

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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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 Tracey Chester on Canberra (02) 6252 7636.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES ISSUE (Quarter) RELEASE DATE

January 2005 7 January 2005 April 2005 1 April 2005

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS

ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 23 September 2004. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS

web site at http://www.abs.gov.au [AusStats – Publications and Data], then

[Data Cubes] or [Time Series Spreadsheets].

INQUIRIES For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services,

please refer to the back of this publication.

ABBREVIATIONS ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations

ASGC Australian Standard Geographical Classification

ATO Australian Taxation Office

AWE average weekly earnings

EEH Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours

GDP gross domestic product

ID industrial disputes

ILO International Labour Organisation

JVS Job Vacancies Survey

LFS Labour Force Survey

MPS Monthly Population Survey

qtr quarter

RSE relative standard error

SACC Standard Australian Classification of Countries

SEE Survey of Employment and Earnings

WCI wage cost index

Dennis Trewin

Australian Statistician

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

RELEASE OF UPDATES TO CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods is being updated. The current paper publication (cat. no. 6102.0) will not be rereleased. However, the web version (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available via the Labour Theme Page or the Statistical Concepts Library, is being updated on an ongoing basis. On August 26, the following chapters were updated: 6, 7, 19, 20.4, 20.5, 20.13, 20.17, 23, 29 and 30. Additional chapters will be updated later in 2004, and these will be announced in subsequent issues of this publication.

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to http://www.abs.gov.au [Themes – People – Labour].

QUESTIONNAIRES USED IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0), released on 26 August 2004, provides details of the latest Labour Force Survey questionnaire. Included are definitions, guidelines to following the questionnaire, and a copy of the questionnaire.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPUTER ASSISTED INTERVIEWING In October 2003, the ABS began the progressive implementation of computer assisted interviewing (CAI) into the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The implementation of CAI is now complete, with 100% of interviews conducted in August 2004 using CAI.

During the implementation period, the ABS conducted a range of analyses on each month's data. These analyses confirmed that the change in interview method has not materially affected the aggregate estimates for any month.

RECENTLY RELEASED SOCIAL SURVEYS

Results from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey were released on 23 June 2004. Final estimates from the 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers were released on 15 September 2004. The findings from these surveys relating to labour force status are featured in two Recent Releases in this publication.

ANZSIC 2006
DEVELOPMENT

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) will be updated for use in the 2006 Census. *Information Paper: ANZSIC 2006 Development* (cat. no. 1294.0) presents information on the revised ANZSIC 2006 development. It is a useful reference for users as it provides an overview of the history of ANZSIC, rationale for the review, conceptual basis of the new classification, the new division structure, and the impact of the changes on ABS data. It also contains information on future developments such as communication strategy and critical dates for the implementation of ANZSIC 2006.

SUPPLEMENTARY
SURVEYS ON LABOUR
TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from the survey on labour mobility were recently released in *Labour Mobility*, *Australia* (cat. no. 6209.0). The results of this survey are outlined in the Recent Release section of this publication.

THE ABS WEB SITE HAS CHANGED

From 28 August 2004, changes are being made to the ABS web site. This is being done to improve:

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS continued

THE ABS WEB SITE HAS
CHANGED continued

- navigation how you get from A to B on the web site and how you find information;
- search helping you to find the information you require;
- design faster, efficient download time and greater consistency; and
- terminology to make it easier for you to understand our information.

The only area of the web site that has not yet been changed is AusStats - it will be updated later in the year to reflect the new design. Changes to the rest of the site will not affect the use of AusStats.

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

Release date/title of publication	Reference period	Catalogue number
September 2004		
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings	2003	4430.0
Family Characteristics, Australia	June 2003	4442.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2004	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2004	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery	August 2004	6291.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2004	6248.0.55.001
October 2004		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2004	6105.0
Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS Views on Census Output	0000001 200 1	0100.0
Strategy	2006	2009.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery	September 2004	6291.0.55.001
November 2004	ooptomse: 200 :	0202.0.00.002
	2006	2000 0
2006 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content	2006	2008.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia	August 2004	6302.0
,	2002–03	6523.0
Labour Force, Australia	October 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery	October 2004	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia (formerly Wage Cost Index)	September quarter 2004	6345.0
December 2004		
Education and Work, Australia	May 2004	6227.0
Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Preliminary	May 2004	6305.0.55.001
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2004	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	November 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery	November 2004	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods	2004	6351.0.55.001
Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia	April 2004	6281.0
January 2005		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2005	6105.0
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2004	6222.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2004	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2004	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery	December 2004	6291.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	September quarter 2004	6248.0.55.001
Year Book Australia	2005	1301.0

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

					% CHANGE F	ROM
Marana		Series	Period	Current figure	Previous	Previous
Measure Employed		type	Period	liguie	quarter(a)	year(b)
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2004	9 663.6	0.1	2.1
Full-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2004 Aug 2004	6 942.7	0.4	2.7
Part-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2004	2 720.9	-0.6	0.5
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Aug 2004	28.2	(c)-0.2	(c)-0.4
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2004	576.4	0.4	-4.9
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2004	414.5	-1.3	-7.8
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2004	162.0	5.2	3.3
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 2004	5.6	(c)0.0	(c)-0.4
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2004	119.5	-0.1	-8.0
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Aug 2004	20.7	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.7
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2003	1.3	na	(c)-0.1
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2003	5.9	na	(c)-0.5
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2003	5.6	na	(c)-0.2
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2003	11.5	na	(c)-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2003	12.5	na	(c)-0.7
$\label{eq:children} \textbf{Children living without an employed parent}(e)$	%	Original	Jun 2004	17.2	na	(c)0.1
Labour force participation rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 2004	63.5	(c)-0.1	(c)0.1
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Aug 2004	332.6	-0.4	2.5
Average weekly hours — Persons	hours	Original	Aug 2004	34.7	0.3	0.5
Average weekly hours — Full-time	hours	Original	Aug 2004	41.9	-0.2	-0.1
Average weekly hours — Part-time	hours	Original	Aug 2004	16.7	1.4	2.0
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Aug 2004	26.1	(c)0.3	(c)0.8
Wage cost index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2004	124.6	0.8	3.5
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	May 2004	952.5	0.7	3.8
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	May 2004	751.9	0.4	3.7
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Jun qtr 2004		1.6	5.7
Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Jun qtr 2004	899.0	0.6	3.3
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Jun qtr 2004	152.9	90.2	175.6
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Jun qtr 2004	18.2	87.5	168.6
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2004	123.6	9.2	16.6

na not available

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

⁽b) Same period previous year.

⁽c) Change is in percentage points.

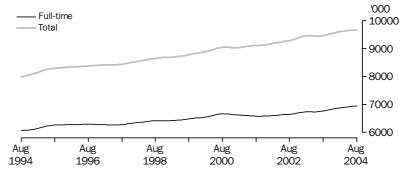
 ⁽d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

⁽e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

EMPLOYMENT: TREND

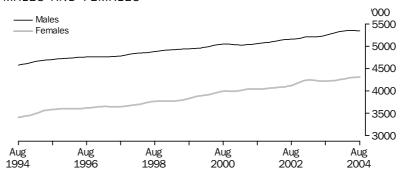
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

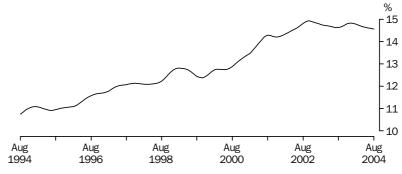
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

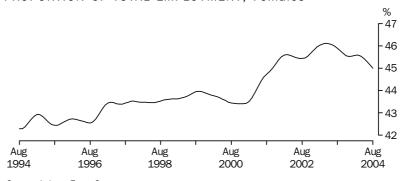
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

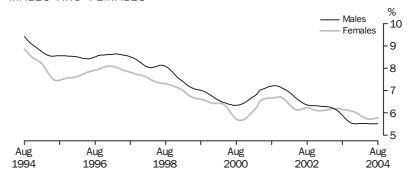
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES

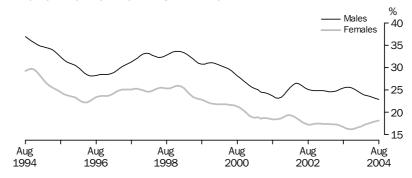
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

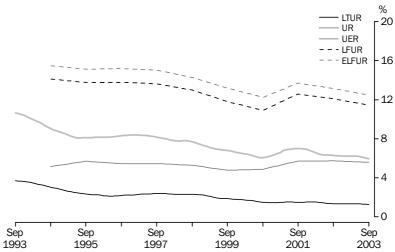
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES-1994-2003



Notes: $\ensuremath{\mathsf{LTUR}} \--$ long-term unemployment rate (trend)

UR — unemployment rate (trend)

 ${\sf UER--underemployment\ rate\ (original)}$

LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate (original)

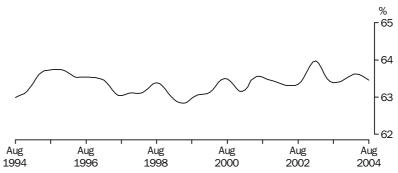
 ${\tt ELFUR--extended\ labour\ force\ under utilisation\ rate\ (original)}$

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

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

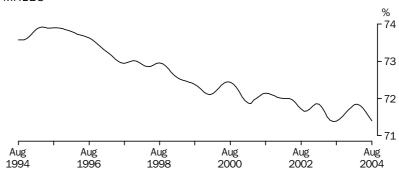
PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

PERSONS



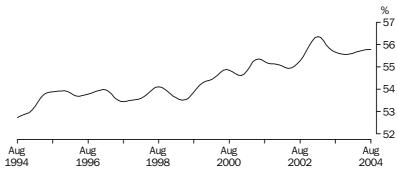
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

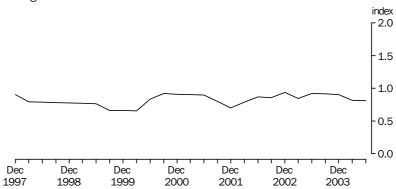
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE COST INDEX: TREND SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

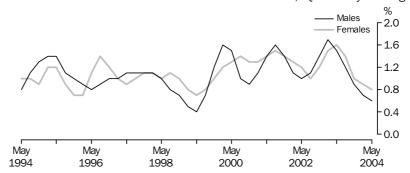


Source: Wage Cost Index.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND

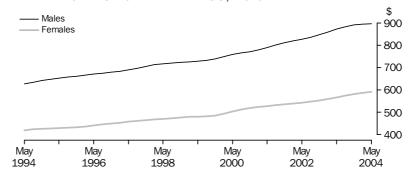
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

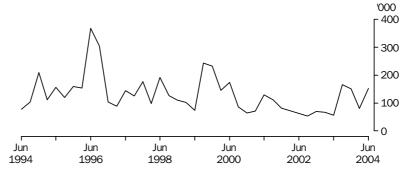
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

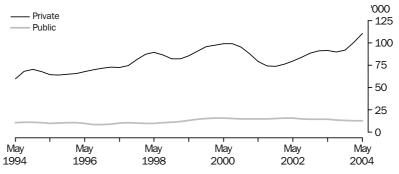
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1992-2003

INTRODUCTION

The nature of employment has been changing in Australia over the past few decades, with considerable attention given to the rise in part-time and 'casual' employment. Related issues of interest are changes in the types of benefits for employees, such as leave entitlements, and the extent of self-employment. However, there has been little data available on changes in the types of employment in Australia over time.

This article presents a time series on the types of employment that people have, including employees who are not entitled to paid sick or holiday leave, and people who own and manage their own business. Estimates are shown for 1992 to 2003, the period for which data are available on a consistent, annual basis. The series are constructed using data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employee Earnings and Benefits, conducted as a supplement to the August LFS each year.

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT IDENTIFIED IN THIS ARTICLE

The series presented in this article are for the following types of employment:
employee (not an owner manager of an incorporated enterprise)*
employee with paid leave entitlements
employee without paid leave entitlements
owner manager
owner manager of an incorporated enterprise*

owner manager of an incorporated enterprise*
owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise
contributing family worker

* together these groups comprise the 'employees' category in the Status in Employment classification.

These categories are similar to those in other classifications previously published by the ABS. Some key features are outlined below, while more detail can be found in an appendix to this article, available from the ABS web site (search for 'feature article changes in types of employment').

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

The ABS publishes estimates of employed people from the LFS on a monthly basis classified by Status in Employment. This classification has the following mutually exclusive categories: employee; employer; own account worker; and contributing family worker (see the Glossary for more detail).

The Status in Employment classification treats people operating their own limited liability (incorporated) businesses as employees, reflecting their legal status. This is consistent with the concept of employees used in the System of National Accounts.

While this concept of employees may be appropriate from an economic perspective, for other uses there is value in separating owner managers of incorporated enterprises from other employees. Owner managers of incorporated enterprises generally have greater autonomy and authority over their business and employment conditions than other employees, and are usually able to set their own conditions, hours and pay (subject to the earnings of the business and other factors).

Employees without paid leave entitlements

There is interest in employees without paid leave entitlements, as paid sick and holiday leave contributes to the benefits a person can obtain from employment, and is a key indicator of an ongoing employment arrangement. While employees without paid leave entitlements should not necessarily be seen as being in 'casual' or unstable employment, changes in this indicator are still of considerable interest in showing changes in the Australian labour market.

Some indication of the relationship between casual employment and paid leave entitlements can be found through analysis of the results of surveys that included a question on whether an employee considered their job to be casual. Results from the Forms of Employment Survey in November 2001 showed that there is considerable overlap between the two populations: 86% of self-identified casuals did not have paid leave entitlements, and 89% of employees without paid leave entitlements were self-identified casuals.

Casual employment is often associated with short-term employment with hours varying from week to week. However, data from the Forms of Employment Survey indicate that this is not necessarily the case. In November 2001, 37% of employees who considered their jobs to be casual had been with their employer for 2 years or more, 76% expected to be with their current employer in 12 months, and 43% had earnings that did not vary from month to month.

In this article, 'employees with paid leave entitlements' refers to employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who have access to paid sick leave, or paid holiday leave, or both paid sick leave and paid holiday leave. 'Employees without paid leave entitlements' refers to all other employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

METHODOLOGY

The series presented in this article have been derived from combining data from both the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employee Earnings and Benefits in August of each year from 1992 to 2003.

The Labour Force Survey provides the core series on the labour force and is released monthly. It includes the Status in Employment classification. In addition, questions in the LFS can be used to identify owner managers of incorporated enterprises, although these questions were not specifically designed for this purpose and it is thought that this results in an undercount of between 5% and 10%. Data based on these questions will be used here, but their limitations should be taken into account when interpreting the results.

Firstly, the LFS is used to provide estimates of employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises), owner managers of both incorporated and unincorporated enterprises, and contributing family workers.

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) are then apportioned to 'employees with paid leave entitlements' and 'employees without paid leave entitlements' using information from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Benefits, conducted each August on a subset of the LFS sample. The scope of this survey is restricted to employees, so it cannot provide estimates for all types of employment.

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT continued

METHODOLOGY continued

However, it is the only annual source of data on whether employees are entitled to paid sick and holiday leave.

The two surveys and the methodology used are described in more detail in an appendix to this article, available from the ABS web site (search for 'feature article changes in types of employment').

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary

The table below shows how the types of employment have changed for people in Australia between 1992 and 2003.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Distribution by type of employment—1992 to 2003

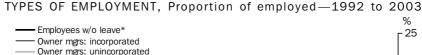
	Employees with paid leave entitlements(a)	Employees without paid leave entitlements(a)	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	Contributing family workers	Total	Total
Month	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
August							
1992	62.0	16.9	4.9	15.2	1.0	100.0	7 636.7
1993	61.8	17.1	4.6	15.6	0.9	100.0	7 636.3
1994	61.0	17.8	5.1	15.0	1.0	100.0	7 897.4
1995	61.2	18.0	5.2	14.7	0.9	100.0	8 231.3
1996	60.4	19.5	5.7	13.4	0.9	100.0	8 332.8
1997	59.6	19.0	5.7	14.7	0.9	100.0	8 324.3
1998	59.7	19.8	6.6	13.1	0.8	100.0	8 555.6
1999	59.5	19.7	5.6	14.3	0.9	100.0	8 692.1
2000	59.3	20.0	6.2	13.6	0.9	100.0	8 990.3
2001	59.3	19.8	6.8	13.7	0.4	100.0	9 061.9
2002	59.3	19.9	6.5	13.9	0.4	100.0	9 244.3
2003	59.5	20.4	6.8	13.0	0.3	100.0	9 396.5

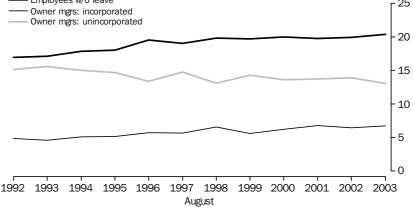
⁽a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) with paid sick and/or holiday leave entitlements represent the largest category, although their share of employment has dropped from 62.0% in August 1992 to 59.5% in August 2003. Most of the change occurred in the period from 1992 to 1997, with the proportion remaining relatively stable from 1997 onwards.

As shown in the graph on the next page, over the same period employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) without paid leave entitlements rose as a proportion of total employment, from 16.9% in 1992 to 20.4% in 2003. Most of this increase occurred in the period to 1998.

Summary continued





^{*} Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) without paid leave entitlements

Owner managers remained stable at about 20% of employment, varying between a minimum of 19.1% and a maximum of 20.5% during the period between 1992 and 2003. However, the split between incorporated and unincorporated enterprises has changed. Owner managers of incorporated enterprises increased proportionally from under a quarter (24.3%) of owner managers in 1992, to just over a third (34.1%) by 2003.

Contributing family workers declined as a proportion of employment, from 1.0% of employment in 1992 to 0.3% of employment in 2003.

Note on time series data

When looking at the time series produced as a result of this analysis, the focus should be on longer term changes. Movements from year to year may not be significant due to sampling error. (For further information see paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes.)

In April 2001, a new LFS questionnaire was introduced. One of the objectives of the new questionnaire was to introduce minor definitional changes to labour force status. These changes had a net effect of a slight reduction in unemployment and persons not in the labour force, and a slight increase in employment. For more information see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0). In addition, changes were made to questions relating to status in employment and hours worked. While these concepts did not change, there is some evidence suggesting that the new questions may have had a small impact on some of the series relating to full-time/part-time status and status in employment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT Full-time and part-time workers Although the dominant type of employment is still as an employee with paid leave entitlements working full-time, this has declined from 56% in 1992 to 50% in 2003.

There is a strong relationship between part-time employment and working as an employee without paid leave entitlements. In 2003, 70% of employees without paid leave entitlements worked part-time (down from 75% in 1992).

Between 1992 and 2003, the proportion of owner managers who worked part-time increased from 17% to 20% for owner managers of incorporated enterprises, and from 26% to 30% for owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Type of employment by full-time/part-time status—1992 and 2003

	PROPORTI	ON OF EMP	LOYED		Proportion employed
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total	part-time
	%	%	%	'000	%
1992					
Employees with paid leave entitlements(a)	55.6	6.5	62.0	4 738.3	10.4
Employees without paid leave entitlements(a)	4.2	12.8	16.9	1 294.3	75.3
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	4.0	0.8	4.9	372.2	17.4
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	11.2	3.9	15.2	1 157.0	25.8
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.8	1.0	74.9	78.6
Total	75.3	24.7	100.0	7 636.7	24.7
2003					
Employees with paid leave entitlements(a)	50.2	9.3	59.5	5 593.9	15.6
Employees without paid leave entitlements(a)	6.1	14.3	20.4	1 912.8	70.3
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	5.4	1.3	6.8	634.6	19.5
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	9.1	3.9	13.0	1 224.2	30.1
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.3	0.3	30.9	84.6
Total	70.9	29.1	100.0	9 396.5	29.1

⁽a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises

Sex

Similar proportions of men and women worked as employees with paid leave entitlements (60% and 59% respectively). However, women were more likely to do so on a part-time basis (29% of women working as employees with paid leave entitlements in 2003 worked part-time, compared with 5% of men).

