19 extra hours (72.4 per cent), while a further 23.8 per cent preferred less than 10 extra hours.

Underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks reported that they would prefer to work an average of 20 extra hours. The total quantum of underemployment for these persons was 1,785,500 hours per week.

DIAGRAM 4. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS^(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: USUAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED AND PREFERRED NUMBER OF EXTRA HOURS, MAY 1985
(Source of data: Table 9)



(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Estimates subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Preferred total number of hours

25,200 (27.8 per cent) underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks reported that they would prefer to work more part-time hours. This comprised 19,100 who would like to work a total of less than 30 hours and 6,100 who would like to work from 30 to 34 hours.

The remaining 65,600 (72.2 per cent) persons would prefer to work full-time hours, comprising 23,800 persons who would like to work a total of from 35 to 39 hours and 41,800 persons who would like to work 40 hours or over.

TABLE 1. UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS : TYPE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT,
MARCH 1984 TO MAY 1985

	Part-time	Full-time —'000—	Total	Underemployment rate (per cent)
1984 — March	218.9	43.0	261.9	3.6
April	218.6	40.2	258.8	3.6
May	214.2	39.3	253.5	3.6
June	213.5	34.1	247.6	3.5
July	212.7	40.1	252.8	3.5
August	205.8	37.5	243.3	3.4
September	208.1	42.3	250.4	3.5
October	208.2	38.2	246.4	3.5
November	222.7	31.2	253.9	3.6
December	217.3	35.8	253.1	3.5
1985 — January	195.3	44.0	239.3	3.4
February	198.4	58.5	256.9	3.5
March	207.7	36.2	243.9	3.3
April	203.3	27.9	231.2	3.2
May	199.6	27.1	226.7	3.1

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,
WHETHER FULLY EMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED AND TYPE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT,
MAY 1985

	Males	Females	Persons
	—'000—		
Civilian population aged 15 and over	5,868.0	6,059.3	11,927.4
Not in the labour force	1,424.0	3,263.5	4,687.4
In the labour force	4,444.0	2,795.9	7,239.9
Unemployed	361.8	245.9	607.7
Employed	4,082.3	2,550.0	6,632.3
Fully employed	4,005.2	2,400.3	6,405.5
Part-time	197.4	808.5	1,005.8
Full-time	3,807.9	1,591.9	5,399.7
Underemployed	77.1	149.7	226.7
Part-time	58.5	141.1	199.6
Had been looking for work with more hours(a) and were available to start such work within four weeks	31.0	59.8	90.8
Other	27.5	81.3	108.8
Full-time	18.5	8.6	27.1
	—percent—		
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.8	8.4
Underemployment rate	1.7	5.4	3.1
Underutilisation rate	9.9	14.1	11.5

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week.

TABLE 3. UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: COMPARATIVE PROFILE, MAY 1985

	<i>Underemployed workers</i>				<i>Unemployed persons</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	—'000—		(' 000)	(Per cent)	—'000—		(' 000)	(Per cent)
<i>Age group (years)—</i>								
15-19	16.5	27.7	44.2	19.5	78.4	74.7	153.1	25.2
20-24	11.7	18.3	30.0	13.2	74.5	49.7	124.2	20.4
25-34	21.8	36.4	58.1	25.6	93.1	60.4	153.6	25.3
35-44	12.4	43.6	56.0	24.7	49.9	40.1	90.0	14.8
45 and over	14.7	23.7	38.4	16.9	65.8	21.0	86.8	14.3
<i>Family status—</i>								
Member of a family	61.1	124.4	185.5	81.8	272.9	192.9	465.7	76.6
Husband or wife	34.5	82.1	116.6	51.4	130.4	89.1	219.5	36.1
With children aged 0-14 present	21.1	54.0	75.1	33.1	82.3	65.6	147.8	24.3
Without children aged 0-14 present	13.4	28.1	41.5	18.3	48.2	23.5	71.7	11.8
Not-married family head	*	12.3	13.9	6.1	5.8	19.2	25.1	4.1
Child of family head	23.6	28.8	52.4	23.1	123.9	78.5	202.3	33.3
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	12.8	6.1	18.8	3.1
Not a member of a family	13.7	15.9	29.7	13.1	60.7	34.4	95.0	15.6
Not family coded	*	9.4	11.6	5.1	28.2	18.7	46.9	7.7
<i>Birthplace and year of arrival—</i>								
Born in Australia	58.5	117.0	175.5	77.4	251.4	183.6	435.0	71.6
Born outside Australia	18.6	32.7	51.2	22.6	110.4	62.3	172.7	28.4
Arrived before 1971	11.2	19.6	30.8	13.6	62.2	29.5	91.7	15.1
Arrived 1971-1985	7.3	13.1	20.4	9.0	48.2	32.8	81.0	13.3
Born in main English speaking countries	6.4	17.8	24.3	10.7	41.0	27.2	68.2	11.2
Born in other countries	12.1	14.8	26.9	11.9	69.4	35.1	104.5	17.2
<i>Duration of current period of underemployment/unemployment (weeks)—</i>								
1 and under 4	15.4	15.4	30.8	13.6	42.3	42.0	84.2	13.9
4 and under 13	11.9	16.5	28.5	12.6	67.0	50.9	117.9	19.4
13 and under 52	12.1	21.6	33.7	14.9	117.5	89.3	206.9	34.0
52 and over	10.1	14.8	25.0	11.0	134.9	63.7	198.6	32.7
Not asked(a)	27.5	81.3	108.8	48.0	..	..	..	..
Total	77.1	149.7	226.7	100.0	361.8	245.9	607.7	100.0
					—weeks—			
<i>Average duration of current period of underemployment(b)/unemployment</i>	31.9	29.9	30.7	..	57.2	39.9	50.2	..
<i>Median duration of underemployment(b)/unemployment</i>	8	13	12	..	26	18	22	..

(a) Underemployed part-time workers who either had not been looking for work with more hours at some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week or were not available to start such work within four weeks. (b) Excludes persons as defined in footnote(a).

TABLE 4. EMPLOYED PERSONS: COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF UNDEREMPLOYED AND FULLY EMPLOYED, MAY 1985

	<i>Underemployed workers</i>				<i>Fully employed workers</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>--'000--</i>		<i>('000)</i>	<i>(Per cent)</i>	<i>--'000--</i>		<i>('000)</i>	<i>(Per cent)</i>
Age group (years)—								
15-19	16.5	27.7	44.2	19.5	316.1	283.0	599.1	9.4
20-24	11.7	18.3	30.0	13.2	504.2	401.6	905.8	14.1
25-34	21.8	36.4	58.1	25.6	1,090.2	642.7	1,732.9	27.1
35-44	12.4	43.6	56.0	24.7	963.4	582.1	1,545.5	24.1
45 and over	14.7	23.7	38.4	16.9	1,131.4	490.9	1,622.3	25.3
Family status—								
Member of a family	61.1	124.4	185.5	81.8	3,336.9	1,951.3	5,288.2	82.6
Husband or wife	34.5	82.1	116.6	51.4	2,591.9	1,367.9	3,959.8	61.8
With children aged 0-14 present	21.1	54.0	75.1	33.1	1,520.6	706.0	2,226.7	34.8
Without children aged 0-14 present	13.4	28.1	41.5	18.3	1,071.3	661.9	1,733.2	27.1
Not-married family head	*	12.3	13.9	6.1	57.0	133.3	190.2	3.0
Child of family head	23.6	28.8	52.4	23.1	642.2	426.6	1,068.9	16.7
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	45.8	23.5	69.3	1.1
Not a member of a family	13.7	15.9	29.7	13.1	498.8	333.5	832.3	13.0
Not family coded	*	9.4	11.6	5.1	169.5	115.5	285.0	4.4
Birthplace and year of arrival—								
Born in Australia	58.5	117.0	175.5	77.4	2,948.4	1,823.3	4,771.7	74.5
Born outside Australia	18.6	32.7	51.2	22.6	1,056.8	577.0	1,633.8	25.5
Arrived before 1971	11.2	19.6	30.8	13.6	696.6	350.1	1,046.7	16.3
Arrived 1971-1985	7.3	13.1	20.4	9.0	360.2	227.0	587.1	9.2
Born in main English speaking countries	6.4	17.8	24.3	10.7	473.4	275.6	749.0	11.7
Born in other countries	12.1	14.8	26.9	11.9	583.4	301.4	884.8	13.8
Industry—								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.1	8.0	16.1	7.1	272.7	101.1	373.7	5.8
Manufacturing	8.1	8.2	16.3	7.2	836.7	287.3	1,123.9	17.5
Construction	13.2	5.0	18.2	8.0	409.9	58.0	468.0	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	40.1	55.2	24.3	725.0	542.4	1,267.5	19.8
Transport and storage; communication	6.6	*	9.7	4.3	409.4	92.9	502.3	7.8
Finance, property and business services	7.6	11.7	19.2	8.5	344.8	290.1	634.9	9.9
Community services	8.9	39.6	48.6	21.4	415.1	674.6	1,089.6	17.0
Recreation, personal and other services	8.8	31.4	40.2	17.7	183.7	216.8	400.5	6.3
Other(a)	*	*	*	*	408.0	137.1	545.1	8.5
Occupation—								
Professional, technical, etc.,	7.1	20.1	27.2	12.0	562.7	438.4	1,001.2	15.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	*	381.0	74.6	455.6	7.1
Clerical	*	29.6	32.6	14.4	335.5	868.1	1,203.6	18.8
Sales	7.0	26.5	33.5	14.8	273.2	300.9	574.0	9.0
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters	10.6	8.1	18.8	8.3	319.9	99.5	419.3	6.5
Transport and communication	7.7	*	10.8	4.7	273.3	42.0	315.3	4.9
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers	27.6	8.6	36.2	16.0	1,640.2	215.9	1,856.1	29.0
Service, sport and recreation	12.2	52.8	65.0	28.7	219.6	360.8	580.5	9.1
Status of worker—								
Self-employed	19.4	16.5	35.8	15.8	439.6	185.6	625.2	9.8
Wage and salary earners	54.5	129.8	184.3	81.3	3,318.1	2,100.1	5,418.2	84.6
Employers/unpaid family helpers	*	*	6.6	2.9	247.5	114.7	362.2	5.7
Total	77.1	149.7	226.7	100.0	4,005.2	2,400.3	6,405.5	100.0

(a) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence.