A higher proportion of women worked as employees without paid leave entitlements (26% in 2003, compared with 16% of men), reflecting the higher proportion of women working on a part-time basis (47% compared with 15% of men). Men were more likely to work as an owner manager (24% compared with 14% of women).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Type of employment by full-time/part-time status by sex—2003

	PROPORTI	Proportion employed			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total	part-time
	%	%	%	'000	%
Males					
Employees with paid leave entitlements(a)	56.9	2.8	59.7	3 100.2	4.7
Employees without paid leave entitlements(a)	7.2	8.5	15.6	811.2	54.2
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	8.0	0.6	8.6	445.1	6.8
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	13.1	2.8	15.9	825.6	17.8
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.2	0.3	14.1	79.7
Total	85.1	14.9	100.0	5 196.2	14.9
Females					
Employees with paid leave entitlements(a)	42.0	17.3	59.4	2 493.7	29.2
Employees without paid leave entitlements(a)	4.7	21.5	26.2	1 101.6	82.1
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	2.3	2.2	4.5	189.4	49.2
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	4.2	5.3	9.5	398.7	55.7
Contributing family workers	_	0.4	0.4	16.7	88.6
Total	53.3	46.7	100.0	4 200.2	46.7

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 (a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises

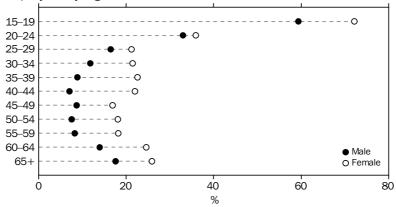
Sex continued

Most of the increase in the proportion of employed persons who were employees without paid leave entitlements is due to changes for men rather than women. The proportion of employed men who were employees without paid leave entitlements increased over the period 1992 to 2003, from 11% to 16%, while the proportion for women remained stable at close to 26% over the same period.

Age

In August 2003, people in younger and older age groups were more likely to be working as an employee without paid leave entitlements. People aged 15 to 19 years were most likely to be employees without paid leave entitlements (66%), followed by people aged 20 to 24 years (34%), and people aged 65 years and over (22%).

EMPLOYEES* WITHOUT PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS, Proportion of employed by age and sex-2003

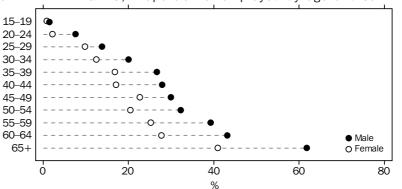


^{*} Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises

The increase in the proportion of employed persons who were employees without paid leave entitlements has been greatest for people aged 15 to 24 years (from 34% in 1992 to 47% in 2003). This may largely reflect the increase in youth full-time education attendance rates, as full-time students would be expected to be more likely to have part-time jobs without paid leave entitlements. In 2003, 48% of people aged 15 to 24 years were in full-time education, compared to 40% in 1992.

In August 2003, people in older age groups were more likely to be an owner manager. Of employed people aged 65 years and over, 56% were owner managers, compared with only 1% of employed people aged 15 to 19 years.

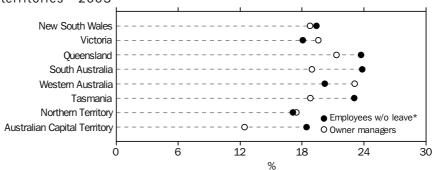
OWNER MANAGERS, Proportion of employed by age and sex-2003



States and territories

South Australia (24%), Queensland (24%) and Tasmania (23%) had the highest proportion of employed persons who were employees without paid leave entitlements in August 2003, with Northern Territory (17%) and Victoria (18%) having the lowest.

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed by states and territories—2003



^{*} Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) without paid leave entitlements

Western Australia had the highest proportion (23%) of owner managers, as a proportion of employed persons, of all states and territories in August 2003, with the Australian Capital Territory being the lowest at 12%.

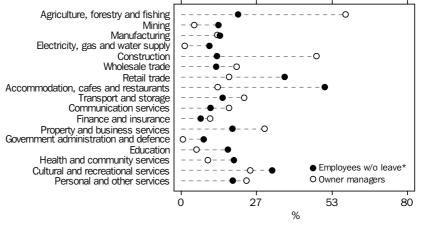
Industry

Accommodation, cases and restaurants had the highest proportion of employed persons who were employees without paid leave entitlements (51%), followed by Retail trade (37%) and Cultural and recreational services (32%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the highest proportion of owner managers (58%), followed by Construction (48%).

Government administration and defence and Electricity, gas and water supply had relatively low proportions of both groups, reflecting the predominance of employee jobs with paid leave entitlements in these industries.

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed by industry—2003



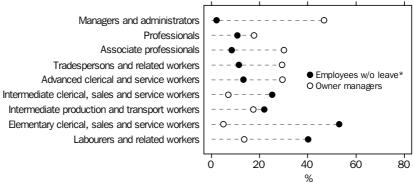
^{*} Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) without paid leave entitlements

Occupation

Employed persons in lower skilled occupations were more likely to be employees without paid leave entitlements. Elementary clerical, sales and services workers had the highest proportion of employees without paid leave entitlements (53%), followed by Labourers and related workers (40%). The occupations with the lowest proportion of employees without paid leave entitlements were Managers and administrators (2%) and Associate professionals (8%).

Managers and administrators had the highest proportion of owner managers (47%), while the occupations with the lowest proportion of owner managers were Elementary clerical, sales and services workers (5%), and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (7%).

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed by occupation—2003



^{*} Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) without paid leave entitlements

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For further information please contact Erika Maxim on Canberra (02) 6252 5758 or via email on <erika.maxim@abs.gov.au>. Spreadsheets containing the data used in this article can be purchased from the ABS web site.

MATURE AGE PEOPLE AND THE LABOUR FORCE

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF MATURE AGE PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

Australia is undergoing extensive demographic change and, as a consequence, the size and age composition of the labour force is also changing. With a relatively large number of people approaching retirement age over the next few decades, and fewer younger people entering the labour force, there is a possibility of a shortage of labour to meet future demands.

Over recent years the Commonwealth Government has released several strategic documents addressing the challenges associated with the ageing of the Australian population. One of the strategies identified by both the *National Strategy for an Ageing Australia*¹ and the *Intergenerational Report*² is to encourage an increased participation of mature age people in the labour force.

This article focuses on the labour force characteristics of mature age people 45–64 years, as they are most likely to move from the workforce into retirement over the next two decades. It describes their labour force participation, looks at their hours of work and where they are employed, and describes the extent to which their labour is underutilised.

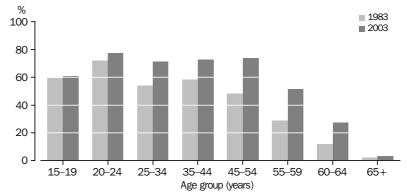
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

In 2003, the civilian population of Australia aged 45–64 years numbered 4.7 million. Of these, 3.3 million were in the labour force, that is, they were either employed or unemployed. The overall labour force participation rate of people aged 45–64 years has increased steadily over the last twenty years, from 56% in 1983 to 69% in 2003. This increase in participation has been driven largely by the increased participation of women in the labour force, reflecting a range of social changes, including greater acceptance of, and opportunities for, women in the workforce. In 2003, the participation rate for women aged 45–64 was 60%, well above the proportion participating in the labour force in 1983 (35%).

Labour force participation decreases markedly in the older age groups as some people retire or leave the labour force well before their sixties. This is reflected in lower labour force participation rates for both men and women from their forties and fifties. In 2003, most men (88%) and women (74%) aged 45–54 years were participating in the labour force. For those aged 60–64 years, the participation rates for men and women were 50% and 27% respectively.

LABOUR FORCE
PARTICIPATION continued

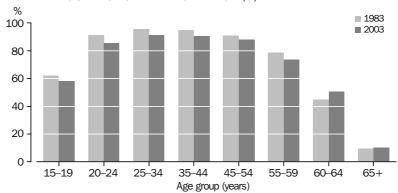
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION(a)



(a) Annual average of monthly original data.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, 6291.0.55.001.

MALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION(a)

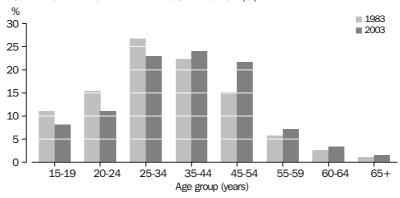


(a) Annual average of monthly original data.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, 6291.0.55.001.

In 2003, people aged 45–64 years made up almost a third (32%) of the labour force, compared to 23% in 1983. This increase not only reflects increased labour force participation over the period, but also larger numbers of people entering this age group as the 'baby boomers' age.

AGE PROFILE OF THE LABOUR FORCE(a)



(a) Annual average of monthly original data.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, 6291.0.55.001.

MATURE AGE PEOPLE AND THE LABOUR FORCE continued

EMPLOYMENT

Hours worked

There has been a shift to part-time employment across all age groups, influenced by various changes in the economy and society. Examples of such changes include: the growth in service industries, the relaxation of trading hour restrictions, the introduction of new technologies that have allowed the extension of production schedules and operating times, and the increased participation of women in the labour force, with the associated need to balance work and family responsibilities.

The proportion of employed people aged 45–64 years working part-time increased from 16% in 1983 to 26% in 2003. People aged 24–44 years experienced a similar increase, from 17% in 1983 to 23% in 2003.

As people move into the older age groups they are increasingly likely to work part-time and this may be due, in part, to the choice made by some workers to reduce their working hours to facilitate a gradual transition to retirement. Of employed people aged 45–54 years, 8% of men and 43% of women worked part-time. The rate of part-time work was higher for employed people aged 55–64 years, with 17% of men and 52% of women working part-time in 2003. Of part-time workers aged 55–64 years, 16% wanted to work more hours, compared with 24% for those aged 45–54 years, and 27% for those aged 25–44 years.

Types of employment

In August 2003, 58% of all workers aged 45–64 years were employees with leave entitlements (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises), compared with 65% of workers aged 25–44 years. Owner managers formed the next largest group of workers aged 45–64 years (28%), compared with 19% of workers aged 25–44 years. The likelihood of this employment type increased with age and was more prevalent among men than women. Men aged 55–64 years were the most likely to be owner managers (40%). In comparison, just over one-quarter (26%) of employed women in this age group were owner managers.

The proportion who were employees without leave entitlements (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) was slightly lower (13%) for workers aged 45–64 years than for people aged 25–44 (16%). Employed women aged 45–64 years were twice as likely (18%) to be employees without entitlements as men of that age (9%). For further information about types of employment, please see *Changes in types of employment* in this issue.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Older workers generally have skills and experience gained through many years in the workforce. These workers may be concentrated in particular occupations and industries, and their retirement may have implications for recruitment and staffing levels in these occupations and industries in the future.

In 2003, the Education industry employed the highest proportion of workers aged 45–64 years (47%) followed by Health and community services (42%) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (41%) industries. The high proportion in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is consistent with the trend for fewer young people to enter farming and with farmers often working beyond the age of 65 years (see *Australian Social Trends*, 2003 (cat. no. 4120.0), Farming families, pp 45–49).

MATURE AGE PEOPLE AND THE LABOUR FORCE continued

INDUSTRY AND
OCCUPATION continued

The highest concentrations of male workers aged 45–64 years were in the Education industry with 49% of men (108,400) working in this industry aged between 45 and 64 years, followed by Government, administration and defence (46% or 105,700) and Electricity, gas and water supply (44% or 26,500). Women aged 45–64 years were concentrated in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (representing 51,100 or 46% of all women in that industry); Education (211,300 or 46%); and Health and community services (303,700 or 42%).

Many occupations with relatively high proportions of workers aged 45–64 years are those that require higher skill levels. In the broad occupation group Managers and administrators, 46% (318,000 people) were aged 45–64 years in 2003, followed by 38% (146,200 people) in Advanced clerical and service workers and 37% (432,100 people) in the Associate professionals group.

The Professionals occupation group is a large group encompassing numerous occupations, and is the occupation group which contained the largest number of workers aged 45–64 years (640,900 people). Of these mature age workers, 12% were registered nurses, 9% were secondary school teachers and 9% were primary school teachers.

Some occupations with lesser skill requirements also contained large numbers of workers aged 45–64 years. In 2003, 485,700 Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and 288,900 Intermediate production and transport workers were aged between 45 and 64 years.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

Some people choose not to work at all for various reasons such as caring for others, studying, or retirement. Others are unable to work due to illness or injury. In addition, there are a number of people aged 45–64 years who want to work, but are not able to find that work.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for those aged 45–64 years (3.8%) was lower than for those aged 25–44 years (5.0%). In September 2003, there were 125,700 persons aged 45–64 years who were unemployed.

As with the total unemployed population, male jobseekers aged 45–64 years were more likely to be looking for full-time work than their female counterparts (90% compared with 73%). Unemployed women aged 45–54 years were more likely than any other female age group to be seeking full-time work (74%). Similarly, unemployed men aged 45–54 years were most likely (93%) to be looking for full-time work.

Long-term unemployment

While the unemployment rate for people aged 45–64 years is relatively low, once unemployed, they tend to remain unemployed longer than their younger counterparts. In September 2003, there were 48,600 people aged 45–64 years who had been unemployed for 12 months or longer.

MATURE AGE PEOPLE AND THE LABOUR FORCE continued

Long-term unemployment continued

More than two-fifths (43%) of unemployed people aged 55–64 years had been unemployed for 12 months or longer, compared with just under one-third (33%) of 45–54 year olds and 23% of 25–44 year olds. Unemployed men were more likely to be in long-term unemployment than unemployed women. In September 2003, 45% of unemployed men aged 45–64 years had been unemployed for 12 months or longer compared with 25% of women.

Long term unemployment may make finding employment more difficult because of a loss of relevant skills and employers' perceptions of their 'employability'. This may lead to the unemployed becoming discouraged and choosing to leave the labour force altogether rather than remain unemployed.

Discouraged jobseekers

There were 41,600 people aged 45–64 who wanted to work and were available to work but did not actively look for work for labour market reasons, that is, they were discouraged jobseekers. This is considerably higher than the number for people aged 25–44 years (23,200). About half of the discouraged jobseekers aged 45–64 years (51%) reported they were discouraged because they felt they were considered too old by employers, while 22% felt there were no jobs in the locality or in their line of work, and a further 18% felt they lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about statistics on mature age people and the labour force, please contact Sue Taylor on Canberra (02) 6252 5603 or via email on <sue.taylor@abs.gov.au>.

END NOTES

- 1 Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) 2002, *National Strategy for an Ageing Australia*, DoHA, Canberra.
- 2 Department of the Treasury 2002–03, *Budget Paper No. 5 Intergenerational Report*, Department of the Treasury, Canberra.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0).

Survey title: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

Conducted: Irregular, previously conducted in 1994 as the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.

Scope: Indigenous people aged 15 years or over.

Key output: Details about family and culture, health, education, work, income and housing, law and justice and transport.

Further information: Dan Black, NCATSIS, Canberra (02) 6252 6663.

INTRODUCTION

The employment circumstances for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are generally quite different to the non-Indigenous population. Typically, Indigenous people experience higher levels of unemployment and lower levels of labour force participation than the non-Indigenous population.

This article presents information about the labour force characteristics of Indigenous people in Australia from the publication *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0), released in June 2004.

BACKGROUND

About the survey

The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) is the second national social survey of Indigenous Australians conducted by the ABS, building on the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). The NATSISS was conducted from August 2002 to April 2003, collecting information from 9,400 Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over across all states and territories of Australia, including people living in remote areas. The NATSISS provides information on a range of employment-related topics, including labour force status.

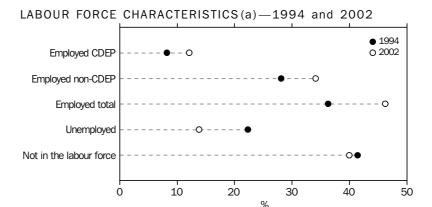
Community Development Employment Projects scheme Employment under the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme is identified in NATSISS. The CDEP scheme was established in the 1970s to provide local employment opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Indigenous communities and organisations can receive a grant, similar in value to the collective unemployment benefit entitlements of participating community members, to undertake a wide range of community development projects. Participants forgo their unemployment benefits in exchange for paid employment in the scheme.

LABOUR FORCE
CHARACTERISTICS OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE
Changes since 1994

The proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who were employed rose between 1994 and 2002. While the CDEP scheme contributed to Indigenous employment growth over this period, the proportion of Indigenous people employed in mainstream jobs also rose (from 28% to 34%). The CDEP scheme accounted for one in four jobs held by Indigenous people in 2002.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS continued

Changes since 1994 continued



(a) Indigenous people aged 15 years or over.

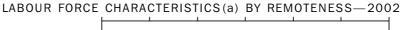
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0).

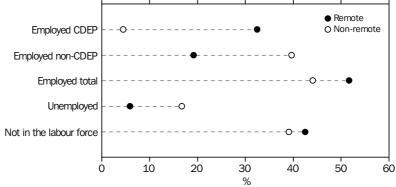
The unemployment rate for Indigenous people (aged 15 years and over) fell from 38% in 1994 to 23% in 2002. This change parallels the decline in the unemployment rate for all Australians (from 10% in June 1994 to 6% in December 2002).

The proportion of unemployed Indigenous people who had been out of work for one year or more almost halved (from 49% in 1994 to 25% in 2002). This also reflects the change in the labour market for Australia as a whole.

By remoteness

In 2002, in non-remote areas, one in ten employed Indigenous people were in CDEP employment. In contrast, in remote areas, more than half (six out of ten) employed Indigenous people were CDEP participants, reflecting the location of projects and lack of mainstream employment opportunities in remote areas.





(a) Indigenous people aged 15 years or over.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0).

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE,
MAIN DIFFICULTY IN
FINDING WORK

Insufficient education, training or skills was the most common difficulty in finding work reported by unemployed Indigenous people (26% said that this was the main difficulty in finding work). Transport problems and a lack of jobs were other commonly given reasons for difficulty in finding work.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS continued

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE,
MAIN DIFFICULTY IN
FINDING WORK continued

UNEMPLOYED(a), Main difficulty in finding work—2002

Main difficulty in finding work Had difficulties		Indigenous people who did not have work
Transport problems/distance	%	15.0
No jobs at all	%	10.7
No jobs in local area or line of work	%	11.4
Insufficient education, training or skills	%	26.3
Own ill health or disability	%	5.8
Racial discrimination	%	*2.2
Age	%	6.4
Other	%	12.7
Total with difficulties	%	90.5
No difficulties reported	%	6.4
Not stated	%	3.1
Unemployed Indigenous people aged 15 years or over	('000')	38.8

estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
 (a) Indigenous people aged 15 years or over.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0).

LABOUR MOBILITY

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication: Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2004 (cat. no. 6209.0).

Survey title: Labour Mobility Survey.

Conducted: Biennially, last conducted February 2004.

Scope: Persons aged 15 to 69 years who worked at some time during the previous 12 months. Scope is also subject to the standard

exclusions for supplementary surveys, as detailed in the explanatory notes.

Key output: Information on job mobility over the previous 12 months including changes in employer and/or locality and reasons for change,

duration of job, changes in industry and occupation and reason for ceasing previous job.

Further information: Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

OVERVIEW

The Labour Mobility survey provides data on the dynamic nature of the labour force by identifying the extent to which people change their employer/business or the location of their work throughout the year. Labour turnover (or labour churn) and the ability of people to move between industries and occupations, or between full-time and part-time work, is important for the efficient operation of the labour market.

The Labour Mobility survey defines job mobile people as those who, in the previous 12 months, either changed their employer/business with or without a change in locality, or changed locality without changing their employer/business.

LABOUR MOBILITY AND AGE

For the year ending February 2004, 14% of people who worked at some time during the previous 12 months either changed employer/business or changed their locality at least once during the year. Across all age groups, 12% of people changed employer/business, and 3% of people stayed with the same employer/business but changed locality.

Younger people were more job mobile than older people, with 25% of those aged 20–24 years changing their employer/business or location during the year, compared with 6% of people aged 55–69 years.