TABLE 5. UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND DURATION OF CURRENT PERIOD OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT, MAY 1985

	Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks)					Total	Average duration(b) —weeks—	Median duration(b) —weeks—
	1 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 52 —'000—	52 and over	Not asked(a)			
Age group (years)—								
15-19	5.5	6.6	8.8	4.0	19.3	44.2	24.3	13
20-24	5.1	5.0	5.4	*	11.4	30.0	25.6	9
25-34	9.3	6.5	8.5	7.1	26.6	58.1	31.6	12
35-44	6.7	6.1	7.0	5.5	30.7	56.0	31.4	12
45 and over	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.3	20.9	38.4	42.6	15
Family status—								
Member of a family(c)	24.9	22.8	26.1	20.1	91.6	185.5	30.1	12
Husband or wife	16.3	14.5	13.4	12.1	60.4	116.6	30.1	9
With children aged 0-14 present	10.3	9.3	9.2	8.7	37.7	75.1	33.2	12
Without children aged 0-14 present	5.9	5.2	4.2	*	22.7	41.5	24.0	8
Not-married family head	*	*	*	*	7.5	13.9	28.1	13
Child of family head	6.8	6.2	10.2	6.7	22.5	52.4	31.3	14
Not a member of a family	4.7	4.5	5.4	3.7	11.4	29.7	33.7	12
Not family coded	*	*	*	*	5.8	11.6	30.5	20
Birthplace and year of arrival—								
Born in Australia	24.2	22.6	26.5	19.2	83.0	175.5	30.5	12
Born outside Australia	6.6	5.9	7.2	5.8	25.7	51.2	31.6	13
Arrived before 1971	*	*	*	4.4	18.1	30.8	43.6	17
Arrived 1971-1985	4.5	*	4.3	*	7.6	20.4	19.6	9
Born in main English speaking countries	*	*	*	3.7	12.3	24.3	41.6	16
Born in other countries	3.5	3.8	4.2	*	13.4	26.9	22.8	12
Industry—								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	*	*	3.5	*	6.6	16.1	38.0	13
Manufacturing	3.7	*	*	*	6.1	16.3	23.3	8
Construction	5.8	*	*	*	4.9	18.2	26.6	6
Wholesale and retail trade	7.0	7.2	8.9	6.8	25.3	55.2	27.5	13
Transport and storage; communication	*	*	*	*	*	9.7	17.4	5
Finance, property and business services	*	*	*	*	9.7	19.2	46.3	16
Community services	4.6	6.2	6.3	4.3	27.1	48.6	30.5	12
Recreation, personal and other services	4.1	*	5.6	4.8	22.6	40.2	35.5	18
Other(d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Occupation—								
Professional, technical, etc.	*	*	5.4	*	14.1	27.2	32.4	16
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical	3.5	3.6	4.8	*	18.1	32.6	26.0	13
Sales	3.8	4.8	5.5	5.0	14.3	33.5	30.4	13
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters	*	*	3.6	*	7.5	18.8	40.9	13
Transport and communication	*	*	*	*	6.3	10.8	31.5	12
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers	9.7	6.8	4.6	3.7	11.5	36.2	23.0	6
Service, sport and recreation	6.4	7.1	8.7	7.4	35.4	65.0	35.2	14
Educational attainment—								
With post-school qualifications(e)	9.6	10.1	12.6	9.8	..	42.1	35.6	14
Degree	*	*	3.8	*	..	8.7	58.8	20
Trade; technical or other certificate	6.8	8.8	8.0	7.2	..	30.8	30.8	12
Without post-school qualifications(f)	21.0	17.2	19.8	14.6	..	72.6	28.2	12
Attended highest level of secondary school available	4.3	4.9	6.9	*	..	18.6	22.8	13
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	16.7	12.1	12.9	11.8	..	53.5	30.1	9
Left at age—								
16 or over	6.7	4.1	5.8	5.2	..	21.8	29.9	13
15 or under	10.0	8.0	7.1	6.6	..	31.7	30.3	8
Still at school	*	*	*	*	..	*	*	*
Not asked(a)	..	..	..	..	108.8	108.8	..	..
Total	30.8	28.5	33.7	25.0	108.8	226.7	30.7	12

(a) See Table 3 footnote(a). (b) See Table 3 footnote(b). (c) Includes other relative of family head. (d) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence. (e) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (f) Includes persons who never attended school.

TABLE 6. UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MAY 1985 ('000)

	Educational attainment							Not asked(c)	Total(d)
	With post-school qualifications			Without post-school qualifications					
	Degree	Trade; technical or other certificate	Total(a)	Attended highest level of secondary school available	Did not attend highest level of secondary school available and left at age	Total(b)			
			16 or over	15 or under					
Males	3.7	11.9	16.2	7.8	9.1	14.4	31.6	27.5	77.1
Females	4.9	18.8	25.9	10.8	12.7	17.3	41.0	81.3	149.7
Age group (years)—									
15-19	*	*	*	7.2	5.3	5.9	18.4	19.3	44.2
20-24	*	5.0	5.6	4.8	5.6	*	13.0	11.4	30.0
25-34	4.2	8.9	14.3	3.8	6.0	7.4	17.2	26.6	58.1
35-44	*	9.9	12.8	*	*	8.4	12.6	30.7	56.0
45 and over	*	4.1	6.2	*	*	7.5	11.4	20.9	38.4
Birthplace and year of arrival—									
Born in Australia	4.9	22.8	30.4	15.3	18.1	25.7	59.2	83.0	175.5
Born outside Australia	3.8	7.9	11.7	*	3.7	5.9	13.4	25.7	51.2
Arrived before 1971	*	4.4	5.8	*	*	4.2	6.8	18.1	30.8
Arrived 1971-1985	*	3.5	5.9	*	*	*	6.6	7.6	20.4
Born in main English speaking countries	*	3.9	5.2	*	*	*	6.3	12.3	24.3
Born in other countries	*	4.0	6.5	*	*	*	7.1	13.4	26.9
Industry—									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	*	*	*	*	*	4.2	6.6	6.6	16.1
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.7	6.1	16.3
Construction	*	4.7	5.1	*	*	6.0	8.1	4.9	18.2
Wholesale and retail trade	*	5.9	7.6	4.6	7.9	7.7	20.4	25.3	55.2
Transport and storage; communication	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.8	4.4	9.7
Finance, property and business services	*	*	4.9	*	*	*	4.5	9.7	19.2
Community services	4.8	6.6	12.1	5.0	*	*	9.4	27.1	48.6
Recreation, personal and other services	*	4.2	4.7	3.7	4.6	3.8	12.2	22.6	40.2
Other(e)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Occupation—									
Professional, technical, etc.	4.9	4.4	9.9	*	*	*	*	14.1	27.2
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical	*	5.5	7.2	*	*	*	6.9	18.1	32.6
Sales	*	*	4.2	*	5.5	4.8	13.2	14.3	33.5
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters	*	*	*	*	*	4.7	8.1	7.5	18.8
Transport and communication	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.3	10.8
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers	*	7.2	8.1	*	4.6	9.4	16.3	11.5	36.2
Service, sport and recreation	*	6.5	7.7	7.2	6.1	8.1	21.3	35.4	65.0
Status of worker—									
Self-employed	*	8.0	9.8	*	3.7	7.3	12.7	13.2	35.8
Wage and salary earners	7.1	21.8	31.0	16.5	17.8	23.6	58.4	91.8	184.3
Employers/unpaid family helpers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.7	6.6
Total	8.7	30.8	42.1	18.6	21.8	31.7	72.6	108.8	226.7

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Underemployed part-time workers who either had not been looking for work with more hours at some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week or were not available to start such work within four weeks. (d) Includes persons still at school. (e) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence.

TABLE 7. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER FULLY EMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED, MAY 1985

	Males	Females	Persons
			—'000—
Fully employed	197.4	808.5	1,005.8
Underemployed	58.5	141.1	199.6
Total	255.9	949.6	1,205.4
			—per cent—
Proportion of part-time workers who were underemployed	22.9	14.9	16.6

TABLE 8. PART-TIME WORKERS: COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF UNDEREMPLOYED AND FULLY EMPLOYED, MAY 1985