LABOUR MOBILITY(a), Age—February 2004

CHANGED EMPLOYER/BUSINESS OR LOCALITY

Age group (years)	Changed employer/business(b) %	Changed locality only %	Total job mobile %	Did not change employer/business or locality %	Total %	Total '000
15–19	17.4	1.2	18.6	81.4	100.0	825.7
20–24	22.0	2.5	24.5	75.5	100.0	1 153.1
25-34	15.5	3.2	18.6	81.4	100.0	2 323.7
35-44	9.8	3.1	13.0	87.0	100.0	2 410.3
45-54	6.6	2.3	8.9	91.1	100.0	2 185.2
55–69	5.0	1.4	6.4	93.6	100.0	1 261.7
All age groups	11.8	2.5	14.3	85.7	100.0	10 159.6

⁽a) Of people who worked at some time in the previous 12 months.

Source: Labour Mobiity, Australia, February 2004 (cat. no. 6209.0).

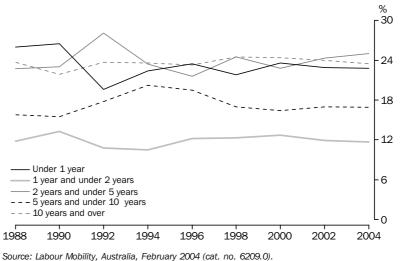
 ⁽b) Includes people who changed employer/business only and people who changed both business/employer and locality.

DURATION OF CURRENT JOB Nearly one quarter (24%) of people working at February 2004 had been in their current job for 10 years or more, and 23% had been in their current job for less than one year. These proportions have been relatively stable since 1994.

The industry with the highest proportion of people who had been in their current job for less than one year was Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (34%). This industry also had the lowest proportion of people who had been in their current job for 10 years or more (7%). The Education industry had the lowest proportion of people who had been in their current job for less than one year (14%).

The proportion of people who had been in their current job for 10 years or more was highest in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (47%), followed by Electricity, gas and water supply (39%).

WORKING AT FEBRUARY, Duration of current job



PEOPLE WHO CEASED A
JOB DURING THE YEAR

Just over one fifth (21%) of people who worked at some time during the year ending February 2004 had ceased a job during the year.

Of the people who ceased a job, 69% had ceased their last job voluntarily or changed their locality (that is, they were job leavers). The remaining 31% ceased their last job involuntarily (job losers) because they were retrenched or their employer went out of business (13%), their job was seasonal or temporary (14%), or due to their own ill health or injury (4%).

DISABILITY

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2003 (cat. no. 4430.0).

Survey title: Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Conducted: Five yearly, last conducted June to November, 2003.

Scope: People in both private and non-private dwellings, including people in cared accommodation. Scope is subject to the same standard

exclusions as those for supplementary surveys, detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

Key output: People with a disability (including disability status, main condition, assistance needed/received, use of aids, use of public

transport and employment restrictions); older persons (including assistance needed/received, culture leisure participation, disability status and income); and people who provide assistance to others because of their disability (including carer status, relationship to main recipient, time spent caring for main recipient, need for and receipt of respite care, reasons for caring).

Further information: Ken Black, Family and Community Statistics Section, Canberra (02) 6252 7430.

INTRODUCTION

A person is considered to have a disability if they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, that has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months, and restricts everyday activities. In 2003, of the 13.4 million people aged 15–64 years (living in households), 2.2 million (17%) had a disability. Of these, 1.9 million (83% of all people with a disability) experienced specific restrictions or limitations in core activities, schooling or employment. People with a specific restriction or limitation may have both a core activity limitation and/or a schooling or employment restriction.

Core activity limitations relate to self care, mobility and communication, which are fundamentally important activities underlying all aspects of everyday life. Most people with a disability (68% or 1.5 million people) were restricted in one or more of these core activities. Depending on the level of assistance needed or difficulty experienced, restrictions in core activities were either profound (9% of all people with a core activity limitation), severe (24%), moderate (28%) or mild (39%).

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The extent to which people participate in education and the labour force is important as it contributes to personal development and independence. However, a disability may affect a person's ability to participate in the labour force (see *Australian Social Trends*, 1997 (cat. no. 4102.0), Employment of people with a handicap, pp. 104–108). Of all people with a disability (aged 15–64 years), 70% reported a schooling or employment restriction.¹

People with a disability were less likely to participate in the labour force than people without a disability. In 2003, the labour force participation rate for all people with a disability aged 15–64 years was 53.2%, compared with 80.6% for people who did not report a disability.

The participation rate for people with specific restrictions or limitations was 47.7%. However, as the severity of a person's core activity limitation increased, the less likely they were to be participating in the labour force. The participation rate for people with a mild limitation was 50.6%, decreasing to 47.9% for moderate, 35.8% for severe and 15.2% for profound. For people with a schooling or employment restriction the participation rate was 44.9%.

DISABILITY continued

DISABILITY, Labour force characteristics—2003

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Total persons aged 15–64(a)	9 629.6	552.2	3 211.2	76.0	5.4
No reported disability	8 545.1	450.8	2 168.4	80.6	5.0
All with disability(b)	1 084.2	101.5	1 042.7	53.2	8.6
All with specific restrictions or limitations(c)	796.5	87.4	967.8	47.7	9.9
Schooling or employment restriction	620.4	80.2	859.1	44.9	11.5
Core activity limitation(d)	595.4	53.5	860.0	43.0	8.2
Mild	272.6	22.8	295.4	50.6	7.7
Moderate	187.8	15.5	221.5	47.9	7.6
Severe	116.5	12.2	230.3	35.8	9.5
Profound	18.5	**3.0	119.8	15.2	**13.9

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

- (a) Living in households.
- (b) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.
- (c) Total may be less than the sum of components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.
 - (d) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care. Source: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2003 (cat. no. 4430.0).

EMPLOYED

In 2003, there were 9.6 million employed people aged 15–64 years, and 11% of these (1.1 million people) had a disability. People with a disability were more likely to be employed (49%) than any other labour force status (i.e. unemployed or not in the labour force).

Full-time/Part-time

In 2003, almost two-thirds (63%) of employed people with a disability were employed full-time. However, people with a disability were more likely to be working part-time (37%) than people with no disability (29%).

UNEMPLOYED

The unemployment rate was higher for people with a disability (8.6%), than for those who did not report a disability (5.0%). For people with a schooling or employment restriction, the unemployment rate was 11.5%. More than three-quarters (79%) of unemployed people with a disability experienced schooling or employment restrictions.

NOT IN THE LABOUR

Just under half (47%) of all people with a disability were not in the labour force, compared with 19% for people without a disability. In 2003, 93% of all people with a disability who were not in the labour force had specific restrictions or limitations.

END NOTES

¹ For further detail about the tasks that are used to determine type of restriction or limitation, see the Appendix to *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0).

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

	EMPLOYE	D		UNEMPL	OYED					CHAN EMPL	GE IN OYED (a	ı)	CHANGE IN RATE(a)
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Unemp- loyment rate	Parti ipatio ra
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% р
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	MA	LES		• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • •
August 1999	4 330.8	615.9	4 946.6	315.8	57.3	373.1	5 319.7	7.0	72.4	1.1	3.2	1.3	-1.1	-0.
August 2000 August 2001	4 400.9 4 339.6	651.4 723.4	5 052.2 5 063.0	289.0 327.8	53.2 65.2	342.2 393.0	5 394.5 5 456.0	6.3 7.2	72.4 72.4 72.1	1.6 -1.4	5.8 11.1	2.1	-0.7 0.9	-0. 0. -0.
_	4 339.0	125.4	3 003.0	321.0	03.2	333.0	3 430.0	1.2	12.1	-1.4	11.1	0.2	0.9	-0
2002	4 20E 4	7640	E 160.0	206.0	62.6	250.4	E E10.4	6.4	74 7	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0
August November	4 395.1 4 411.2	764.9 772.6	5 160.0 5 183.8	286.8 284.0	63.6 66.1	350.4 350.1	5 510.4 5 534.0	6.4 6.3	71.7 71.7	-0.1 0.4	2.2 1.0	0.3 0.5	-0.2 0.0	-0 0
2003	4 411.2	112.0	5 165.6	204.0	00.1	330.1	5 554.0	0.3	1 1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	C
February	4 446.4	770.3	5 216.6	286.8	63.1	349.9	5 566.5	6.3	71.8	0.8	-0.3	0.6	0.0	0
May	4 449.2	766.3	5 215.5	284.0	61.5	345.5	5 560.9	6.2	71.5	0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0
August	4 476.9	767.5	5 244.3	270.9	58.1	329.0	5 573.3	5.9	71.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0
November	4 516.3	784.4	5 300.7	255.5	56.1	311.6	5 612.2	5.6	71.6	0.9	2.2	1.1	-0.4	C
2004														
February	4 551.6	789.7	5 341.3	254.7	57.5	312.2	5 653.6	5.5	71.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	C
May	4 571.5	784.5	5 356.1	255.3	57.7	313.0	5 669.1	5.5	71.7	0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.0	—C
August	4 570.5	779.5	5 350.0	250.5	61.3	311.8	5 661.9	5.5	71.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0
• • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	FEM	ALES	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • •
ugust 1999	2 147.9	1 684.2	3 832.1	176.4	94.7	271.2	4 103.2	6.6	53.9	0.9	2.6	1.7	-0.7	-C
lugust 2000	2 260.9	1 736.5	3 997.4	153.9	88.8	242.7	4 240.1	5.7	54.9	5.3	3.1	4.3	-0.9	1
ugust 2001	2 237.1	1 811.1	4 048.2	186.8	102.6	289.3	4 337.5	6.7	55.2	-1.1	4.3	1.3	0.9	C
2002														
August	2 251.0	1 874.6	4 125.7	172.2	102.1	274.4	4 400.0	6.2	55.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	C
November 2003	2 279.2	1 916.9	4 196.0	172.5	101.0	273.5	4 469.5	6.1	55.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	-0.1	C
February	2 291.1	1 955.0	4 246.1	180.6	96.0	276.6	4 522.7	6.1	56.4	0.5	2.0	1.2	0.0	C
May		1 950.5	4 230.1	182.7	96.6	279.4	4 509.5	6.2	56.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0
August		1 938.6	4 222.8	178.4	98.7	277.1	4 500.0	6.2	55.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0
November	2 305.5	1 929.4	4 234.9	173.5	101.5	275.0	4 510.0	6.1	55.6	0.9	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	-C
2004	0.200.0	1 0 1 1 0	4.004.0	400.0	00.0	007.0	4 500 7	F 0	FF 0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	_
February		1 944.0	4 264.9	168.9	98.9	267.8	4 532.7	5.9	55.6 55.7	0.7	0.8 0.5	0.7	-0.2	(
May August		1 953.4 1 941.4	4 298.3 4 313.6	164.8 163.9	96.2 100.7	261.0 264.6	4 559.3 4 578.2	5.7 5.8	55.7 55.8	1.0 1.2	-0.6	0.8 0.4	-0.2 0.1	0
		• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •				• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •		• • • • • • •	
							SONS							
lugust 1999				492.2	152.0	644.2	9 423.0	6.8	63.0	1.0	2.8	1.5	-0.9	
lugust 2000				443.0	141.9	584.9	9 634.6	6.1	63.5	2.8	3.8	3.1	-0.8	
lugust 2001	65/6./	2 534.5	9 111.2	514.5	167.8	682.3	9 793.6	7.0	63.5	-1.3	6.1	0.7	0.9	0
002	0.040.4	0.000.0	0.005.7	450.0	405.7	004.0	0.040.5	0.0	62.2	0.2	4.4	0.5	0.4	,
August		2 639.6		459.0	165.7	624.8	9 910.5	6.3	63.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	-0.1	
November	o 090.4	2 689.5	9319.9	456.5	167.1	623.6	10 003.5	6.2	63.7	0.7	1.9	1.0	-0.1	C
003 February	6 727 F	2 725.2	0.460.7	167 1	159.1	626.5	10 000 2	6.2	64.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	(
February May		2 725.2		467.4 466.7	159.1	624.8	10 089.3 10 070.4	6.2 6.2	64.0 63.6	0.7 -0.1		-0.2	0.0	_(_(
August			9 445.0	449.3	156.1	606.1	10 070.4	6.0	63.4	0.5	-0.3 -0.4	0.2	-0.2	
November		2 713.8		429.0	157.6	586.6	10 073.3	5.8	63.4	0.9	0.3	0.7	-0.2 -0.2	_(
2004	0 021.0	٠ ١ عـ٥.٥	5 555.0	4∠3.0	101.0	550.0	10 122.2	J.0	00.4	0.9	0.3	5.1	-0.2	,
February	6 872.5	2 733.8	9 606.3	423.6	156.4	580.0	10 186.2	5.7	63.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.1	(
May			9 654.4	420.1	153.9	574.0	10 228.4	5.6	63.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	-0.1	
			9 663.6					0.0	-0.0	0.0	J			

⁽a) Change is calculated from the middle month of the previous quarter for the Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1. nine most recent quarters, and from the corresponding month of the previous year for earlier periods.



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Age by social marital status: Original—August 2004

	EMPLOYED)		UNEMPLO	OYED						
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
Age group	unic	une	Total	WOIK	WOIN	Total	TOTCE	10100	рориганоп	rate	rate
(years)	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •
					MALI	<u>-</u> S					
Married											
15-19	*3.3	*0.9	*4.3	*0.7	*	*0.7	5.0	*3.1	8.1	*14.7	61.7
20-24	85.0	9.9	94.9	8.5	*0.9	9.4	104.4	13.9	118.3	9.0	88.2
25-34	702.7	51.7	754.3	19.3	*1.5	20.8	775.1	39.6	814.7	2.7	95.1
35-44	957.2	62.5	1 019.7	23.4	*2.0	25.4	1 045.1	64.2	1 109.3	2.4	94.2
45-54	881.3	64.3	945.6	20.6	*2.0	22.5	968.1	95.4	1 063.5	2.3	91.0
55–59	313.3	45.4	358.7	11.5	*2.0	13.5	372.3	107.7	480.0	3.6	77.6
60–64	149.4	42.6	192.0	*3.7	*1.6	5.3	197.3	169.4	366.6	2.7	53.8
65 and over	50.6	39.0	89.6	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	90.4	741.5	831.9	*0.9	10.9
Total	3 142.9	316.2	3 459.1	88.2	10.4	98.6	3 557.7	1 234.7	4 792.4	2.8	74.2
Not married											
15-19	135.1	190.1	325.2	28.8	33.0	61.8	387.0	315.4	702.4	16.0	55.1
20-24	305.7	127.6	433.3	38.0	9.7	47.8	481.1	121.9	603.0	9.9	79.8
25-34	410.3	57.3	467.5	35.0	*3.6	38.6	506.1	101.3	607.4	7.6	83.3
35-44	236.1	26.6	262.7	22.5	*3.4	25.9	288.6	82.7	371.2	9.0	77.7
45-54	177.4	30.8	208.1	13.2	*1.8	15.0	223.2	80.1	303.3	6.7	73.6
55-59	64.4	9.6	74.0	6.7	*0.8	7.5	81.5	46.9	128.5	9.3	63.5
60–64	22.9	11.6	34.4	*2.1	*0.5	*2.6	37.0	56.2	93.2	*6.9	39.7
65 and over	12.9	10.9	23.8	*0.6	*0.2	*0.8	24.7	310.3	335.0	*3.3	7.4
Total	1 364.6	464.5	1 829.1	147.0	52.9	199.9	2 029.0	1 114.8	3 143.9	9.9	64.5
Total											
15-19	138.5	191.0	329.5	29.5	33.0	62.5	392.0	318.5	710.5	15.9	55.2
20-24	390.8	137.5	528.2	46.5	10.7	57.2	585.4	135.8	721.2	9.8	81.2
25-34	1 112.9	109.0	1 221.9	54.3	5.1	59.4	1 281.2	140.8	1 422.1	4.6	90.1
35-44	1 193.3	89.1	1 282.3	46.0	5.4	51.4	1 333.7	146.9	1 480.6	3.9	90.1
45-54	1 058.6	95.1	1 153.7	33.8	*3.8	37.6	1 191.3	175.5	1 366.8	3.2	87.2
55-59	377.7	55.0	432.7	18.3	*2.8	21.1	453.8	154.7	608.5	4.6	74.6
60–64	172.3	54.1	226.4	5.8	*2.0	7.8	234.3	225.5	459.8	3.4	50.9
65 and over	63.5	49.9	113.4	*1.1	*0.6	*1.7	115.1	1 051.8	1 166.9	*1.4	9.9
Total	4 507.5	780.7	5 288.2	235.2	63.3	298.6	5 586.7	2 349.6	7 936.3	5.3	70.4
Mean age	39.9	35.5	39.3	34.3	25.9	32.5	38.9	54.6	43.6		
Median age	40	30	39	32	19	29	39	62	42		

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

not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Age by social marital status: Original—August 2004 continued

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLO	OYED						
Age group	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
(years)	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
					FEMA	LES					
Married											
15–19	8.9	6.7	15.6	*2.8	*1.2	*4.0	19.6	13.0	32.6	*20.4	60.1
20–24	91.5	34.6	126.1	7.6	5.4	13.0	139.1	59.0	198.1	9.4	70.2
25–34	356.0	252.5	608.5	14.5	6.6	21.2	629.7	302.5	932.2	3.4	67.6
35–44	372.9	402.3	775.2	19.1	10.8	30.0	805.2	316.4	1 121.6	3.7	71.8
45–54	422.9	335.2	758.1	12.0	7.9	19.9	778.0	260.0	1 037.9	2.6	75.0
55–59	108.1	118.5	226.6	*4.2	*2.9	7.0	233.6	208.2	441.8	3.0	52.9
60–64	35.3	55.5	90.9	*0.6	*0.2	*0.8	91.7	223.9	315.6	*0.9	29.1
65 and over	9.0	24.1	33.1	*	*—	*	33.1	574.6	607.7	*	5.4
Total	1 404.8	1 229.3	2 634.1	61.0	34.9	95.9	2 730.0	1 957.6	4 687.6	3.5	58.2
Not married											
15-19	69.9	249.8	319.7	19.5	38.3	57.8	377.5	272.4	649.9	15.3	58.1
20-24	202.9	152.2	355.1	19.0	8.0	27.0	382.1	125.3	507.4	7.1	75.3
25-34	253.8	98.0	351.7	17.1	8.3	25.4	377.1	130.5	507.6	6.7	74.3
35-44	162.1	88.4	250.5	17.6	6.9	24.5	275.1	109.6	384.6	8.9	71.5
45-54	165.8	73.4	239.2	9.7	*3.7	13.5	252.7	96.5	349.2	5.3	72.4
55-59	49.5	28.6	78.1	*3.9	*2.0	5.9	84.0	73.7	157.7	7.0	53.3
60–64	20.4	21.8	42.2	*0.6	*0.6	*1.2	43.4	92.1	135.4	*2.8	32.0
65 and over	6.0	13.1	19.1	*0.4	*	*0.4	19.5	812.8	832.3	*2.0	2.3
Total	930.4	725.3	1 655.7	87.9	67.8	155.7	1 811.4	1 712.8	3 524.2	8.6	51.4
Total											
15-19	78.9	256.5	335.4	22.3	39.5	61.8	397.1	285.4	682.5	15.6	58.2
20-24	294.4	186.7	481.2	26.7	13.3	40.0	521.2	184.3	705.5	7.7	73.9
25-34	609.8	350.5	960.3	31.7	14.9	46.5	1 006.8	433.0	1 439.8	4.6	69.9
35-44	535.0	490.8	1 025.8	36.7	17.8	54.5	1 080.3	425.9	1 506.2	5.0	71.7
45-54	588.7	408.6	997.3	21.8	11.6	33.4	1 030.7	356.5	1 387.2	3.2	74.3
55–59	157.6	147.1	304.7	8.1	4.9	12.9	317.6	281.9	599.5	4.1	53.0
60–64	55.7	77.4	133.1	*1.3	*0.7	*2.0	135.0	316.0	451.0	*1.5	29.9
65 and over	15.1	37.1	52.2	*0.4	*	*0.4	52.6	1 387.4	1 440.0	*0.7	3.7
Total	2 335.2	1 954.6	4 289.8	148.9	102.7	251.5	4 541.3	3 670.4	8 211.7	5.5	55.3
Mean age	38.3	38.0	38.2	33.5	28.9	31.7	37.8	53.8	44.9		
Median age	38	38	38	33	24	30	38	57	43		

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

not applicable



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Age by social marital status: ${f Original}$ —August 2004 ${\it continued}$