	<i>Underemployed part-time workers</i>				<i>Fully employed part-time workers</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>—'000—</i>		<i>('000)</i>	<i>(Per cent)</i>	<i>—'000—</i>		<i>('000)</i>	<i>(Per cent)</i>
Age group (years)—								
15-19	14.8	26.1	40.9	20.5	63.0	88.3	151.3	15.0
20-24	9.1	17.5	26.6	13.3	24.0	48.3	72.2	7.2
25-34	15.6	34.0	49.5	24.8	26.7	217.8	244.5	24.3
35-44	8.4	40.9	49.3	24.7	18.9	249.0	267.9	26.6
45 and over	10.7	22.7	33.4	16.7	64.8	205.1	270.0	26.8
Family status—								
Member of a family	44.1	116.8	160.9	80.6	158.2	743.8	902.0	89.7
Husband or wife	22.0	76.6	98.6	49.4	79.1	606.9	686.0	68.2
With children aged 0-14 present	13.6	50.4	64.0	32.1	26.7	392.0	418.7	41.6
Without children aged 0-14 present	8.4	26.2	34.6	17.3	52.4	214.9	267.3	26.6
Not-married family head	*	12.0	13.1	6.6	4.6	38.7	43.3	4.3
Child of family head	19.6	27.0	46.6	23.4	72.6	94.9	167.5	16.7
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	0.5
Not a member of a family	12.4	15.1	27.4	13.7	29.6	32.8	62.5	6.2
Not family coded	*	9.2	11.3	5.7	9.5	31.8	41.3	4.1
Birthplace and year of arrival—								
Born in Australia	45.2	110.3	155.5	77.9	153.4	629.6	783.0	77.8
Born outside Australia	13.3	30.8	44.1	22.1	44.0	178.8	222.8	22.2
Arrived before 1971	8.0	18.7	26.7	13.4	25.4	121.9	147.3	14.6
Arrived 1971-1985	5.3	12.0	17.4	8.7	18.6	56.9	75.5	7.5
Born in main English speaking countries	4.5	17.1	21.5	10.8	21.8	98.4	120.2	11.9
Born in other countries	8.9	13.7	22.6	11.3	22.2	80.5	102.7	10.2
Industry—								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.6	5.9	10.5	5.3	12.4	52.1	64.5	6.4
Manufacturing	5.5	6.9	12.4	6.2	13.6	56.7	70.3	7.0
Construction	6.0	5.0	11.0	5.5	11.2	36.2	47.4	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	13.1	38.4	51.4	25.8	61.3	221.1	282.4	28.1
Transport and storage; communication	4.5	*	7.5	3.8	13.4	21.5	34.9	3.5
Finance, property and business services	7.3	11.5	18.8	9.4	21.7	77.4	99.1	9.9
Community services	8.2	38.3	46.5	23.3	29.9	228.2	258.1	25.7
Recreation, personal and other services	8.8	29.9	38.7	19.4	29.4	96.3	125.8	12.5
Other(a)	*	*	*	*	4.4	18.8	23.2	2.3
Occupation—								
Professional, technical, etc.	6.6	19.0	25.6	12.8	31.0	125.2	156.2	15.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	*	10.3	14.2	24.4	2.4
Clerical	*	28.8	31.7	15.9	9.6	234.9	244.5	24.3
Sales	6.1	25.7	31.8	15.9	32.1	137.2	169.2	16.8
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters	6.8	6.5	13.3	6.7	18.1	49.1	67.2	6.7
Transport and communication	6.2	*	9.2	4.6	11.7	14.8	26.4	2.6
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers	16.8	6.8	23.6	11.8	51.6	42.6	94.2	9.4
Service, sport and recreation	11.9	50.5	62.5	31.3	33.1	190.7	223.7	22.2
Status of worker—								
Self-employed	10.9	13.9	24.8	12.4	40.0	100.0	140.0	13.9
Wage and salary earners	45.3	123.8	169.2	84.8	147.2	656.1	803.4	79.9
Employers/unpaid family helpers	*	*	5.6	2.8	10.1	52.4	62.5	6.2
Hours worked in survey week—								
0-5	12.8	34.6	47.4	23.8	44.0	144.9	188.9	18.8
6-10	9.7	28.4	38.2	19.1	40.5	160.9	201.4	20.0
11-15	9.5	21.2	30.7	15.4	20.8	115.6	136.4	13.6
16-20	10.6	23.4	34.0	17.0	26.6	145.5	172.1	17.1
21-29	9.7	21.6	31.3	15.7	32.1	145.3	177.4	17.6
30-34	6.1	11.9	18.0	9.0	33.3	96.3	129.6	12.9
Total	58.5	141.1	199.6	100.0	197.4	808.5	1,005.8	100.0

(a) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence.

TABLE 9. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: PREFERRED NUMBER OF EXTRA HOURS AND SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, MAY 1985

	Preferred number of extra hours				Total	Average preferred number of extra hours (hours)
	Less than 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more		
	—'000—					
Usual number of hours worked—						
1-5	} 4.2 {	3.6	*	6.8	15.5	24
6-10		4.1	5.3	8.7	20.0	25
11-15	} 3.9 {	*	8.3	*	14.2	20
16-20		7.5	10.9	*	20.2	19
21-29	*	12.9	*	*	14.9	14
30-34	3.6	*	*	*	6.1	8
Males	*	9.1	9.6	8.9	31.0	22
Females	9.7	24.1	18.0	8.1	59.8	18
Age group (years)—						
15-19	} 4.8 {	5.4	7.3	6.2	21.6	22
20-24		6.3	4.1	*	15.2	20
25-34	} 6.7 {	10.0	6.7	} 5.2 {	22.9	18
35-44		7.7	5.3		18.7	18
45 and over	*	3.9	4.1	*	12.5	20
Family status—						
Member of a family(b)	9.4	26.1	20.8	12.9	69.3	20
Husband or wife	6.7	15.5	10.9	5.1	38.3	18
With children aged 0-14 present	4.6	11.3	7.6	*	26.3	18
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	4.2	*	*	11.9	20
Not-married family head	*	*	*	*	5.6	20
Child of family head	*	7.5	7.9	6.3	24.1	22
Not a member of a family	*	5.3	4.7	*	16.1	19
Not family coded	*	*	*	*	5.5	19
Birthplace and year of arrival—						
Born in Australia	10.3	26.4	22.1	13.7	72.5	20
Born outside Australia	*	6.9	5.4	*	18.4	19
Arrived before 1971	*	*	*	*	8.6	18
Arrived 1971-1985	*	3.8	*	*	9.7	20
Born in main English speaking countries	*	*	*	*	9.1	18
Born in other countries	*	3.5	*	*	9.2	20
Whether would move interstate—						
If offered a suitable job—						
Would move interstate	*	4.4	6.7	4.9	17.3	24
Would not move interstate	11.0	25.3	17.6	9.3	63.2	18
Might move interstate/undecided	*	3.5	*	*	10.4	22
Whether would move intrastate—						
If offered a suitable job—						
Would move intrastate	*	7.2	9.8	6.6	25.2	23
Would not move intrastate	10.8	21.8	14.5	6.8	53.9	18
Might move intrastate/undecided	*	4.2	*	3.5	11.8	22
Whether registered with the CES—						
Registered	*	12.5	16.2	11.6	43.2	23
Not registered	10.3	20.7	11.3	5.4	47.7	17
Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks)—						
1 and under 4	*	5.4	4.9	*	14.0	19
4 and under 13	4.4	8.9	5.1	4.3	22.6	19
13 and under 52	4.4	9.9	8.7	7.2	30.2	20
52 and over	*	9.1	8.8	3.8	24.0	20
Total	13.1	33.2	27.5	17.0	90.8	20
	—weeks—					
Average duration of current period of underemployment	22.2	32.0	48.7	34.4	36.1	..
Median duration of current period of underemployment	13	16	18	18	17	..

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes other relative of family head.

TABLE 10. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT, PREFERRED NUMBER OF EXTRA HOURS AND WHETHER WOULD PREFER TO CHANGE EMPLOYER TO WORK MORE HOURS, MAY 1985

Main difficulty in finding work	Preferred number of extra hours				Average preferred number of extra hours (hours)	Whether would prefer to change employer to work more hours			Total
	Less than 10	10-19 —'000—	20-29	30 or more		Would prefer to change	Would prefer not to change	No preference	
Considered too young or too old by employers	*	3.5	4.0	*	23	5.9	4.0	*	11.5
Unsuitable hours	*	5.0	*	*	13	4.2	*	*	8.1
Lacked necessary skills/education	*	3.7	4.1	*	19	5.1	*	*	9.2
Insufficient work experience		4.0		*	23	3.6	*	*	5.5
No vacancies in line of work	*	7.5	6.0	*	18	7.4	8.5	3.6	19.4
No vacancies at all	*	4.2	5.6	4.6	22	8.0	5.2	*	16.2
Other difficulties(b)	*	5.6	4.1	*	20	6.1	6.4	*	14.5
No difficulties at all		5.2		*	17	*	*	*	6.4
Total	13.1	33.2	27.5	17.0	20	42.9	33.7	14.2	90.8

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes own ill health or disability; too far to travel/transport problems; language difficulties; and discrimination against migrants/ethnic groups.

TABLE 11. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: OCCUPATION AND WHETHER WOULD PREFER TO CHANGE OCCUPATION, MAY 1985 ('000)

Occupation	Would prefer to change occupation	Would prefer not to change occupation	No preference	Total
Professional, technical, etc.	7.4	*	*	11.6
Clerical	6.8	5.4	*	13.6
Sales	4.0	10.4	*	17.5
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters	*	4.1	*	5.8
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers	4.2	5.9	*	12.1
Service, sport and recreation	7.4	16.1	3.5	27.0
Total(b)	31.7	46.1	13.0	90.8

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes administrative, executive and managerial; and transport and communication.

TABLE 12. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE OR INTRASTATE AND FAMILY STATUS, MAY 1985 ('000)

	Family status								Total	
	Member of a family						Total(b)	Not a member of a family		Not family coded
	Husband or wife			Not-married family head	Child of family head					
	With children aged 0-14 present	Without children aged 0-14 present	Total							
WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE										
If offered a suitable job—										
Would move interstate	*	*	3.5	*	7.3	11.8	4.3	*	17.3	
Would not move interstate	22.3	9.1	31.4	4.3	14.1	51.1	8.4	3.7	63.2	
Might move interstate/undecided	*	*	*	*	*	6.5	*	*	10.4	
Total	26.3	11.9	38.3	5.6	24.1	69.3	16.1	5.5	90.8	
WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTRASTATE										
If offered a suitable job—										
Would move intrastate	*	*	6.0	*	10.0	17.9	5.8	*	25.2	
Would not move intrastate	19.4	8.1	27.5	*	10.6	42.6	7.9	*	53.9	
Might move intrastate/undecided	3.8	*	4.7	*	3.5	8.9	*	*	11.8	
Total	26.3	11.9	38.3	5.6	24.1	69.3	16.1	5.5	90.8	

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes other relative of family head.