	EMPLOYE	D		UNEMPLO	DYED						
				Looking	Looking			Not in the		Unaman	Partic-
	Full-	Part-		Looking for f/t	Looking for p/t		Labour	ın tne labour	Civilian	Unemp- loyment	Partic- ipation
	time	time	Total	work	work	Total	force	force	population	rate	rate
Age group	une	une	Total	WOIN	WOIN	Total	Torce	10100	роригацогі	rate	rate
(years)	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	DED00		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
					PERSO)NS					
Married											
15-19	12.3	7.6	19.9	*3.5	*1.2	4.7	24.6	16.1	40.7	19.3	60.5
20-24	176.5	44.5	221.0	16.1	6.3	22.4	243.4	72.9	316.4	9.2	76.9
25-34	1 058.7	304.2	1 362.9	33.8	8.1	42.0	1 404.8	342.0	1 746.9	3.0	80.4
35-44	1 330.1	464.8	1 794.9	42.6	12.9	55.4	1 850.3	380.6	2 230.9	3.0	82.9
45-54	1 304.2	399.5	1 703.7	32.6	9.8	42.4	1 746.1	355.3	2 101.5	2.4	83.1
55-59	421.4	163.9	585.3	15.7	4.9	20.6	605.9	315.9	921.8	3.4	65.7
60-64	184.7	98.1	282.9	4.4	*1.7	6.1	289.0	393.2	682.2	2.1	42.4
65 and over	59.7	63.0	122.7	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	123.5	1 316.1	1 439.6	*0.7	8.6
Total	4 547.6	1 545.5	6 093.2	149.2	45.3	194.5	6 287.7	3 192.3	9 480.0	3.1	66.3
Not married											
15–19	205.0	439.9	645.0	48.3	71.2	119.5	764.5	587.8	1 352.3	15.6	56.5
20–24	508.6	279.7	788.4	57.1	17.7	74.7	863.1	247.2	1 110.3	8.7	77.7
25–34	664.0	155.3	819.3	52.1	11.8	63.9	883.2	231.8	1 115.0	7.2	79.2
35–44	398.1	115.0	513.2	40.1	10.3	50.4	563.6	192.2	755.9	9.0	74.6
45–54	343.1	104.2	447.4	23.0	5.6	28.5	475.9	176.6	652.5	6.0	72.9
55–59	113.9	38.2	152.1	10.6	*2.8	13.5	165.6	120.7	286.2	8.1	57.8
60–64	43.2	33.4	76.6	*2.7	*1.1	*3.8	80.3	148.2	228.6	*4.7	35.1
65 and over	18.9	24.0	42.9	*1.0	*0.2	*1.2	44.2	1 123.2	1 167.3	*2.8	3.8
Total	2 295.0	1 189.7	3 484.8	234.9	120.7	355.6	3 840.4	2 827.7	6 668.1	9.3	57.6
	2 295.0	1 109.7	3 464.6	254.9	120.7	333.0	3 640.4	2 021.1	0 008.1	9.3	37.0
Total											
15–19	217.3	447.5	664.8	51.8	72.4	124.3	789.1	603.9	1 393.0	15.7	56.6
20–24	685.2	324.2	1 009.4	73.2	24.0	97.2	1 106.6	320.1	1 426.7	8.8	77.6
25–34	1 722.7	459.4	2 182.2	85.9	20.0	105.9	2 288.1	573.8	2 861.9	4.6	79.9
35–44	1 728.3	579.8	2 308.1	82.7	23.2	105.9	2 414.0	572.8	2 986.8	4.4	80.8
45–54	1 647.3	503.7	2 151.0	55.6	15.4	71.0	2 222.0	532.0	2 754.0	3.2	80.7
55–59	535.3	202.1	737.4	26.3	7.7	34.0	771.4	436.6	1 208.0	4.4	63.9
60–64	228.0	131.5	359.5	7.1	*2.8	9.8	369.3	541.5	910.8	2.7	40.5
65 and over	78.6	87.0	165.6	*1.5	*0.6	*2.0	167.6	2 439.2	2 606.9	*1.2	6.4
Total	6 842.7	2 735.3	9 578.0	384.1	166.0	550.1	10 128.1	6 020.0	16 148.0	5.4	62.7
Mean age	39.4	37.2	38.8	34.0	27.8	32.1	38.4	54.1	44.3		
Median age	39	37	39	32	21	29	38	59	43		

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical

... not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, States and territories: Original—August 2004

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPL	OYED						
	•••••			•••••	•••••	•••••		Not	Civilian		
				Looking	Looking			in the	population	Unemp-	Partic-
	Full	Part		for f/t	for p/t		Labour	labour	aged 15	loyment	ipation
	time	time	Total	work	work	Total	force	force	and over	rate	rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
			N	IEW SOU	TH WA	LES					
Sydney											
Males	988.5	151.5	1 139.9	35.4	11.7	47.1	1 187.1	490.5	1 677.5	4.0	70.8
Females	553.9	366.1	920.1	29.9	19.5	49.4	969.5	773.6	1 743.0	5.1	55.6
Persons	1 542.4	517.6	2 060.0	65.4	31.2	96.5	2 156.5	1 264.0	3 420.6	4.5	63.0
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	493.0	99.3	592.2	37.7	*3.4	41.2	633.4	348.9	982.3	6.5	64.5
Females	236.7	242.0	478.7	21.0	12.2	33.1	511.9	493.4	1 005.3	6.5	50.9
Persons	729.7	341.3	1 071.0	58.7	15.6	74.3	1 145.3	842.3	1 987.5	6.5	57.6
Total											
Males	1 481.4	250.8	1 732.2	73.1	15.2	88.3	1 820.5	839.4	2 659.8	4.8	68.4
Females	790.7	608.2	1 398.8	50.9	31.6	82.5	1 481.3	1 267.0	2 748.3	5.6	53.9
Persons	2 272.1	858.9	3 131.0	124.0	46.8	170.8	3 301.8	2 106.3	5 408.1	5.2	61.1
				VICT	ORIA						
Melbourne											
Males	837.4	142.5	979.9	43.4	13.7	57.1	1 037.1	391.0	1 428.1	5.5	72.6
Females	447.6	356.0	803.6	24.4	20.6	45.0	848.5	656.4	1 504.9	5.3	56.4
Persons	1 285.0	498.6	1 783.5	67.8	34.3	102.1	1 885.6	1 047.4	2 933.0	5.4	64.3
Balance of Victoria											
Males	286.1	53.7	339.8	19.7	5.8	25.5	365.4	170.7	536.0	7.0	68.2
Females	128.0	138.9	266.9	15.2	10.0	25.2	292.0	265.2	557.2	8.6	52.4
Persons	414.1	192.6	606.7	34.9	15.8	50.7	657.4	435.8	1 093.2	7.7	60.1
Total											
Males	1 123.5	196.3	1 319.8	63.1	19.6	82.7	1 402.5	561.6	1 964.1	5.9	71.4
Females	575.6	494.9	1 070.4	39.6	30.6	70.1	1 140.6	921.6	2 062.1	6.1	55.3
Persons	1 699.0	691.2	2 390.2	102.7	50.1	152.8	2 543.0	1 483.2	4 026.2	6.0	63.2
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • •					• • • • • •	• • • • • • •		
				QUEEN	NSLAND)					
Brisbane											
Males	408.6	72.5	481.1	16.9	7.8	24.6	505.8	183.7	689.5	4.9	73.4
Females	239.2	172.4	411.6	12.8	8.9	21.7	433.3	290.8	724.1	5.0	59.8
Persons	647.8	245.0	892.8	29.7	16.7	46.4	939.1	474.5	1 413.6	4.9	66.4
Balance of Queensland											
Males	481.7	78.1	559.8	25.9	5.1	31.1	590.8	242.4	833.3	5.3	70.9
Females	224.5	211.0	435.5	15.9	9.4	25.2	460.7	379.2	839.9	5.5	54.9
Persons	706.2	289.1	995.2	41.8	14.5	56.3	1 051.5	621.6	1 673.2	5.4	62.8
Total											
Males	890.3	150.6	1 040.9	42.8	12.9	55.7	1 096.6	426.1	1 522.7	5.1	72.0
Females	463.7	383.4	847.1	28.7	18.2	46.9	894.0	670.0	1 564.0	5.2	57.2
Persons	1 354.0	534.0	1 888.0	71.5	31.1	102.6	1 990.7	1 096.1	3 086.8	5.2	64.5

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1. purposes



	EMPLOY	ED		UNEMPLO	DYED						
								Not	Civilian		
				Looking	_			in the	population	Unemp-	Partic-
	Full time	Part time	Total	for f/t work	for p/t work	Total	Labour force	labour force	aged 15 and over	loyment rate	ipation rate
	,000	'000	'000	'000	'000	,000	'000	,000	'000	%	%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SOUTH A	USTRAL	-	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Adelaide											
Males	239.4	48.9	288.3	16.5	4.5	20.9	309.3	139.2	448.5	6.8	69.0
Females	121.5	118.9	240.4	7.5	7.1	14.6	255.0	221.7	476.7	5.7	53.5
Persons	360.9	167.8	528.7	23.9	11.6	35.5	564.3	360.9	925.2	6.3	61.0
Balance of South Australia											
Males	93.2	15.4	108.6	5.1	*1.2	6.3	114.9	49.8	164.7	5.5	69.8
Females	38.9	41.6	80.4	2.5	*2.2	4.7	85.1	75.0	160.1	5.5	53.1
Persons	132.0	57.0	189.0	7.6	3.4	11.0	200.0	124.8	324.8	5.5	61.6
Total											
Males	332.6	64.3	396.9	21.6	5.7	27.3	424.2	189.0	613.2	6.4	69.2
Females	160.4	160.5	320.9	10.0	9.3	19.3	340.1	296.7	636.9	5.7	53.4
Persons	493.0	224.8	717.7	31.6	14.9	46.5	764.3	485.8	1 250.0	6.1	61.1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ESTERN	ΔIISTR	ΔΙΙΔ	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
			VV	LSTLIN	A0311(/	ALIA					
Perth											
Males	332.9	61.9	394.8	15.2	6.5	21.7	416.5	159.6	576.1	5.2	72.3
Females	162.6	160.2	322.8	7.7	7.2	14.9	337.7	263.9	601.6	4.4	56.1
Persons	495.5	222.1	717.7	22.9	13.7	36.6	754.3	423.5	1 177.7	4.9	64.0
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	128.8	18.8	147.6	4.8	*0.3	5.1	152.8	60.2	213.0	3.4	71.7
Females	55.5	50.2	105.7	4.2	*2.1	6.3	112.0	87.0	199.0	5.6	56.3
Persons	184.3	69.0	253.3	9.0	*2.4	11.5	264.8	147.2	412.0	4.3	64.3
Total											
Males	461.7	80.8	542.5	20.0	6.8	26.8	569.3	219.8	789.1	4.7	72.1
Females	218.1	210.4	428.5	11.9	9.3	21.2	449.7	350.9	800.6	4.7	56.2
Persons	679.8	291.2	971.0	31.9	16.1	48.1	1 019.1	570.7	1 589.8	4.7	64.1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	TASN	1 A N I A	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Hobart	44 7	- ^	40.0	o =	*0 7	2.4	50.0	00.0	70.0	0.0	00.0
Males	41.7	7.0	48.8	2.7		3.4	52.2	26.6	78.8	6.6	66.3
Females Persons	22.5 64.3	20.7 27.7	43.2 91.9	*1.0 3.7	*0.5 1.3	1.5 <i>4.</i> 9	44.7 96.8	40.1 66.6	84.7 163.5	3.4 5.1	52.7 59.2
Balance of Tasmania	FC 0	10.0	60.0	F.0	*0 -	6.4	70.0	20.5	400 7	0.0	60.7
Males	56.2	10.6	66.8	5.9	*0.5	6.4	73.2	36.5	109.7	8.8	66.7
Females Persons	23.6 79.8	29.1 39.7	52.7 119.5	2.7 8.6	1.1 1.6	3.8 10.2	56.5 129.7	56.6 93.1	113.1 222.8	6.7 7.9	49.9 58.2
	. 0.0			3.3	2.0			20.1	0		- 3.2
Total								. .	,		05 =
Males	98.0	17.6	115.5	8.6	1.2	9.8	125.4	63.1	188.5	7.9	66.5
Females Persons	46.1	49.8	95.8	3.6	1.7	5.3	101.1	96.7	197.8	5.2	51.1
Persons	144.0	67.3	211.4	12.2	2.9	15.1	226.5	159.8	386.3	6.7	58.6

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1. purposes



	EMPLOYE	D		UNEMPL	OYED						
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • •	NO.				• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
			NO	RTHERN	IERRI	IORY					
Total											
Males	43.4	7.4	50.8	2.7	1.0	3.7	54.5	19.7	74.2	6.7	73.4
Females	28.4	15.1	43.5	2.1	*0.8	2.9	46.4	23.5	69.9	6.3	66.4
Persons	71.8	22.5	94.3	4.8	1.8	6.6	100.9	43.2	144.1	6.6	70.0
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •				• • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
			AUSTRAI	LIAN CA	PITAL 1	ERRITO	DRY				
Total											
Males	76.7	13.0	89.6	3.3	*1.0	4.2	93.9	30.8	124.7	4.5	75.3
Females	52.3	32.4	84.7	2.1	1.2	3.3	88.0	44.1	132.1	3.7	66.6
Persons	129.0	45.4	174.4	5.3	2.1	7.5	181.9	74.9	256.8	4.1	70.8
				AUST	RALIA						
State capital cities											
Males	2 848.6	484.4	3 332.9	130.1	44.9	175.0	3 507.9	1 390.5	4 898.4	5.0	71.6
Females	1 547.3	1 194.4	2 741.7	83.3	63.8	147.0	2 888.7	2 246.4	5 135.1	5.1	56.3
Persons	4 395.9	1 678.7	6 074.6	213.3	108.7	322.1	6 396.7	3 636.9	10 033.6	5.0	63.8
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 658.9	296.3	1 955.2	105.2	18.4	123.6	2 078.8	959.1	3 037.9	5.9	68.4
Females	787.9	760.2	1 548.1	65.6	38.9	104.5	1 652.6	1 424.0	3 076.6	6.3	53.7
Persons	2 446.8	1 056.5	3 503.4	170.8	57.3	228.1	3 731.4	2 383.1	6 114.5	6.1	61.0
Total											
Males	4 507.5	780.7	5 288.2	235.2	63.3	298.6	5 586.7	2 349.6	7 936.3	5.3	70.4
Females	2 335.2	1 954.6	4 289.8	148.9	102.7	251.5	4 541.3	3 670.4	8 211.7	5.5	55.3
Persons	6 842.7	2 735.3	9 578.0	384.1	166.0	550.1	10 128.1	6 020.0	16 148.0	5.4	62.7

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

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



LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 TO 24): Original—August 2004

UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION UNEMPLOYED **EMPLOYED** RATIO Not Looking Looking Looking in the Unemp-Partic-Looking Full-Partfor f/t for first for p/t Labour labour Civilian loyment ipation for f/t Age time time Total f/t job Total(a) force force population rate work work work rate group (years) '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 % % NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION Males 15-19 169.4 196.7 225.1 132.9 36.5 25.5 16.0 *1.8 27.3 13.9 87.4 11.3 63.9 382.1 446.0 *2.9 492.2 57.2 549.4 20 - 2443.3 9.7 46.2 9.4 89.6 7.9 Total 515.0 100.3 615.4 68.8 25.7 4.8 73.6 689.0 85.5 774.5 10.7 89.0 8.9 **Females** 74.3 57.2 131.5 12.3 *3.0 152.8 182.9 10.0 18.4 21.3 30.1 14.0 83.6 15_19 20-24 287.4 90.0 377.4 22.8 10.0 6.0 28.8 406.2 105.1 511.3 7.1 79.4 4.5 361.7 147.2 508.9 559.0 135.2 694.2 Total 41.1 22.3 9.0 50.1 9.0 80.5 5.9 Persons 207.2 93.7 300.9 4.8 48.7 349.6 58.4 408.0 85.7 10.7 15-19 43.8 28.3 13.9 20 - 24669.5 153.9 823.4 8.9 75.0 898.4 1.060.7 66.1 19.7 162.3 8.4 84.7 6.2 876.7 247.6 1 124.3 110.0 1 248.0 1 468.7 Total 48.0 13.7 123.7 220.7 9.9 85.0 7.5 ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION Males 15-19 5.5 154.5 160.1 *4.0 *3.5 31.1 35.2 195.2 290.2 485.4 18.0 40.2 *0.8 20-24 8.7 73.6 82.3 *3.2 *1.7 171.8 54.2 *1.9 7.7 10.9 93.2 78.6 11.7 Total 14.2 228.1 242.3 7.2 5.2 38.9 46.1 288.4 368.8 657.2 16.0 43.9 1.1 **Females** 15-19 4.6 199.2 203.9 *3.9 *3.7 36.5 40.4 499.6 48.9 *0.8 244.3 255.3 16.5 20 - 247.0 96.8 103.7 *3.9 *1.6 7.4 11.2 115.0 79.2 194.2 9.8 59.2 *2.0 11.6 296.0 307.6 7.8 5.2 43.8 51.7 359.3 334.5 693.8 51.8 1.1 Total 14.4 Persons 15-19 10.1 353.8 363.9 8.0 7.1 67.6 75.6 439.5 545.5 985.0 17.2 44.6 0.8 15.6 170.4 186.0 208.2 157.8 366.0 20 - 247.1 *3.3 15.1 22.2 10.6 56.9 1.9 Total 25.8 524.1 549.9 15.0 10.4 82.7 97.7 647.7 703.4 1 351.0 15.1 47.9 1.1 TOTAL Males 15-19 138.5 191.0 329 5 29.5 19.5 33 N 62 5 392 0 3185 710.5 15.9 55.2 4.2 390.8 137.5 528.2 585.4 721.2 20-24 46.5 11.4 10.7 57.2 135.8 9.8 81.2 6.5 Total 529.2 328.5 857.7 76.1 30.9 43.6 119.7 977.4 454.3 1 431.7 12.2 68.3 5.3 **Females** 15-19 78.9 256.5 335.4 22.3 15.9 39.5 61.8 397.1 285.4 682.5 15.6 58.2 3.3 20 - 24294 4 186.7 481.2 26.7 11.5 13.3 40 0 521.2 184.3 705.5 7.7 73.9 3.8 Total 373.3 443.2 816.5 49.0 27.5 52.8 101.8 918.3 469.7 1 388.0 11.1 66.2 3.5 Persons 15-19 217.3 447.5 664.8 51.8 35.4 72.4 124.3 789.1 603.9 1 393.0 15.7 56.6 3.7 20-24 685.2 324.2 1 009.4 22.9 24.0 97.2 1 106.6 1 426.7 73.2 320.1 8.8 77.6 5.1 Total 902.5 771.7 1 674.2 125.0 58.3 96.4 221.4 1 895.7 924.0 2 819.7 11.7 67.2 4.4

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

⁽a) Total unemployment can be obtained by adding the columns 'looking for f/t work' and 'looking for p/t work'. 'Looking for first f/t job' is a subset of 'looking for f/t work'. Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Country of birth: Original—August 2004

	EMPLOYE	D					
				Labour	Not in the labour	Unemp- loyment	Partic- ipation
	Full-time	Total	Unemployed	force	force	rate	rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
	COUNT	RY OF	BIRTH	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Australia	5 063.8	7 188.1	414.3	7 602.4	3 803.1	5.5	66.7
Born overseas	1 777.6	2 388.3	135.8	2 524.1	1 873.0	5.4	57.4
Oceania and Antarctica New Zealand	256.8 194.0	334.4 260.3	20.8 13.9	355.2 274.2	116.7 79.8	5.9 5.1	75.3 77.5
North-West Europe	561.1	761.3	24.2	785.5	585.0	3.1	57.3
United Kingdom and Ireland	459.2	614.0	21.7	635.6	442.1	3.4	59.0
Germany	38.9	55.6	*0.1	55.7	57.7	*0.2	49.1
Netherlands	27.9	44.3	*0.7	44.9	50.7	*1.5	47.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	235.3	305.4	17.3	322.6	476.4	5.4	40.4
Italy	54.5	75.0	*2.6	77.6	148.7	*3.4	34.3
Greece	32.1	41.8	*1.8	43.5	94.2	*4.1	31.6
North Africa and the Middle East Lebanon	65.7 24.8	92.0 33.2	10.9 *2.4	102.9 35.6	124.0 50.7	10.6 *6.8	45.4 41.2
South-East Asia	239.9	321.7	28.9	350.6	219.7	8.3	61.5
Viet Nam	76.7	92.2	11.1	103.3	65.4	10.7	61.2
Malaysia	38.2	53.1	*3.5	56.6	39.0	*6.2	59.2
Philippines	56.4	78.2	6.3	84.5	40.6	7.4	67.6
North-East Asia	130.4	187.0	10.5	197.6	164.8	5.3	54.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	66.6	91.8	5.0	96.8	82.4	5.2	54.0
Southern and Central Asia	125.6	158.6	11.8	170.4	89.4	6.9	65.6
India	72.9	87.3	6.6	93.8	42.2	7.0	69.0
Americas Sub-Saharan Africa	75.0 87.9	107.4 120.5	4.4 7.0	111.8 127.5	53.9 43.1	3.9 5.5	67.5 74.7
Sub-Sullaturi Affica	01.9	120.5	7.0	127.5	45.1	5.5	14.1
YEAR	OF ARF	RIVAL II	N AUSTRALIA	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	76.6	99.7	6.8	106.4	31.4	6.4	77.2
North-West Europe	78.5	108.6	*2.7	111.3	39.8	*2.4	73.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	36.1	47.4	4.5	51.9	28.2	8.7	64.8
North Africa and the Middle East	20.2	27.3	*3.1	30.4	21.8	*10.2	58.2
South-East Asia	94.6	124.5	11.8	136.3	72.5	8.6	65.3
North-East Asia	68.7	90.8		92.8	54.2	*2.2	63.1
Southern and Central Asia	47.1	60.8		64.5	22.9	*5.7	73.8
Americas	18.4	26.8		28.4	10.2	*5.6	73.5
Sub-Saharan Africa Total born overseas	20.8 461.1	27.6 613.6		29.1 651.3	10.5 291.6	*5.2 5.8	73.5 69.1
	701.1	010.0	01.11	001.0	201.0	0.0	00.1
Arrived 1996–2004							
Oceania and Antarctica	76.9	97.0		106.4	29.7	8.8	78.2
North-West Europe	79.3	98.4		102.4	36.6	*3.9	73.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	22.6	29.3		32.6	30.4	*10.3	51.8
North Africa and the Middle East	11.3	17.9		22.2	35.4	*19.1	38.5
South-East Asia	43.2	69.6		81.5	79.7	14.5	50.5
North-East Asia	32.4	59.2		66.7	89.5	11.2	42.7
Southern and Central Asia	47.1	60.7		67.0	40.2	9.4	62.5
Americas	18.7	26.2		27.1	15.2	*3.3	64.0
Sub-Saharan Africa Total born overseas	28.4 360.1	42.3 500.6		45.2 551.1	15.4 372.1	*6.5 9.2	74.6 59.7
Total botti overseas	300.1	500.6	50.5	551.1	312.1	9.∠	39.1

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1. purposes



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Relationship in household: Original—August 2004

				Not in the	Civilian	Unemp-	Partic-
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	labour force	population aged 15 and over	loyment rate	ipation rate
Relationship in household	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 349.7	94.4	3 444.1	1 153.2	4 597.3	2.7	74.9
Lone parent	86.4	7.6	94.0	48.6	142.5	8.0	65.9
Dependent student	188.7	36.2	224.9	278.8	503.7	16.1	44.6
Non-dependent child	576.1	68.3	644.4	118.8	763.2	10.6	84.4
Other related individual Total	93.7 4 294.6	11.2 217.7	105.0 <i>4</i> 512.3	55.8 1 655.3	160.8 6 167.6	10.7 <i>4.</i> 8	65.3 73.2
rotar	4 234.0	211.1	4 512.5	1 055.5	0 107.0	4.0	15.2
Non-family member	400.4	25.0	500.0		005.4		
Person living alone	496.1 276.7	35.8 27.9	532.0 304.6	333.2 88.8	865.1 393.4	6.7 9.2	61.5 77.4
Not living alone Total	772.8	63.7	836.5	422.0	1 258.5	9.2 7.6	66.5
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	5 067.5	281.4	5 348.9	2 077.3	7 426.2	5.3	72.0
relationship was determined	5 067.5	281.4	5 348.9	2077.3	7 426.2	5.3	72.0
Relationship not determined(a)	220.7	17.1	237.8	272.3	510.1	7.2	46.6
Total	5 288.2	298.6	5 586.7	2 349.6	7 936.3	5.3	70.4
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
		FE	MALES				
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 529.2	92.5	2 621.7	1 851.4	4 473.1	3.5	58.6
Lone parent	330.6 239.8	37.3	367.9 277.1	346.9	714.8	10.1	51.5
Dependent student Non-dependent child	380.5	37.3 31.6	412.1	243.5 59.8	520.6 471.9	13.4 7.7	53.2 87.3
Other related individual	77.0	6.1	83.1	118.9	201.9	7.3	41.1
Total	3 557.1	204.8	3 761.9	2 620.5	6 382.3	5.4	58.9
Non-family member							
Person living alone	351.8	19.1	370.9	641.2	1 012.2	5.1	36.6
Not living alone	182.8	14.4	197.3	76.2	273.4	7.3	72.1
Total	534.7	33.5	568.2	717.4	1 285.6	5.9	44.2
Usual resident of a household where							
relationship was determined	4 091.8	238.3	4 330.0	3 337.9	7 667.9	5.5	56.5
Relationship not determined(a)	198.0	13.3	211.3	332.5	543.8	6.3	38.9
Total	4 289.8	251.5	4 541.3	3 670.4	8 211.7	5.5	55.3
		PE	RSONS				
Family member							
Spouse or partner	5 878.8	187.0	6 065.8	3 004.6	9 070.4	3.1	66.9
Lone parent	417.0	44.9	461.9	395.5	857.3	9.7	53.9
Dependent student	428.6	73.4	502.0	522.3	1 024.3	14.6	49.0
Non-dependent child	956.6	99.9	1 056.5	178.6	1 235.1	9.5	85.5
Other related individual	170.7	17.3	188.0	174.7	362.8 12 550.0	9.2	51.8
Total	7 851.7	422.5	8 274.2	4 275.8	12 550.0	5.1	65.9
Non-family member							
Person living alone	848.0	54.9	902.9	974.4	1 877.3	6.1	48.1
Not living alone Total	459.6 1 307.5	42.3 97.2	501.8 1 404.7	164.9 1 139.4	666.8 2 544.1	8.4 6.9	75.3 55.2
		31.2	1 704.1	1 100.4	2 577.1	0.3	55.2
Usual resident of a household where		F10 7	0.670.0	E 11E 1	15.004.1	ΕΛ	611
relationship was determined	9 159.3	519.7	9 678.9	5 415.1	15 094.1	5.4	64.1
Relationship not determined(a)	418.7	30.4	449.1	604.9	1 054.0	6.8	42.6
Total	9 578.0	550.1	10 128.1	6 020.0	16 148.0	5.4	62.7

⁽a) Includes usual residents of households where relationship was not Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1. determined, visitors to private dwellings, and persons enumerated in non-private dwellings.

ALL FAMILIES(a), Family type by labour force status: Original—August 2004

	NUMBER (CHILDREN			CHILDREN	OF DEPENI I UNDER 2	5	FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
Family type/labour force status	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
ALL FAMILIES	3 236.1	965.9	1 285.2	2 804.9	1 036.8	1 645.5	5 487.2
Couple family	2 796.9	681.5	1 052.7	2 466.7	716.6	1 347.9	4 531.1
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	90.5	38.7	43.7	77.9	39.2	55.8	172.9
Husband employed, wife unemployed	31.6	16.5	21.2	27.2	15.1	27.0	69.3
Husband unemployed, wife employed	26.3	7.8	6.2	22.1	9.7	8.5	40.3
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	7.8	*2.5	*2.9	6.8	*2.7	*3.8	13.2
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	16.9	9.9	12.5	15.2	9.5	14.6	39.4
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 706.4	642.8	1 009.0	2 388.7	677.4	1 292.1	4 358.2
Husband employed, wife employed	1 324.2	414.8	595.7	1 093.6	426.2	814.9	2 334.7
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	354.1	176.3	353.0	305.6	183.9	393.9	883.3
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	144.1	18.3	17.0	128.3	24.8	26.3	179.4
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	872.4	33.4	43.3	850.2	41.9	57.1	949.1
One-parent family	350.6	284.4	232.4	249.6	320.2	297.6	867.4
Parent unemployed	9.7	21.3	14.1	6.3	20.4	18.3	45.0
Male parent unemployed	*1.7	*3.8	*2.1	*1.0	*4.2	*2.4	7.6
Female parent unemployed	8.0	17.5	12.0	5.4	16.2	15.9	37.5
Parent employed	175.5	150.3	95.8	100.2	185.4	136.0	421.6
Male parent employed	43.5	28.9	14.2	24.2	41.0	21.4	86.6
Female parent employed	132.0	121.4	81.6	76.0	144.4	114.5	335.0
Parent not in the labour force	165.5	112.8	122.5	143.1	114.4	143.3	400.8
Male parent not in the labour force	30.2	11.1	7.9	25.5	14.0	9.7	49.1
Female parent not in the labour force	135.3	101.7	114.6	117.6	100.5	133.6	351.6
Other family	88.7			88.7			88.7
Family reference person unemployed	4.5			4.5			4.5
Family reference person employed	53.0			53.0			53.0
Family reference person not in the labour force	31.1			31.1			31.1

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

^{..} not applicable

⁽a) Excludes families in households for which it was not possible to obtain information for all usual residents: for example, households that included a member of the permanent defence forces; households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more usual residents away for more than six weeks; and households from which an incomplete questionnaire was obtained for a usual resident.

⁽b) Includes same sex couples.

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



INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS, Employment and unemployment(a): Original

	ECONON ACTIVE											
	POPULA	TION(b)		PARTICIPATION RATE			EMPLOY	MENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
	Refer- ence period	Persons	Refer- ence period	Males	Females	Persons	Refer- ence period	Persons	Refer- ence period	Persons	Rate	
Country	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • •	
Australia	2003	10 092.2	1999	82.1	63.9	72.9	2003	9 481.3	2003	610.9	6.1	
Canada	2002	16 689.5	2000	82.1	70.5	76.3	2002	15 411.8	2002	1 277.6	7.7	
France	2002	26 653.1	2000	74.4	61.7	68.0	2002	23 942.0	2003	2 640.4	9.7	
Greece	2002	4 369.0	1998	77.1	48.5	62.5	2002	3 948.9	2002	420.1	9.6	
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2002	3 487.9	1998	84.0	55.8	70.0	2003	3 223.3	2003	277.6	7.9	
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	86.3	53.2	69.6	2002	91 647.0	2002	9 132.1	9.1	
Italy	2002	24 086.0	1999	74.1	45.5	59.8	2003	22 133.0	2003	2 096.0	8.7	
Japan	2002	66 910.0	2000	85.2	59.6	72.5	2003	63 160.0	2003	3 500.0	5.3	
Korea (Republic of)	2001	22 181.0	1999	77.3	50.7	63.9	2002	22 169.0	2002	708.0	3.1	
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2003	9 869.7	2003	369.8	3.6	
New Zealand	2002	1 979.2	1999	83.2	67.4	75.2	2003	1 921.0	2003	93.9	4.7	
Singapore	2003	2 152.0	1998	82.7	56.3	69.0	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4	
Sweden	2003	4 450.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2003	4 234.0	2003	217.0	4.9	
United Kingdom	2002	29 934.0	2002	71.2	55.5	63.2	2003	27 820.8	2003	1 414.0	4.8	
United States of America	2002	144 863.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2002	136 485.0	2002	8 378.0	5.8	

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

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

⁽b) The 'economically active population' comprises all persons who supplied labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time period. Two common measures of the economically active population are the 'usually active population,' measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year, and the 'currently active population' (often referred to as 'the labour force'), measured in relation to a short reference period such as one day or one week. The time period, and therefore the measure used, varies between countries. For more information on the definitions, see *Yearbook of Labour Statistics (ILO), 2002*.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry: Trend(a)

	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003				2004		
	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003				2004		
	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •												
			Р	ERSONS	('000)							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	437.1	444.9	445.6	399.5	375.6	366.0	370.9	378.5	379.9	373.6	366.2	359.2
Mining	76.9	78.3	79.8	82.1	85.6	88.2	88.0	88.5	93.2	99.7	103.4	104.2
Manufacturing	1 061.1	1 132.2	1 083.7	1 114.4	1 124.8	1 118.7	1 095.1	1 068.6	1 057.5	1 067.8	1 087.3	1 109.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.3	64.9	68.4	66.7	70.7	75.6	77.4	76.1	74.6	73.8	73.6	73.7
Construction	667.7	691.3	671.1	695.5	703.1	724.8	748.3	762.0	770.7	780.4	792.6	805.4
Wholesale trade	526.6	441.6	424.2	436.1	441.7	446.7	447.6	446.4	446.1	446.8	445.7	443.3
Retail trade	1 312.3	1 305.3	1 359.3	1 406.5	1 429.4	1 448.7	1 455.5	1 451.5	1 444.6	1 440.1	1 434.3	1 423.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	418.1	463.0	455.2	452.8	449.2	453.9	462.8	469.7	470.6	471.0	477.3	488.0
Transport and storage	410.8	415.3	421.5	399.3	403.0	409.6	419.4	427.9	432.3	435.4	439.0	442.9
Communication services	155.4	177.1	173.8	167.2	169.3	172.9	175.2	175.3	173.7	173.1	173.3	174.4
Finance and insurance	309.8	329.2	351.5	342.5	344.0	343.6	341.3	342.1	346.3	349.0	348.1	345.1
Property and business services	963.8	1 054.1	1 036.8	1 071.5	1 076.8	1 085.0	1 102.8	1 123.3	1 130.4	1 120.4	1 104.5	1 086.3
Government administration and defence	353.0	356.9	385.1	417.4	428.6	436.0	439.9	439.9	441.9	445.4	448.4	449.3
Education	615.3	616.5	638.0	658.9	668.4	676.6	682.7	685.7	693.4	700.5	701.0	695.3
Health and community services	809.6	854.5	904.8	941.7	944.7	934.9	924.7	929.9	947.1	965.5	980.1	990.5
Cultural and recreational services	212.8	223.3	221.9	246.8	242.1	237.1	233.9	235.0	237.6	240.7	243.1	244.4
Personal and other services	342.1	335.4	363.3	372.5	382.8	385.3	378.7	367.4	361.7	369.5	383.6	398.6
			PERCEN	ITAGE C	HANGE	b) (%)			• • • • • • •			•••••
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	1.8	0.2	-6.4	-6.0	-2.6	1.3	2.1	0.4	-1.7	-2.0	-1.9
Mining	-9.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	4.3	2.9	-0.2	0.6	5.3	7.1	3.6	0.8
Manufacturing	-3.2	6.7	-4.3	1.8	0.9	-0.5	-2.1	-2.4	-1.0	1.0	1.8	2.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	-2.1	0.9	5.5	2.6	5.9	7.0	2.3	-1.6	-2.1	-1.0	-0.2	0.0
Construction	6.4	3.5	-2.9	-0.7	1.1	3.1	3.2	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6
Wholesale trade	2.8	-16.1	-3.9	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.6
Retail trade	3.2	-0.5	4.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.0	10.7	-1.7	-1.2	-0.8	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.3
Transport and storage	4.0	1.1	1.5	-0.7	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Communication services	3.0	14.0	-1.9	0.4	1.3	2.1	1.3	0.1	-0.9	-0.3	0.1	0.6
Finance and insurance	-5.5	6.2	6.8	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.2	1.2	0.8	-0.3	-0.9
Property and business services	2.8	9.4	-1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.6	-0.9	-1.4	-1.6
Government administration and defence	5.8	1.1	7.9	3.3	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2
Education	3.2	0.2	3.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	-0.8
Health and community services	-1.1		5.9	1.5	0.3	-1.0	-1.1	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	3.3	4.9	-0.7	0.3	-1.9	-2.0	-1.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5
Personal and other services	-0.8	-1.9	8.3	2.7	2.8	0.7	-1.7	-3.0	-1.5	2.2	3.8	3.9

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

for the nine most recent quarters, and from the corresponding quarter of the previous year for earlier periods.



	EMPLOYE	D	SEX		
	Full- time	Part- time	Males	Females	Persons
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
			• • • • • • • •		
ALL INDUSTRIES	6 842.7	2 735.3	5 288.2	4 289.8	9 578.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	273.7	83.2	243.1	113.8	356.9
Agriculture	233.3	74.4	204.5	103.2	307.7
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	18.2	*3.6	16.4	5.3	21.8
Forestry and logging Commercial fishing	9.2 8.9	*1.1 *3.5	9.0 9.5	*1.3 *3.0	10.3 12.5
Mining(a)	91.2	4.6	83.4	12.4	95.9
Coal mining	17.2	*1.4	18.1	*0.5	18.6
Oil and gas extraction	5.3	*0.3	5.0	*0.5	5.5
Metal ore mining	29.1	*0.9	25.5	4.5	30.0
Other mining	11.3	*0.2	10.6	*0.9	11.4
Services to mining	18.5	*1.1	16.8	*2.7	19.5
Manufacturing(a)	975.2	128.6	806.4	297.4	1 103.8
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	172.1	27.3	131.8	67.6	199.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	50.0	11.0	21.8	39.2	61.0
Wood and paper product manufacturing	65.2	8.2	61.9	11.6	73.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	90.3	20.9	67.7	43.6	111.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	88.6	8.4	71.2	25.8	97.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	29.5	*4.0	26.8	6.7	33.5
Metal product manufacturing	130.5	10.1	121.7	18.8	140.5
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	216.9 68.1	17.2 10.1	188.0 61.1	46.1 17.1	234.2 78.2
Other manufacturing	67.3		60.3	17.1	78.2 73.1
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)		5.8			
Electricity and gas supply Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	45.7 21.6	*3.4 *2.5	40.5 19.7	8.6 *4.3	49.1 24.0
Construction(a)	682.1	118.5	705.0	95.7	800.7
General construction	204.4	29.4	198.2	35.6	233.8
Construction trade services	465.8	87.5	495.7	57.6	553.3
Wholesale trade(a)	363.3	73.0	300.2	136.1	436.3
Basic material wholesaling	87.5	16.4	75.5	28.4	103.9
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	121.6	18.6	111.7	28.6	140.3
Personal and household good wholesaling	121.2	32.5	88.6	65.1	153.6
Retail trade(a)	744.3	663.3	688.0	719.5	1 407.6
Food retailing	189.3	317.4	225.2	281.5	506.6
Personal and household good retailing	326.4	282.6	240.4	368.6	609.0
Motor vehicle retailing and services	204.6	47.5	205.4	46.7	252.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	246.1	242.2	209.3	279.0	488.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	246.1	242.2	209.3	279.0	488.3
Transport and storage(a)	362.1	85.3	330.6	116.9	447.5
Road transport	177.5	45.0	189.3	33.2	222.5
Rail transport	35.8	*0.6	29.3	7.1	36.4
Water transport	13.3	*4.2	12.8	4.8	17.5
Air and space transport	31.4 *0.8	10.5 *0.1	24.6 *0.8	17.2 *0.1	41.8 *0.9
Other transport Services to transport	58.0	15.2	36.6	36.5	73.2
Storage	30.6	5.9	25.6	10.9	36.5
Communication services(a)	145.9	27.7	114.7	58.8	173.6
Communication services	145.9	27.7	114.7	58.8	173.6

practical purposes

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most (a) Includes any persons allocated as not further defined within this occupation major group.