TABLE 13. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE OR INTRASTATE AND STATE, MAY 1985
(*000)

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(b)
WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE							
If offered a suitable job—							
Would move interstate	*	4.5	4.5	*	2.4	*	17.3
Would not move interstate	19.9	11.9	13.8	7.8	7.1	2.0	63.2
Might move interstate/undecided	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.4
Total	26.2	18.6	20.8	11.1	10.5	2.5	90.8
WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTRASTATE							
If offered a suitable job—							
Would move intrastate	5.7	6.0	5.5	3.0	4.0	*	25.2
Would not move intrastate	17.6	10.8	11.9	6.0	5.7	1.6	53.9
Might move intrastate/undecided	*	*	3.4	2.1	*	*	11.8
Total	26.2	18.6	20.8	11.1	10.5	2.5	90.8

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 14. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1985
(*000)

Main difficulty in finding work	Born in Australia	Born outside Australia	Total
Considered too young or too old by employers	8.4	*	11.5
Unsuitable hours	7.3	*	8.1
Lacked necessary skills/education	7.4	*	9.2
Insufficient work experience	5.2	*	5.5
No vacancies in line of work	15.2	4.3	19.4
No vacancies at all	13.6	*	16.2
Other difficulties(b)	10.5	4.0	14.5
No difficulties at all	4.8	*	6.4
Total	72.5	18.4	90.8

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes own ill health or disability; too far to travel/transport problems; language difficulties; and discrimination against migrants/ethnic groups.

TABLE 15. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: PREFERRED TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS AND FAMILY STATUS, MAY 1985
(*000)

Preferred total number of hours	Family status								Total
	Member of a family							Not a member of a family	
	Husband or wife			Not-married family head	Child of family head	Total(b)	Not family coded		
	With children aged 0-14 present	Without children aged 0-14 present	Total						
Less than 30	9.9	*	12.7	*	*	16.0		*	19.1
30-34	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	*	6.1	
35-39	4.3	*	7.4	} 3.5 {	7.4	16.8	5.4	} 4.2 {	23.8
40	9.3	4.5	13.8		14.4	30.8	5.6		39.0
41 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Total	26.3	11.9	38.3	5.6	24.1	69.3	16.1	5.5	90.8

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes other relative of family head.

TABLE 16. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: QUANTUM OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY, MAY 1985
(*000 hours per week)

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	*	*	75.2
Manufacturing	*	47.4	108.4
Construction	93.1	*	127.7
Wholesale and retail trade	161.6	360.7	522.3
Transport and storage; communication	*	*	*
Finance, property and business services	111.2	92.4	203.6
Community services	75.3	271.5	346.9
Recreation, personal and other services	96.2	218.3	314.6
Other(b)	*	*	*
Total	689.0	1,096.5	1,785.5

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence.

TABLE 17. UNDEREMPLOYED FULL-TIME WORKERS: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, MAY 1985

	Persons	
	(' 000)	(per cent)
Age group (years)—		
15-24	6.8	24.9
25-44	15.3	56.5
45 and over	5.0	18.6
Family status—		
Member of a family(a)	24.6	90.7
Husband or wife	18.0	66.4
With children aged 0-14 present	11.1	41.0
Without children aged 0-14 present	6.9	25.3
Child of family head	5.8	21.2
Not a member of a family	*	*
Not family coded	*	*
Birthplace—		
Born in Australia	20.0	73.8
Born outside Australia	7.1	26.2
Industry—		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.6	20.7
Manufacturing	3.9	14.2
Construction	7.1	26.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3.7	13.8
Other(b)	6.8	25.1
Occupation—		
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters	5.5	20.2
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers	12.6	46.5
Other(c)	9.0	33.4
Status of worker—		
Self-employed	11.0	40.7
Wage and salary earners	15.1	55.8
Employers/unpaid family helpers	*	*
Educational attainment—		
With post-school qualifications	8.8	32.3
Without post-school qualifications	18.4	67.7
Still at school	*	*
Hours worked in survey week—		
0-15	4.4	16.3
16-20	5.2	19.3
21-29	8.0	29.6
30-34	9.4	34.7
Whether had been looking for another job—		
Had been looking for another job	5.3	19.6
Had not been looking for another job	21.8	80.4
Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks)-		
1 and under 4	16.8	61.8
4 and under 13	5.9	21.7
13 and under 52	3.5	12.8
52 and over	*	*
Total	27.1	100.0
		(weeks)
<i>Average duration of current period of underemployment</i>		12.6
<i>Median duration of current period of underemployment</i>		2

(a) Includes not-married family head and other relative of family head. (b) Comprises transport and storage; communication; finance, property and business services; community services; recreation, personal and other services; mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence. (c) Comprises professional, technical, etc.; administrative, executive and managerial; clerical; sales; transport and communication; and service, sport and recreation.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

The following is a list of additional tables of results from the survey which are available to users on request. These tables show a selection of estimates on an Australia-wide basis. Tables disaggregated by State/Territory and other tables may also be available. Most tables are dissected by sex.

Employed persons

Whether fully employed or underemployed, type of underemployment, family status and age

Underemployed workers

Age—
 Family status
 Occupation
 Industry

Underemployed part-time workers

Age—
 Occupation
 Educational attainment
 Duration of current period of underemployment—
 Occupation
 Educational attainment

Underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks

Birthplace and year of arrival—
 Usual number of hours worked
 Preferred total number of hours
 Preferred number of extra hours
 Type of hours sought during the last four weeks
 Preferred total number of hours—
 Usual number of hours worked
 Industry
 Educational attainment—
 Whether would prefer to change occupation
 Age
 Age—
 Occupation
 Whether would move interstate
 Whether would move intrastate
 All steps taken to find work during current period of underemployment
 Quantum of underemployment—
 Age
 Family status
 Occupation
 Birthplace and year of arrival
 Status of worker
 Educational attainment

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

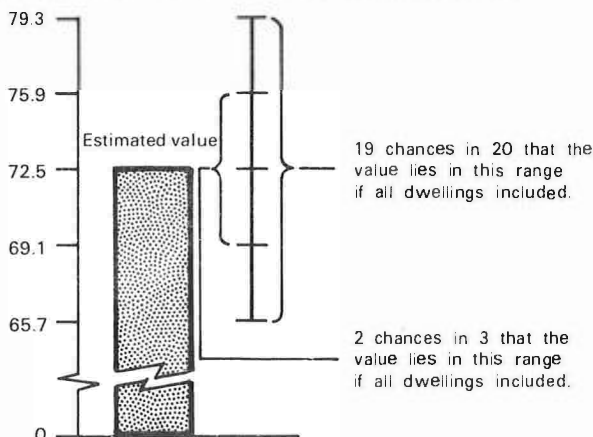
The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age and sex, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

2. 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 the figures 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*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics these figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

4. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 14 shows the estimated number of persons born in Australia who were underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks was 72,500. Since this estimate is between 50,000 and 100,000 the standard error for Australia will be between 2,950 and 3,950 in the standard error table and can be approximated as 3,400 (rounded to the nearest 100). 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 will fall in the range 69,100 to 75,900 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 65,700 to 79,300. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



5. As can be seen from the standard error table, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, estimates less than the lowest levels shown in the standard error table have not been published. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

6. 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. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below:

$$\text{RSE } (x/y) = \sqrt{[\text{RSE } (x)]^2 + [\text{RSE } (y)]^2}$$

7. Considering the example from paragraph 4 above, of the 72,500 persons who had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks and were born in Australia only 15,200 or 21.0 per cent found no vacancies in their line of work. The standard error of 15,200 is approximately 1,700 so the relative standard error is 11.2 per cent. The relative standard error for 72,500 is 4.7 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(11.2)^2 + (4.7)^2}$ or 10.2 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion (21.0 per cent) of 2.1 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of persons who found no vacancies in their line of work, were born in Australia had been looking for work with more hours and were available to start such work within four weeks was between 18.9 per cent and 23.1 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion was within the range 16.8 per cent to 25.2 per cent.

8. Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such a figure is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

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

9. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors made in the coding and processing of data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
									—number—	Relative Standard error (per cent)
1,000						250				
1,300						280		310		
1,500						300		330		
1,800				430		330	410	350		
2,000				460	480	340	430	370		
2,500				500	530	380	470	400		
3,000			690	550	580	410	500	430		
3,500			750	590	620	440	530	450	820	23.4
4,000	950	960	800	620	660	460	560	470	880	21.9
4,500	1,000	1,000	840	650	690	480	590	500	930	20.7
5,000	1,050	1,050	880	690	720	500	610	510	980	19.6
6,000	1,150	1,150	960	740	780	540	650	550	1,100	17.9
10,000	1,450	1,450	1,200	920	970	660	790	650	1,400	13.9
20,000	2,000	1,950	1,650	1,200	1,300	860	1,050	810	1,950	9.7
50,000	2,900	2,850	2,350	1,700	1,800	1,150	1,450	1,050	2,950	5.9
100,000	3,850	3,700	3,050	2,200	2,300	1,450		1,250	3,950	4.0
200,000	5,100	4,750	3,950	2,750	2,950	1,750			5,300	2.6
300,000	5,900	5,500	4,500	3,100	3,350				6,200	2.1
500,000	7,200	6,500	5,300	3,650	3,900				7,500	1.5
1,000,000	9,200	8,100	6,600						9,700	1.0
2,000,000	11,600	9,900							12,300	0.6
5,000,000									16,500	0.3
10,000,000									20,300	0.2
12,000,000									21,400	0.2