	EMPLOY	ED	SEX		
	Full- time	Part- time	Males	Females	Persons
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •
Finance and insurance(a)	278.9	61.4	157.6	182.6	340.2
Finance Insurance Services to finance and insurance	154.1 54.7 67.9	36.2 7.1 17.2	84.0 24.2 48.0	106.2 37.5 37.2	190.2 61.8 85.1
Property and business services(a)	809.4	286.4	614.2	481.6	1 095.8
Property services Business services	121.2 688.2	36.0 250.4	90.4 523.8	66.9 414.8	157.2 938.6
$\label{lem:condition} \textbf{Government administration and defence}(a)$	360.1	68.0	212.5	215.6	428.1
Government administration Defence	338.8 21.3	67.0 *1.0	198.0 14.6	207.8 7.7	405.8 22.3
Education(a)	458.7	241.0	222.7	477.0	699.7
Education	458.7	241.0	222.7	477.0	699.7
Health and community services(a)	566.3	417.9	211.7	772.5	984.2
Health services Community services	428.0 135.9	305.3 110.3	165.1 46.3	568.2 199.9	733.3 246.2
Cultural and recreational services(a)	132.1	110.3	120.3	122.1	242.4
Motion picture, radio and television services Libraries, museums and the arts Sport and recreation	36.9 35.7 58.1	15.2 30.4 64.0	26.7 31.6 60.0	25.3 34.6 62.1	52.1 66.1 122.0
Personal and other services(a)	286.0	118.0	208.3	195.8	404.0
Personal services Other services Private households employing staff	124.6 161.1 *0.3	76.7 40.5 *0.8	82.6 125.7 *—	118.8 75.9 *1.1	201.4 201.6 *1.1

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (a) Includes any persons allocated as not further defined within this occupation major group.



	EMPLOYE	D	SEX		
	Full- time	Part- time	Males	Females	Persons
Occupation	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •
ALL OCCUPATIONS	6 842.7	2 735.3	5 288.2	4 289.8	9 578.0
Managers and administrators(a)	703.9	87.6	574.1	217.5	791.6
Generalist managers Specialist managers Farmers and farm managers	165.7 361.1 156.2	17.2 30.3 37.2	148.6 268.2 140.4	34.4 123.3 53.0	182.9 391.4 193.5
Professionals(a)	1 390.5	427.6	863.6	954.5	1 818.1
Science, building and engineering professionals Business and information professionals Health professionals Education professionals Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	171.1 478.3 207.6 303.6 224.2	17.5 65.6 123.2 138.1 82.5	145.6 329.5 85.6 141.8 158.2	43.0 214.5 245.2 299.9 148.6	188.6 544.0 330.8 441.7 306.8
Associate professionals(a)	967.9	203.8	673.3	498.4	1 171.7
Science, engineering and related associate professionals Business and administration associate professionals Managing supervisors (sales and service) Health and welfare associate professionals Other associate professionals	119.0 352.2 371.4 45.8 79.5	17.4 79.9 58.0 26.8 21.3	108.8 220.6 252.9 22.1 68.9	27.6 211.5 176.5 50.5 31.9	136.5 432.0 429.4 72.6 100.8
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 071.6	126.6	1 087.7	110.5	1 198.3
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons Automotive tradespersons Electrical and electronics tradespersons Construction tradespersons Food tradespersons Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers Other tradespersons and related workers	199.4 123.2 161.1 281.8 57.1 73.2 171.4	6.6 8.8 10.8 25.3 17.3 16.6 40.1	203.6 130.9 169.8 303.9 53.5 81.7 139.4	*2.3 *1.1 *2.1 *3.1 20.9 8.1 72.1	205.9 132.0 171.9 307.1 74.4 89.8 211.5
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	196.6	160.3	41.2	315.7	356.9
Secretaries and personal assistants Other advanced clerical and service workers	104.6 91.9	60.0 100.2	*4.1 37.1	160.6 155.1	164.7 192.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers $\!$	959.1	649.7	436.8	1 172.0	1 608.8
Intermediate clerical workers Intermediate sales and related workers Intermediate service workers	596.4 120.9 241.8	281.6 22.1 345.9	208.7 100.4 127.7	669.3 42.6 460.0	878.0 143.0 587.7
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	673.3	147.5	719.6	101.2	820.8
Intermediate plant operators Intermediate machine operators Road and rail transport drivers Other intermediate production and transport workers	170.3 72.6 251.9 173.8	10.2 10.6 54.8 71.8	173.8 55.9 287.0 199.3	6.7 27.3 19.7 46.2	180.5 83.2 306.7 245.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	349.4	584.0	327.6	605.7	933.3
Elementary clerks Elementary sales workers Elementary service workers	41.1 247.8 60.4	27.3 499.7 57.0	29.1 228.2 70.3	39.4 519.2 47.1	68.4 747.5 117.4
Labourers and related workers(a)	530.3	348.3	564.3	314.3	878.6
Cleaners Factory labourers Other labourers and related workers	84.5 196.3 243.5	131.7 41.6 173.6	88.8 157.6 310.6	127.4 80.2 106.4	216.2 237.8 417.0

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (a) Includes any persons allocated as not further defined within this occupation major group.

${\tt EMPLOYED\ PERSONS,\ Industry\ and\ occupation:\ \textbf{Original}--} August\ 2004$

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME				EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	1000	'000	'000	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	
Industry										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	214.1	59.6	273.7	29.0	54.2	83.2	243.1	113.8	356.9	
Mining	81.6	9.6	91.2	*1.8	*2.8	4.6	83.4	12.4	95.9	
Manufacturing	760.2	215.0	975.2	46.2	82.4	128.6	806.4	297.4	1 103.8	
Electricity, gas and water supply	56.9	10.4	67.3	*3.3	*2.5	5.8	60.3	12.9	73.1	
Construction	641.8	40.3	682.1	63.2	55.3	118.5	705.0	95.7	800.7	
Wholesale trade	274.3	88.9	363.3	25.8	47.2	73.0	300.2	136.1	436.3	
Retail trade	471.1	273.2	744.3	217.0	446.3	663.3	688.0	719.5	1 407.6	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	134.0	112.2	246.1	75.4	166.8	242.2	209.3	279.0	488.3	
Transport and storage	286.9	75.3	362.1	43.7	41.6	85.3	330.6	116.9	447.5	
Communication services	104.2	41.6	145.9	10.5	17.2	27.7	114.7	58.8	173.6	
Finance and insurance	145.9	133.0	278.9	11.7	49.6	61.4	157.6	182.6	340.2	
Property and business services	528.3	281.1	809.4	85.9	200.5	286.4	614.2	481.6	1 095.8	
Government administration and defence	200.5	159.6	360.1	12.1	55.9	68.0	212.5	215.6	428.1	
Education	182.0	276.7	458.7	40.7	200.3	241.0	222.7	477.0	699.7	
Health and community services	171.8	394.4	566.3	39.8	378.1	417.9	211.7	772.5	984.2	
Cultural and recreational services	78.6	53.5	132.1	41.7	68.6	110.3	120.3	122.1	242.4	
Personal and other services	175.4	110.6	286.0	32.9	85.2	118.0	208.3	195.8	404.0	
Occupation										
Managers and administrators	542.5	161.4	703.9	31.6	56.1	87.6	574.1	217.5	791.6	
Professionals	770.8	619.7	1 390.5	92.8	334.7	427.6	863.6	954.5	1 818.1	
Associate professionals	617.6	350.3	967.9	55.7	148.1	203.8	673.3	498.4	1 171.7	
Tradespersons and related workers	1 006.3	65.4	1 071.6	81.5	45.2	126.6	1 087.7	110.5	1 198.3	
Advanced clerical and service workers	34.2	162.4	196.6	7.0	153.3	160.3	41.2	315.7	356.9	
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	346.7	612.4	959.1	90.1	559.6	649.7	436.8	1 172.0	1 608.8	
Intermediate production and transport workers	613.9	59.4	673.3	105.7	41.8	147.5	719.6	101.2	820.8	
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	176.7	172.7	349.4	150.9	433.0	584.0	327.6	605.7	933.3	
Labourers and related workers	398.8	131.5	530.3	165.4	182.9	348.3	564.3	314.3	878.6	
Australia	4 507.5	2 335.2	6 842.7	780.7	1 954.6	2 735.3	5 288.2	4 289.8	9 578.0	

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.



STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

			Own	
	Employee	Employer	account worker	Total(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Employed				
Full-time	5 912.5	271.5	652.6	6 842.7
Part-time	2 327.2	60.5	316.6	2 735.3
Total	8 239.7	332.0	969.2	9 578.0
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	177.9	43.7	125.7	356.9
Mining	90.7	*1.5	*3.6	95.9
Manufacturing	1 023.6	22.3	55.0	1 103.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	72.3	*	*0.8	73.1
Construction	518.7	56.0	222.3	800.7
Wholesale trade	387.0	13.3	35.3	436.3
Retail trade	1 234.2	69.7	95.8	1 407.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	447.1	21.6	17.6	488.3
Transport and storage	377.4	12.1	56.4	447.5
Communication services	150.0	*1.7	21.1	173.6
Finance and insurance	319.2	*3.9	16.3	340.2
Property and business services	909.3	43.2	140.8	1 095.8
Government administration and defence	425.3	*0.3	*2.5	428.1
Education	668.1	*4.1	27.1	699.7
Health and community services	916.8	15.8	49.9	984.2
Cultural and recreational services	200.5	*2.5	38.6	242.4
Personal and other services	321.5	20.3	60.4	404.0
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	571.3	63.3	154.5	791.6
Professionals	1 620.2	47.9	148.5	1 818.1
Associate professionals	968.0	80.4	121.8	1 171.7
Tradespersons and related workers	907.6	61.2	227.3	1 198.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	290.5	22.0	39.2	356.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 522.8	15.4	65.4	1 608.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	715.2	15.7	88.7	820.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	885.2	9.3	32.0	933.3
Labourers and related workers	758.8	16.8	91.8	878.6
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.3	44.3	35.5	34.7
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	282 946.2	14 708.2	34 434.3	332 642.9

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

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

⁽a) Includes contributing family workers.



EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual hours worked in all jobs: Original—August 2004

	EMPLOYED F	ULL-TIME		EMPLOYED	PART-TIME	<u> </u>	TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	
Average weekly hours worked										
Industry										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.9	45.3	48.1	16.7	14.3	15.2	45.0	30.6	40.4	
Mining	46.4	42.8	46.0	27.8	17.6	21.5	46.0	37.0	44.8	
Manufacturing	42.3	38.9	41.5	17.1	18.0	17.7	40.8	33.1	38.7	
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.8	36.9	40.2	23.6	27.4	25.2	39.8	35.1	39.0	
Construction	42.0	39.2	41.8	17.4	11.9	14.9	39.8	23.4	37.8	
Wholesale trade	43.4	38.2	42.1	17.3	18.7	18.2	41.1	31.4	38.1	
Retail trade	44.4	41.4	43.3	14.5	15.8	15.4	35.0	25.5	30.1	
Accommodation, cafes and										
restaurants	46.5	42.6	44.7	16.1	15.5	15.7	35.6	26.4	30.3	
Transport and storage	45.2	39.1	43.9	19.9	17.1	18.5	41.9	31.3	39.1	
Communication services	42.9	38.1	41.5	22.1	19.0	20.2	41.0	32.5	38.1	
Finance and insurance	42.6	37.4	40.1	15.8	19.9	19.1	40.6	32.6	36.3	
Property and business services	44.8	40.1	43.2	16.1	16.4	16.3	40.8	30.2	36.1	
Government administration and										
defence	38.0	35.6	36.9	18.8	18.1	18.3	36.9	31.1	34.0	
Education	42.8	40.5	41.4	16.2	17.7	17.4	38.0	30.9	33.2	
Health and community services	41.2	37.4	38.6	18.0	19.3	19.2	36.9	28.5	30.3	
Cultural and recreational services	43.2	39.1	41.6	14.2	13.9	14.0	33.2	25.0	29.0	
Personal and other services	41.5	38.5	40.3	16.9	16.2	16.4	37.6	28.8	33.3	
Occupation										
Managers and administrators	48.5	45.4	47.8	19.0	17.1	17.8	46.9	38.1	44.5	
Professionals	44.1	39.8	42.2	17.4	18.4	18.2	41.2	32.3	36.5	
Associate professionals	45.8	41.3	44.2	15.8	19.3	18.3	43.3	34.7	39.7	
Tradespersons and related workers	41.2	39.7	41.1	18.6	17.6	18.2	39.5	30.7	38.7	
Advanced clerical and service workers	43.3	37.5	38.5	16.5	15.4	15.5	38.7	26.8	28.2	
Intermediate clerical, sales and										
service workers	40.3	37.2	38.3	16.7	17.6	17.5	35.4	27.8	29.9	
Intermediate production and transport										
workers	43.5	37.8	43.0	16.6	17.0	16.7	39.6	29.2	38.3	
Elementary clerical, sales and service										
workers	40.3	37.7	39.0	14.5	15.2	15.0	28.4	21.6	24.0	
Labourers and related workers	39.8	38.2	39.4	15.5	15.2	15.3	32.7	24.8	29.9	
Australia	43.3	39.3	41.9	16.3	16.9	16.7	39.3	29.1	34.7	
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	45.3	41.3	43.9	17.3	18.0	17.8	41.3	30.8	36.6	
					33 042.3			124 737.8		
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	195 170.3	91 095.5	286 865.8	12 / 34.8	33 042.3	45 111.2	207 905.1	124 /3/.8	332 b42.9	

	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •		••••					
		IV	IALES										
Weekly hours worked													
0 1–15	201.7 318.5	232.7 328.0	225.9 324.5	216.1 330.6	234.7 350.9	234.1 372.1	252.9 385.5	248.4 379.7					
16–29	341.1	332.1	342.9	377.5	403.9	426.2	429.9	430.8					
30–34	267.7	290.5	300.7	268.9	338.6	326.9	326.8	353.4					
35–39	719.4	699.8	686.8	712.5	708.1	752.3	733.8	789.9					
40	813.7	861.5	838.2	876.7	837.9	855.1	853.5	892.3					
41–44	251.5	259.7	266.2	272.5	270.3	292.2	286.8	285.3					
45–49	490.0	515.0	508.0	523.6	531.7	532.6	566.5	544.2					
50 and over	1 317.3	1 297.7	1 414.6	1 425.4	1 349.9	1 331.0	1 369.8	1 364.0					
Total	4 720.9	4 817.0	4 907.7	5 003.7	5 026.2	5 122.6	5 205.5	5 288.2					
Average weekly hours worked													
Average hours worked 40.5 40.1 40.6 40.6 39.7 39.3 39.3 39.3													
% change from corresponding													
month of previous year	0.6	-1.0	1.2	0.1	-2.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.1					
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •		• • • • • •										
		FE	MALES										
Weekly hours worked													
0	172.4	193.6	176.5	192.2	220.4	211.3	232.5	235.5					
1–15	688.6	728.7	733.1	774.8	763.7	772.7	795.0	781.2					
16–29	711.7	714.1	762.3	768.6	825.7	846.8	876.7	874.0					
30–34	333.2	350.6	357.3	345.9	403.9	430.1	443.9	447.6					
35–39	584.9	607.7	609.0	643.6	625.0	648.2	626.4	695.8					
40	433.1	467.4	443.7	491.0	466.0	465.3	475.5	500.6					
41–44	143.6	145.8	153.0	164.4	158.6	164.0	157.2	164.5					
45–49 50 and over	184.5 333.7	204.0 326.7	204.6 345.0	234.2 372.1	218.5 353.9	228.0 355.2	232.6 351.2	220.2 370.4					
Total	3 585.7	3 738.6	345.0 3 784.4	3 986.7	4 035.7	355.2 4 121.6	351.2 4 191.0	4 289.8					
rotar	0 000	0.00.0	0.0	0 000	, 000	, 121.0	, 101.0	, 200.0					
Average weekly hours worked													
Average hours worked	29.4	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.0	29.0	28.7	29.1					
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.9	-1.8	0.2	-1.2	1.3					
month of previous year	-0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.9	-1.0	0.2	-1.2	1.5					
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	DF	RSONS		• • • • • •	• • • • • • •							
			NOONO										
Weekly hours worked													
0	374.2	426.3	402.4	408.3	455.1	445.4	485.4	484.0					
1–15	1 007.1	1 056.7	1 057.5	1 105.3	1 114.7	1 144.8	1 180.5	1 160.8					
16–29 30–34	1 052.8 600.9	1 046.2 641.1	1 105.1 657.9	1 146.0 614.7	1 229.6 742.5	1 273.0 757.0	1 306.6 770.7	1 304.8 801.0					
35–39	1 304.3	1 307.5	1 295.9	1 356.1	1 333.1	1 400.5	1 360.2	1 485.8					
40	1 246.7	1 328.9	1 281.9	1 367.7	1 303.1	1 320.5	1 329.0	1 392.9					
41–44	395.1	405.5	419.2	436.8	429.0	456.3	444.0	449.8					
45–49	674.5	719.0	712.6	757.9	750.3	760.6	799.1	764.4					
50 and over	1 651.0	1 624.4	1 759.6	1 797.5	1 703.8	1 686.2	1 721.0	1 734.5					
Total	8 306.6	8 555.6	8 692.1	8 990.3	9 061.9	9 244.3	9 396.5	9 578.0					
Average weekly hours worked													
Average hours worked	35.7	35.3	35.6	35.7	34.9	34.7	34.6	34.7					
% change from corresponding													
month of previous year	0.3	-1.1	0.9	0.1	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.5					



	ACTUAL H	OURS WOF	RKED	USUAL HOURS WORKED			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Weekly hours worked in all jobs	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	
0	248.4	235.5	484.0	14.7	16.3	31.0	
1–15	379.7	781.2	1 160.8	334.7	791.6	1 126.3	
16–29	430.8	874.0	1 304.8	298.5	851.0	1 149.6	
30–34	353.4	447.6	801.0	179.3	381.7	561.0	
35–39	789.9	695.8	1 485.8	1 066.4	895.8	1 962.2	
40	892.3	500.6	1 392.9	1 246.1	682.1	1 928.2	
41–44	285.3	164.5	449.8	213.3	111.9	325.3	
45–49	544.2	220.2	764.4	569.2	206.3	775.5	
50 and over	1 364.0	370.4	1 734.5	1 365.9	353.2	1 719.1	
Total	5 288.2	4 289.8	9 578.0	5 288.2	4 289.8	9 578.0	



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

	Males	Females	Persons
Reason for working less than 35 hours	'000	'000	'000
	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	333.4	218.0	551.3
Own illness or injury	127.4	97.0	224.3
Bad weather, plant breakdown	24.1	*2.7	26.8
Began or left job in the reference week	11.2	5.8	17.0
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	42.4	10.5	52.9
Shift work, standard work arrangements	74.7	39.7	114.4
Other reasons	18.6	10.0	28.5
Total	631.6	383.7	1 015.3

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

⁽a) This table relates only to full-time workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week



	EMPLOYE	D FULL-TIN	ИE	EMPLOY	ED PART-T	IME	TOTAL		
	Been in job less than 12 months	Been in job 12 months and over	Total	Been in job less than 12 months	Been in job 12 months and over	Total	Been in job less than 12 months	Been in job 12 months and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	• • • • • •	MALE	S	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	697.2	3 481.8	4 179.1	195.3	427.2	622.5	892.5	3 909.0	4 801.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons Involuntary/economic reasons Total	90.2 34.3 124.5	176.1 27.8 203.9	266.3 62.1 328.4	67.7 9.8 77.5	78.0 *2.7 80.7	145.7 12.5 158.2	157.9 44.1 202.0	254.1 30.5 284.6	412.0 74.6 486.6
Total	821.8	3 685.7	4 507.5	272.8	507.9	780.7	1 094.6	4 193.6	5 288.2
•••••	• • • • • •	FEMAL		• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	392.3	1 744.4	2 136.7	392.0	1 297.6	1 689.6	784.4	3 042.0	3 826.4
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months Voluntary/non economic reasons	53.7	107.4	161.1	103.4	131.9	235.4	157.1	239.3	396.5
Involuntary/economic reasons	24.9	12.5	37.4	17.8	11.8	29.6	42.7	24.2	67.0
Total	78.6	119.9	198.5	121.3	143.7	265.0	199.9	263.6	463.4
Total		1 864.3			1 441.3			3 305.6	
•••••	• • • • • •	PERSO		• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 089.6	5 226.2	6 315.8	587.3	1 724.8	2 312.1	1 676.9	6 951.0	8 627.9
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months Voluntary/non economic reasons Involuntary/economic reasons	143.9 59.2	283.5 40.3	427.4 99.5	171.1 27.6	209.9 14.4	381.1 42.1	315.1 86.8	493.4 54.8	808.5 141.6
Total	203.1	323.8	526.9	198.8	224.4	423.2	401.9	548.2	950.1
Total	1 292.7	5 550.0	6 842.7	786.1	1 949.2	2 735.3	2 078.8	7 499.2	9 578.0

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1. purposes



PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

	2002			2003				2004	
	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••	••••••	••••••	••••••	••••••	•••••
	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									
			TREND)					
Australia									
Total	1 492.6	1 497.9	1 503.8	1 510.7	1 517.4	1 522.6	1 531.5	1 543.9	1 558.5
% change from previous quarter	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	243.9	241.5	241.1	241.6	242.3	242.6	243.3	244.2	245.4
State government	1 096.8	1 103.4	1 108.3	1 113.3	1 118.8	1 123.2	1 130.7	1 141.1	1 152.9
Local government	151.9	153.0	154.4	155.8	156.3	156.8	157.5	158.6	160.2
States and territories									
New South Wales	468.5	470.4	471.5	472.6	473.9	474.4	474.9	476.2	478.5
Victoria	329.9	330.7	332.7	334.2	334.9	335.7	337.8	340.4	342.3
Queensland	298.3	297.3	296.9	298.2	300.6	302.3	303.2	304.9	307.4
South Australia	112.1	112.3	113.0	114.0	114.6	115.3	117.2	119.4	121.9
Western Australia	147.4	148.2	149.0	149.6	150.8	152.1	154.4	157.3	160.6
Tasmania	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.6	43.0	43.6	44.2
Northern Territory	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.7	25.0	25.5	26.1
Australian Capital Territory	71.7	72.9	74.2	74.9	75.2	75.5	76.1	76.8	77.7
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									
			ORIGIN	A L					
Australia	1 514.0	1 501.9	1 524.1	1 468.6	1 529.3	1 532.7	1 542.8	1 510.0	1 572.0
Industry(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.6	38.9	39.1	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.9	41.2	40.5
Construction	19.9	18.8	18.4	18.4	16.5	16.1	11.0	11.7	10.3
Transport and storage	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.4	38.6	38.7	39.3	39.5
Finance and insurance	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5
Property and business services	34.4	30.5	29.8	29.5	30.1	28.0	28.0	27.4	27.5
Government administration and defence	371.5	375.7	387.6	384.6	394.7	394.3	396.0	402.5	406.0
Education	456.8	458.4	465.0	409.3	460.1	464.4	473.0	425.5	484.5
Health and community services	324.1	320.9	326.0	327.6	328.2	331.0	334.3	340.2	341.3
Cultural and recreational services	33.0	27.7	28.0	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.8	27.8	28.9
Personal and other services	100.9	99.6	101.0	101.8	103.2	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.0

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

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

	AGE GRO	OUP (YEAF	RS)				LOOKING FOR WOF		UNEMPLOYED
	15–19	20-24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
Duration of unemployment	,000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
			MAI	LES					
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	20.0	15.1	13.6	11.6	6.0	5.3	48.2	23.3	71.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	16.5	14.6	15.4	9.6	7.8	5.1	52.9	15.9	68.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	6.0	8.8	9.5	7.9	*4.3	5.0	34.8	6.8	41.5
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	14.0	7.5	9.5	6.4	4.9	5.3	36.0	11.5	47.5
52 weeks and over	6.0	11.1	11.4	16.0	14.6	9.9	63.3	5.8	69.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	4.5	*3.6	*3.9	5.8	4.4	*2.5	23.3	*1.5	24.8
104 weeks and over	*1.5	7.5	7.5	10.2	10.2	7.4	40.0	*4.3	44.3
Total	62.5	57.2	59.4	51.4	37.6	30.6	235.2	63.3	298.6
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.8	35.7	39.3	74.3	92.4	98.6	60.4	26.9	53.3
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	12	14	20	26	25	17	5	14
			FEMA	ALES					
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	19.7	12.4	16.1	13.0	9.0	5.0	33.1	42.3	75.4
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	13.9	11.6	10.1	8.5	7.0	*2.4	30.9	22.5	53.4
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	11.2	*3.1	5.9	9.9	5.4	*1.5	22.3	14.7	37.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	11.4	6.4	6.4	12.3	*2.8	*1.5	27.2	13.8	40.9
52 weeks and over	5.5	6.4	8.0	10.8	9.2	4.9	35.3	9.5	44.8
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.7	*3.1	*3.4	5.4	*3.1	*1.4	15.1	4.9	20.0
104 weeks and over	*1.8	*3.3	4.7	5.4	6.1	*3.5	20.2	4.6	24.8
Total	61.8	40.0	46.5	54.5	33.4	15.3	148.9	102.7	251.5
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.8	33.4	41.9	61.6	72.4	88.3	62.4	22.8	46.3
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	9	9	19	14	22	18	5	12
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	
			PERS	ONS					
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	39.7	27.6	29.7	24.6	15.0	10.3	81.3	65.6	146.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	30.4	26.2	25.4	18.0	14.8	7.4	83.9	38.5	122.3
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	17.2	11.9	15.3	17.8	9.7	6.5	57.1	21.4	78.5
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	25.4	13.9	16.0	18.7	7.7	6.8	63.2	25.3	88.5
52 weeks and over	11.5	17.5	19.5	26.8	23.8	14.8	98.6	15.3	113.9
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	8.2	6.7	7.3	11.1	7.5	*3.8	38.4	6.3	44.7
104 weeks and over	*3.3	10.8	12.2	15.7	16.2	11.0	60.2	8.9	69.1
Total	124.3	97.2	105.9	105.9	71.0	45.9	384.1	166.0	550.1
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.8	34.8	40.4	67.7	83.0	95.2	61.2	24.4	50.1
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	9	12	20	22	23	18	5	13

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1. purposes

	Unemployed			
	52 weeks	Unemployed		Proportion
	and under	104 weeks	Total long-term	of total
	104	and over	unemployment	unemployment
Month	'000	'000	'000	%
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
		MALES		
August 1999	45.5	69.2	114.7	30.8
August 2000	36.4	60.0	96.4	28.2
August 2001	32.9	60.1	92.9	23.6
2002				
August	34.7	53.1	87.9	25.1
November 2003	33.8	53.2	87.1	24.9
February	32.3	54.3	86.6	24.8
May	33.6	51.7	85.3	24.7
August	34.0	49.6	83.6	25.4
November	32.1	47.0	79.2	25.4
2004				
February	32.5	43.2	75.7	24.3
May	29.9	43.8	73.7	23.5
August	26.3	45.0	71.3	22.9
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	FEMALES	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
August 1999	28.7	33.1	61.8	22.8
August 2000	22.7	29.1	51.8	21.3
August 2001	23.1	30.3	53.4	18.5
2002				
August	21.9	25.4	47.2	17.2
November 2003	20.1	27.7	47.8	17.5
February	21.6	26.6	48.2	17.4
May	21.4	26.9	48.3	17.3
August	19.8	26.5	46.3	16.7
November	20.1	24.5	44.6	16.2
2004				
February	22.0	23.1	45.0	16.8
May	21.9	24.1	45.9	17.6
August	21.9	26.2	48.1	18.2
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	PERSONS	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
August 1999	74.2	102.3	176.5	27.4
August 2000	59.1	89.1	148.2	25.3
August 2001	55.9	90.4	146.3	21.4
2002				
August	56.6	78.5	135.1	21.6
November	53.9	81.0	134.9	21.6
2003				
February	53.9	80.9	134.8	21.5
May	55.0	78.6	133.6	21.4
August November	53.8 52.3	76.1 71.6	129.9 123.8	21.4 21.1
2004	02.3	11.0	123.6	21.1
February	54.5	66.3	120.8	20.8
May	51.7	67.9	119.7	20.8
August	48.2	71.3	119.5	20.7

	REASON				
	LEAVIN(G			
	LAST JC)B	SEX		
	•••••	•••••	•••••		
	lab	lah			
	Job Ioser	Job leaver	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	1000	'000	'000	'000
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
	15.3	*3.6	16.3	*2.6	18.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing				*	
Mining	*0.6	*0.4	*1.0		*1.0
Manufacturing	30.6	11.4	31.6	10.3	41.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.2	*—	*0.2	*	*0.2
Construction	21.3	6.1	25.7	*1.8	27.4
Wholesale trade	8.0	8.8	10.7	6.1	16.8
Retail trade	28.0	34.6	32.2	30.4	62.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.6	19.8	15.8	22.7	38.4
Transport and storage	5.4	*2.7	7.2	*0.9	8.1
Communication services	*3.9	*1.7	*4.1	*1.5	5.6
Finance and insurance	*3.8	4.8	*4.2	4.4	8.6
Property and business services	24.5	13.6	20.9	17.3	38.1
Government administration and defence	6.5	*3.0	5.1	*4.4	9.5
Education	6.1	4.6	*2.4	8.3	10.7
Health and community services	10.3	9.1	*4.0	15.4	19.4
Cultural and recreational services	6.0	*3.8	5.1	4.7	9.8
Personal and other services	5.8	*3.7	5.1	*4.3	9.4
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	7.1	5.4	10.1	*2.5	12.5
Professionals	16.9	9.8	15.1	11.6	26.6
Associate professionals	13.2	13.6	15.4	11.4	26.8
Tradespersons and related workers	24.3	9.6	30.7	*3.3	34.0
Advanced clerical and service Workers	*3.5	*3.7	*1.2	5.9	7.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	23.0	30.8	14.1	39.7	53.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	22.6	8.2	26.4	4.5	30.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	27.5	26.2	22.1	31.6	53.7
Labourers and related workers	56.9	24.3	56.4	24.7	81.1
Total	194.9	131.6	191.4	135.1	326.5
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work			19.6	23.4	43.1
Total					
าบเลา			45.2	56.7	101.9
Former worker			61.9	59.8	121.7
Total			107.1	116.5	223.6
TOTAL	194.9	131.6	298.6	251.5	550.1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • •

REASON FOR

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) most practical purposes — Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

^{..} not applicable



LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sep 1996	Sep 1997	Sep 1998	Sep 1999	Sep 2000	Sep 2001	Sep 2002	Sep 2003
		• • • • • • •				• • • • • •			
		MALES	S						
Underemployed(a)	'000	223.8	214.8	217.4	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3	230.5
Unemployed	'000	450.8	452.9	429.8	386.8	346.4	397.0	357.4	321.0
Long-term unemployed	'000	134.2	153.2	148.1	122.5	93.9	100.3	88.0	84.0
Labour force Marginally attached to the labour force(b)	'000	5 229.2	5 270.2	5 366.9	5 357.8	5 430.2	5 493.0	5 544.2	5 609.9
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week									
but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	15.8	14.6	12.6	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9	17.1
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	29.5	39.7	36.7	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4	26.6
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
Unemployment rate(d) Underemployment rate(e)	% %	8.6 4.3	8.6 4.1	8.0 4.1	7.2 3.4	6.4 3.8	7.2 4.4	6.4 4.3	5.7 4.1
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	12.9	12.7	12.1	10.6	10.2	11.6	10.8	9.8
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	13.6	13.6	12.9	11.5	11.1	12.4	11.5	10.5
		FEMALE	ES						
Underemployed(a)	'000	277.4	292.5	283.9	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0	336.8
Unemployed	'000	317.2	306.5	301.4	285.2	239.5	281.3	279.0	275.2
Long-term unemployed	'000	80.9	84.6	78.0	68.4	50.5	52.1	50.4	45.1
Labour force	'000	3 983.2	4 029.9	4 127.6	4 188.2	4 301.7	4 378.6	4 473.3	4 552.8
Marginally attached to the labour force(b) Actively looking for work, not available in reference week									
but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	18.9	21.1	20.6	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0	22.3
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	89.4	78.7	74.3	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6	53.2
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Unemployment rate(d)	%	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.0
Underemployment rate(e) Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	% %	7.0 14.9	7.3 14.9	6.9 14.2	6.5 13.3	6.2 11.8	7.4 13.8	7.5 13.7	7.4 13.4
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	17.2	16.9	16.1	15.3	13.7	15.3	15.2	14.9
		PERSO	٧S						
Underemployed(a)	'000	501.2	507.3	501.3	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3	567.4
Unemployed	'000	768.1	759.4	731.2	671.9	585.9	678.4	636.4	596.3
Long-term unemployed	'000	215.1	237.8	226.2	190.9	144.4	152.4	138.4	129.1
Labour force	'000	9 212.4	9 300.1	9 494.5	9 546.1	9 731.8	9 871.5	10 017.5	10 162.6
Marginally attached to the labour force(b) Actively looking for work, not available in reference week									
but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	34.7	35.7	33.2	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9	39.4
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	118.9	118.4	110.9	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0	79.8
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Unemployment rate(d) Underemployment rate(e)	%	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.4	5.9
Underemployment rate(e) Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	% %	5.4 13.8	5.5 13.6	5.3 13.0	4.8 11.8	4.9 10.9	5.7 12.6	5.7 12.1	5.6 11.5
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	15.2	15.0	14.3	13.2	12.2	13.7	13.1	12.5

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

 $\textit{Source:} \ \ \textit{Labour Force Survey}, \ \ \textit{Survey of Underemployed Workers}, \ \ \textit{Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force.} \ \ \textit{See Appendix 1.}$

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

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

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

⁽e) The underemployment rate is the underemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

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

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



LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original—September 2003

								R FORCE			R FORCE		
	LONG-TE							UTILISATIO	ON		UNDERUTILISATION		
		OYMENT I			OYMENT I		RATE(c)		RATE(c	l)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	
Australia	1.5	1.0	1.3	5.7	6.0	5.9	9.8	13.4	11.5	10.5	14.9	12.5	
States and territories													
New South Wales	1.5	1.1	1.3	5.5	6.0	5.7	9.4	12.8	10.9	10.1	14.3	12.0	
Victoria	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.3	5.8	5.5	9.6	13.3	11.3	10.3	14.5	12.2	
Queensland	1.6	0.8	1.3	6.0	6.5	6.2	10.3	14.7	12.3	10.9	16.2	13.3	
South Australia	1.6	1.2	1.4	5.9	6.4	6.1	10.5	15.0	12.5	11.1	16.4	13.5	
Western Australia	1.7	0.7	1.3	6.7	5.9	6.4	10.4	13.0	11.5	11.0	14.5	12.5	
Tasmania	2.8	1.0	2.0	8.1	6.4	7.3	12.9	14.1	13.5	14.4	16.7	15.4	
Northern Territory	0.7	0.2	0.5	4.9	7.7	6.1	8.6	11.7	10.0	10.0	12.3	11.0	
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.6	4.3	3.9	8.0	9.0	8.5	8.2	10.0	9.1	
Age group (years)													
15–19	1.4	1.1	1.2	16.9	14.7	15.8	28.2	28.4	28.3	29.0	29.8	29.4	
20–24	2.2	0.8	1.5	9.0	8.9	9.0	16.1	19.2	17.6	16.8	20.1	18.3	
25–34	1.5	1.0	1.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	9.2	12.1	10.5	9.6	13.1	11.1	
35–44	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.9	5.0	4.4	6.8	11.7	9.0	7.2	13.3	10.0	
45–54	1.5	1.0	1.2	3.5	4.1	3.8	6.2	10.5	8.2	6.5	11.6	8.9	
55–69	2.0	0.9	1.6	4.1	2.9	3.6	7.1	7.9	7.4	9.3	11.5	10.2	
Total(e)	1.5	1.0	1.3	5.7	6.0	5.9	9.8	13.4	11.5	10.5	14.9	12.5	

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

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

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

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

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

⁽d) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons.

Includes those aged 70 years and over.



Whether preferred to work more hours		HOURS V ORKED IN 6–10			VEEK	25–29	30–34	Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total '000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • •
		MALES	si .						
Preferred not to work more hours Preferred to work more hours Had actively looked for more hours Available to work more hours in the reference week Wanted to work full-time	50.4	98.2	70.0	90.5	40.6 8.5	10.0	91.4	28.6	510.7 77.9
Wanted to work part-time	6.0	6.3	*3.2	*2.5	*0.4	*1.0	*	*0.5	20.0
Total	11.6	14.9	16.3	18.5	8.9	11.1	13.1	*3.4	97.8
Not available to work more hours in the reference	*0.0	*4.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*4.2	0.0
week Total	*0.9 12.5	*1.8 16.7	*0.6 16.8	*0.8 19.3	*0.3 9.2	*0.6 11.6	*0.6 13.8	*1.3 <i>4.7</i>	6.8 104.6
Had not actively looked for more hours Total	18.9 31.4	30.8 <i>47.</i> 5	22.5 39.3	23.8 43.1	15.5 24.7	17.0 28.6	24.2 37.9	12.7 17.4	165.3 269.9
Total	31.4	47.5	39.3	43.1	24.1	20.0	37.9	17.4	209.9
Total	81.8	145.6	109.3	133.5	65.3	69.7	129.3	46.0	780.7
		FEMALE	ES	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • •
Preferred not to work more hours Preferred to work more hours	125.7	225.5	201.4	265.8	190.5	156.2	248.9	97.9	1 511.8
Had actively looked for more hours Available to work more hours in the reference week Wanted to work full-time Wanted to work part-time	4.9 8.4	10.9 14.3	13.7 11.6	12.3 6.7	13.0 *2.9	13.2 *4.1	13.5 *1.2	*1.7 *2.0	83.2 51.2
Total	13.4	25.2	25.2	19.0	16.0	17.3	14.7	*3.7	134.4
Not available to work more hours in the reference									
week	*1.4	*2.3	*2.8	*1.7	*1.4	*1.9	*1.1	*3.3	15.9
Total	14.7	27.5	28.0	20.7	17.4	19.2	15.8	7.0	150.4
Had not actively looked for more hours	35.0	54.1	44.8	47.7	30.7	27.9	34.1	18.0	292.4
Total	49.8	81.6	72.8	68.5	48.1	47.2	49.9	25.0	442.8
Total	175.4	307.1	274.2	334.2	238.6	203.4	298.8	122.9	1 954.6
	 I	PERSON	 NS	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •
Preferred not to work more hours	176.0	323.6	271.4	356.2	231.1	197.3	340.3	126.5	2 022.6
Preferred to work more hours Had actively looked for more hours Available to work more hours in the reference week	170.0	323.0	211.4	330.2	201.1	107.0	540.5	120.0	2 022.0
Wanted to work full-time	10.5	19.5	26.8	28.3	21.5	23.3	26.6	4.6	161.1
Wanted to work part-time Total	14.5 25.0	20.6 40.1	14.7 <i>41</i> .5	9.2 37.5	*3.3 24.9	5.1 28.4	*1.2 27.8	*2.5 7.1	71.2 232.3
Not available to work more hours in the reference									
week Total	*2.3 27.3	*4.1 <i>44.</i> 2	*3.3 <i>44.</i> 8	*2.5 40.1	*1.7 26.6	*2.5 30.9	*1.8 29.6	4.6 11.7	22.7 255.0
Had not actively looked for more hours	53.9	84.9	67.3	71.5	46.2	44.9	58.3	30.6	457.7
Total	81.2	129.1	112.2	111.5	72.8	75.8	87.8	42.3	712.7
Total	257.2	452.7	383.5	467.8	303.9	273.1	428.1	168.9	2 735.3

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) purposes Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.



PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: Original—August 2004

	AGE GRO	UP (YEARS	S)						
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total
Whether looking for work	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
								• • • • • •	
		MAI	LES						
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	5.2	*3.0	*3.8	*3.4 *—	*3.2 *	*1.4	*0.5	*— *—	20.6
Unavailable to start work within four weeks Total	*1.2 6.4	*2.0 5.1	*1.5 5.3	*3.4	*3.2	*0.3 *1.7	*1.0 *1.5	*	6.1 26.7
Did not take active steps to find work		*3.4	*3.1					*	
Total	8.0 14.5	*3.4 8.4	*3.1 8.4	*3.0 6.4	*3.8 7.0	*1.4 *3.1	*1.5 *3.0	*_	24.1 50.8
Not looking for work(b)	301.3	107.5	96.4	113.0	138.8	128.0	195.9	963.3	2 044.2
Permanently unable to work	*1.5	5.7	9.2	12.8	22.6	19.0	23.4	13.7	107.9
Institutionalised	*1.2	14.2	26.9	14.7	7.0	4.5	*3.3	74.8	146.7
Total	318.5	135.8	140.8	146.9	175.5	154.7	225.5	1 051.8	2 349.6
		FEMA	ALES						
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.7	*3.6	4.7	5.4	*3.1	*0.8	*0.6	*	21.0
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.8	*1.6	*—	*2.3	*1.4	*0.2	*	*—	6.3
Total	*3.5	5.3	4.7	7.7	4.5	*1.0	*0.6	*	27.3
Did not take active steps to find work	6.7	5.1	6.4	9.0	6.8	*1.7	*0.2	*	35.9
Total	10.2	10.3	11.1	16.7	11.4	*2.7	*0.8	*—	63.2
Not looking for work(b)	274.0	170.9	415.8	399.2	327.8	265.4	300.2	1 204.3	3 357.5
Permanently unable to work	*1.0	*2.4	*3.8	8.1	14.4	12.4	13.2	12.6	67.9
Institutionalised	*0.3	*0.7	*2.3	*1.9	*2.9	*1.4	*1.7	170.6	181.8
Total	285.4	184.3	433.0	425.9	356.5	281.9	316.0	1 387.4	3 670.4
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •			• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •
		PERS	SONS						
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	7.9	6.7	8.5	8.8	6.3	*2.2	*1.1	*	41.6
Unavailable to start work within four weeks Total	*2.0 9.9	*3.6	*1.5 10.0	*2.3	*1.4 7.7	*0.5 *2.7	*1.0 *2.1	*	12.4 53.9
		10.3		11.1				*	
Did not take active steps to find work Total	14.7 24.6	8.4 18.7	9.5 19.5	12.0 23.1	10.7 18.4	*3.1 5.8	*1.7 *3.8	*— *—	60.0 114.0
Not looking for work(b)	575.3	278.4	512.2	512.2	466.6	393.4	496.1	2 167.5	5 401.7
Permanently unable to work	*2.5	8.1	13.0	20.9	37.0	31.4	36.7	26.3	175.8
Institutionalised	*1.5	14.9	29.2	16.6	10.0	6.0	4.9	245.4	328.5
Total	603.9	320.1	573.8	572.8	532.0	436.6	541.5	2 439.2	6 020.0

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical (b) Includes persons permanently not intending to work and boarding school residents.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Qtr Qtr Qtr Qtr Qtr Qtr Qtr Qtr 2002 2002 2002 2003 2003 2003 2003 2004 2 % % % % % % % %		Qtr 2 2003	Jun Qtr 2004 %
Qtr Q	Qtr Qtr 004 2002 % %	Qtr 2 2003	Qtr 2004
2002 2002 2003 2003 2003 2003 2004 2 % % % % % % % %	004 2002 % %	2003	2004
		%	%
	0.8 3.2	• • • • • •	• • • • •
TREND	0.8 3.2		
	0.8 3.2	2.0	2.5
Australia 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8		3.6	3.5
Sector Divinite			0.4
Private 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.8 Public 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 0.9	0.8 3.2 0.7 3.3		3.4 3.8
	0.7 3.3	4.4	3.6
ORIGINAL	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	
Australia 0.6 1.3 0.8 0.9 0.6 1.2 0.9 0.8	0.5 3.1	3.6	3.5
States and territories			
New South Wales 0.4 1.4 0.6 1.4 0.4 1.4 0.8 0.9	0.6 3.1		3.7
Victoria 0.9 1.4 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 0.7 0.6	0.7 3.4		3.3
Queensland 0.5 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.5 1.0 1.2 1.0	0.4 2.9		3.7
South Australia 0.3 1.5 1.4 0.5 0.5 1.6 1.2 0.7	0.2 3.2		3.8
Western Australia 0.7 1.6 0.5 0.8 0.5 1.3 0.7 0.6	0.5 2.8		3.1
Tasmania 0.5 1.1 1.0 0.3 0.7 1.4 0.8 0.5 Northern Territory 0.2 1.3 0.3 1.2 0.2 1.0 1.1 0.8	0.5 3.1 0.7 3.3		3.2 3.7
Australian Capital Territory 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.0 0.3 2.0 1.2 0.7	0.2 3.0		4.2
Industry			
Mining 0.6 1.5 0.8 0.4 0.4 1.1 0.8 0.5	0.7 3.4	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing 0.9 1.4 0.9 0.7 0.6 1.2 1.1 0.5	0.7 3.2	3.6	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply 0.3 1.6 1.1 0.8 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.3	1.2 4.0	4.6	4.7
Construction 0.3 1.4 0.6 1.3 0.5 1.5 0.3 1.2	1.4 2.7		4.4
Wholesale trade 0.8 1.7 0.6 0.5 0.6 1.1 0.6 0.8	0.5 2.7		3.0
Retail trade 0.4 1.3 0.8 0.5 0.3 1.0 1.3 0.5	0.5 2.7		3.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants 0.4 1.5 1.1 0.6 0.2 1.3 0.5 0.5	0.1 3.0		2.4
Transport and storage 0.5 0.9 1.2 1.1 0.3 1.3 0.6 0.9	0.2 2.5		3.1
Communication services 0.0 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.8 1.5 0.5 1.4 Finance and insurance 0.7 0.7 1.3 0.6 0.7 0.8 1.0 0.7	0.1 3.3		3.5 3.7
Finance and insurance 0.7 0.7 1.3 0.6 0.7 0.8 1.0 0.7 Property and business services 0.5 1.7 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.7 0.8 0.3	1.1 3.8 0.5 3.0		3.4
Government administration and defence 0.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 0.3 1.8 1.6 0.8	0.2 3.1		3.4 4.4
Education 1.1 1.7 0.6 1.6 0.7 0.8 0.3 1.9	0.4 3.4		3.5
Health and community services 0.4 0.9 0.7 1.8 0.4 2.0 1.0 0.6	0.4 3.1		4.1
Cultural and recreational services 0.4 1.5 1.0 1.0 0.3 1.6 0.7 0.7	0.2 3.1		3.3
Personal and other services 0.4 1.0 0.6 1.4 0.3 1.3 1.0 0.7	0.1 3.9		3.1
Occupation			
Managers and administrators 0.9 1.2 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.9 0.8	0.6 3.1	3.5	3.3
Professionals 0.8 1.4 0.8 1.2 0.7 1.5 0.6 1.1	0.4 3.4		3.6
Associate professionals 0.5 1.0 0.7 1.0 0.5 1.1 0.9 0.8	0.4 3.1		3.3
Tradespersons and related workers 0.5 1.5 0.7 0.9 0.4 1.2 0.9 0.7	0.7 3.0		3.6
Advanced clerical and service workers 0.4 1.1 1.0 0.8 0.4 1.9 0.8 0.4	0.7 2.4		4.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers 0.6 1.2 0.9 0.9 0.5 1.5 1.0 0.7	0.4 3.2		3.7
Intermediate production and transport workers 0.4 1.2 1.0 0.5 0.6 1.3 0.9 0.8	0.7 2.9		3.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers 0.7 1.1 0.9 0.8 0.5 1.4 0.7 0.8	0.2 2.8		3.2
Labourers and related workers 0.4 1.2 1.0 0.6 0.3 1.4 1.2 0.4	0.6 3.1	3.1	3.6

Source: Wage Cost Index. See Appendix 1.



	FULL-TIME	ADULT ORD	INARY TIME	EARNINGS		ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS				
				.	5					
Period	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons		
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • •		
			EARN	IINGS (\$)					
M 1000	70450	074.40	740.00	700.40	0.44.40	700.00	400.40	000.00		
May 1999	794.50	671.10	749.00	720.10	841.40	729.20	480.40	608.00		
May 2000 May 2001	835.30 872.60	699.90 738.60	785.20 823.90	756.30 794.90	877.50 922.30	759.60 789.80	503.40 528.30	635.20 664.10		
•	872.00	136.00	623.90	194.90	922.30	109.00	326.30	004.10		
2002										
May	918.80	779.00	868.70	841.30	963.80	827.60	542.60	689.50		
August	928.80	787.00	877.90	851.00	972.20	836.30	547.70	696.20		
November	942.10	796.10	889.60	863.70	980.30	847.60	554.00	704.90		
2003	057.70	000.00	002.00	070 20	001.40	960.00	ECO CO	71170		
February	957.70 972.10	808.00 820.70	903.80 917.50	878.30 891.60	991.40 1 005.80	860.20 872.40	560.60 567.30	714.70 724.80		
May August	972.10	832.20	917.50	903.70	1 005.80	884.00	574.50	735.50		
November	992.90	840.60	938.80	912.50	1 019.00	891.60	581.00	743.50		
2004	992.90	040.00	330.00	312.50	1 029.50	031.00	301.00	743.30		
February	1 000.10	847.80	946.00	919.30	1 038.10	895.50	586.70	748.70		
May	1 006.60	854.80	952.50	924.90	1 047.20	896.80	591.80	751.90		
.,										
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						(0/)	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •		
	C	HANGE	FRUM PR	REVIOUS	QUARTER	(%)				
2002										
May	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8		
August	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0		
November	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	8.0	1.4	1.1	1.3		
2003										
February	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4		
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4		
August	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5		
November	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1		
2004	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.7		
February May	0.7 0.7	0.9 0.8	0.8 0.7	0.7 0.6	0.9 0.9	0.4 0.1	0.9	0.7		
iviay	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.4		
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •		
CHANG	GE FROM	CORRES	PONDIN	G QUAR	TER OF PE	REVIOUS	YEAR (%)		
May 1999	2.4	3.7	2.8	2.5	4.6	1.6	2.1	1.5		
May 2000	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5		
May 2001	4.5	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.6		
May 2002	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	4.5	4.8	2.7	3.8		
May 2003	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.0	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.1		
May 2004	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	2.8	4.3	3.7		

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



COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED MEASURES: Trend

	Compensation			Gross	
	of employees		Average earnings	domestic	GDP per
	for household	Gross mixed income	(National Accounts basis	product	hour
	income account	for household sector	— nominal)(a)	(GDP)	worked(b)
Quarter	\$m	\$m	\$ per week	\$m	index number
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	TREND	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			INLIND		
June 1999	72 720	13 215	756	150 293	94.0
June 2000	77 499	14 053	777	161 522	95.0
June 2001	81 826	14 952	811	171 543	96.4
2002	01 020	2.002	011	1.10.0	00.1
June	86 213	16 286	842	182 540	99.7
September	87 593	15 972	850	185 218	99.9
December	89 080	15 787	856	187 794	99.7
2003					
March	90 506	15 812	862	190 275	99.8
June	91 716	16 066	870	193 184	100.5
September	92 817	16 570	880	196 752	101.5
December	94 031	17 155	888	200 739	101.8
2004					
March	95 456	17 511	894	204 607	101.8
June	96 986	17 647	899	208 163	101.8
		CHANGE FROM	1 PREVIOUS QUAR	RTER (%)	
2002					0.4
June	1.5	-1.7	1.1	1.5	0.4
September	1.6	-1.9	0.9	1.5	0.2
December	1.7	-1.2	0.7	1.4	-0.2
2003		• •			0.4
March	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.1
June	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.7
September	1.2	3.1	1.2	1.8	1.0
December	1.3	3.5	0.9	2.0	0.3
2004	4 =	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0
March	1.5	2.1	0.7	1.9	0.0
June	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.0
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	CHANGE FR	OM CORRESPON	DING QUARTER O	F PREVIOUS YEAR (%)
June 1999	5.4	3.3	3.6	4.9	2.8
June 2000	6.6	6.3	2.8	7.5	1.1
June 2001	5.6	6.4	4.4	6.2	1.5
June 2002	5.4	8.9	3.8	6.4	3.4
June 2003	6.4	-1.4	3.3	5.8	0.8
June 2004	5.7	9.8	3.3	7.8	1.3

⁽a) Average non-farm wages, salaries and supplements per wage and salary earner. (b) Reference base of index: 2003–04 = 100.0. Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2002			2003	2003				
	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •
Total	63.4	53.4	69.6	66.3	55.5	166.2	151.5	r 80.4	152.9
% change from previous quarter	-12.8	-15.7	30.2	-4.7	-16.3	199.5	-8.8	-46.9	90.2
States and territories									
New South Wales	13.1	10.3	21.2	9.3	15.1	65.2	53.5	r12.8	113.3
Victoria	27.5	19.0	22.5	22.4	30.1	61.1	37.7	r41.8	17.3
Queensland	12.9	12.4	9.2	25.0	4.3	7.4	13.6	6.0	4.9
South Australia	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	3.6	4.4	4.9	1.5
Western Australia	6.3	8.3	12.1	5.0	4.2	28.8	41.2	r14.7	14.3
Tasmania	0.2	0.2	1.3	_	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1
Northern Territory	0.2	_	0.3	1.8	0.5	_	0.2	_	1.1
Australian Capital Territory	_	_	0.8	0.6	_	0.1	0.3	_	0.4
Industry Mining									
Coal	1.6	1.8	2.7	1.9	0.7	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.3
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	11.1	9.4	5.7	0.4
Manufacturing Metal product; Machinery and									
equipment	14.1	5.2	3.5	5.2	23.6	21.8	28.7	4.8	6.6
Other	16.9	13.1	10.4	2.6	10.9	18.6	5.4	7.0	5.1
Construction Transport and storage;	24.2	19.1	34.7	42.7	14.5	27.9	38.2	r26.8	25.2
Communication services Education; Health and community	0.5	3.2	1.1	6.6	1.0	6.1	5.6	3.9	11.6
services	1.6	1.1	0.3	2.3	0.6	74.4	51.8	24.5	98.5
Other industries(a)	4.4	9.7	16.8	4.6	4.0	2.6	10.7	7.0	5.2

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

^{&#}x27;Other industries' comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost per 1,000 employees: Original

	2002			2003				2004	
	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	• • • •
Total	8.0	6.7	8.6	8.1	6.8	20.4	18.4	r 9.7	18.2
% change from previous quarter	-13.1	-15.5	27.8	-6.2	-16.2	201.3	-9.6	-47.4	87.5
States and territories New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory Industry Mining Coal	4.9 13.6 8.9 5.3 8.1 1.1 2.0	3.8 9.4 8.5 5.4 10.6 1.4 0.3 0.2	7.9 10.9 6.3 3.5 15.0 7.3 3.6 4.9	3.4 10.8 16.4 3.4 6.2 — 19.7 4.0	5.5 14.6 2.8 2.1 5.2 0.4 5.3 0.1	23.7 29.8 4.8 6.0 36.0 0.3 — 0.4	19.5 18.3 8.7 7.2 50.7 3.6 2.0 1.8	4.6 r19.9 3.8 8.1 r17.7 1.7 —	40.8 8.2 3.0 2.4 16.9 0.4 11.9 2.2
Other	1.7	4.0	1.7	5.2	2.9	187.5	134.5	71.3	5.2
Manufacturing Metal product; Machinery and equipment Other	37.1 26.6	13.8 20.3	9.1 15.8	13.5 4.0	61.8 17.3	58.8 29.5	80.8 8.8	13.0 11.2	18.0 7.8
Construction Transport and storage;	52.9	44.2	76.3	86.3	30.4	56.5	75.4	r51.2	46.1
Communication services Education; Health and community	1.3	9.5	3.3	19.1	2.7	17.0	14.9	7.4	21.4
services Other industries(a)	1.0 1.0	0.7 2.2	0.2 3.8	1.4 1.0	0.3 0.9	44.1 0.6	30.3 2.4	15.8 1.5	61.1 1.1

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

r revised

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

	ORIGINAL	-								TREND
	New							Australian		
	South			South	Western		Northern	Capital		
Period	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia	Australia
			• • • • • • • • •							
				JOB V	ACANCIE	S ('000)				
May 1999	40.1	21.7	12.0	4.5	8.9	*2.5	*1.3	2.5	93.5	98.
/lay 2000	44.9	25.8	*17.5	5.2	8.4	1.6	1.0	3.2	107.6	114.
May 2001	30.6	23.3	15.5	5.7	6.8	1.7	1.1	2.6	87.4	94.
2002										
May	31.1	24.9	11.7	7.0	*9.5	*1.7	1.1	3.2	90.3	95.
August	34.7	29.8	22.1	7.8	8.2	*2.2	1.5	3.2	109.6	99.
November	34.8	22.0	21.0	5.2	7.3	*2.1	1.9	1.7	96.1	103.
2003										
February	39.0	27.2	19.9	7.1	12.0	*2.1	1.8	2.3	111.3	105.
May	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	106.
August	36.1	29.3	24.1	6.4	7.4	*1.9	1.3	2.4	108.8	103.
November	36.4	26.9	24.2	4.0	9.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	105.7	105.
2004										
February	37.3	29.0	18.4	5.5	10.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	105.7	113.
May	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	123.
			CHAN	IGE FROM	1 PREVIO	JS QUART	ER (%)			
2002										
May	30.0	-11.3	-30.5	-0.4	11.6	15.9	-8.7	-22.2	-1.1	3.
August	11.5	19.6	88.8	11.3	-13.9	31.7	39.9	-0.2	21.4	4.
November	0.4	-26.2	-4.8	-33.6	-10.9	-7.6	26.6	-46.5	-12.3	4.
2003										
February	11.9	23.6	-5.4	36.4	63.9	1.6	-9.8	34.8	15.8	2.
May	-1.9	-15.8	-3.0	-17.7	-35.2	-2.2	-32.9	-3.8	-10.6	0.
August	-5.6	27.8	24.8	10.2	-4.7	-6.6	7.2	8.0	9.4	-2.
November	0.7	-8.2	0.8	-37.4	21.3	-15.4	10.0	-7.3	-2.9	1.
2004										
February	2.5	7.9	-24.2	37.6	14.1	-14.2	26.6	-1.8	0.0	7.
May	17.1	5.8	36.7	9.6	2.9	24.5	38.8	15.9	16.1	9.
• • • • • • • •		• • • • • •			• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •
		CHANGE	FROM CO	RRESPON	DING QUA	ARTER OF	PREVIOU	S YEAR (%)	
/lay 1999	47.0	-14.3	-44.5	30.9	-39.9	214.1	-33.6	57.5	-3.4	-0.
May 2000	12.1	18.9	46.2	13.9	-5.6	-37.1	-18.8	25.7	15.1	16.
May 2001	-32.0	-9.8	-11.4	10.6	-18.9	9.8	10.6	-17.6	-18.8	-18.
/lay 2002	1.7	7.1	-24.7	22.6	40.4	-1.5	-3.9	23.8	3.3	1.
May 2003	22.9	-8.1	64.9	-17.0	-18.5	20.8	7.2	-30.8	10.1	11.
May 2004	14.2	33.9	30.3	4.0	35.7	-15.6	107.1	13.9	23.4	16.

estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1. used with caution

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- **1** Australian Labour Market Statistics brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research
- **2** In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weeky Earnings, the Wage Cost Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings Public Sector, and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.
- **3** This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

LABOUR STATISTICS
CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND
METHODS

- **4** The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS web site at http://www.abs.gov.au [Themes People Labour *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods*].
- **5** For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at http://www.abs.gov.au [Themes – People – Labour].

TREND ESTIMATES

- **7** Series in this publication include *original* and *trend* series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.
- **8** It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:
 - longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
 - short-term irregular changes
 - regular seasonal influences
 - normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
 - systematic holiday effects.
- **9** Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.
- 10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

TREND ESTIMATES continued

- **11** Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.
- **12** Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:
 - for labour force see *Labour Force*, *Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)
 - for wage cost index see Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)
 - for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)
 - for public sector employees see Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
 - for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies*, *Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).
- **13** The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- **14** Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:
 - sampling error errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
 - non-sampling error errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.
- **15** For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0).

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

Labour Force Survey

- **19** The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.
- **20** The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:
 - members of the permanent defence forces
 - certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
 - overseas residents in Australia
 - members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
- **21** From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

Supplementary surveys

- 22 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.
- **23** Tables 4.1 and 4.2 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.
- **24** The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:
- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Reference period

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

Notes on data

- **26** From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996–97.
- 27 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0).

Population benchmarks

- 28 LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.
- **29** From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The next revision is scheduled for February 2009 to take account of the results from the 2006 census.

Families series

- **30** Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:
 - all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)
 - persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.
- **31** In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

Further information and data on the LFS

- **32** LFS estimates are published monthly in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at http://www.abs.gov.au. Additional data are available on request.
- **33** For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

Scope of employer surveys

- **35** Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:
 - those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
 - private households employing staff
 - overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
 - those located outside Australia.

JOB VACANCIES DATA

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

Description of the survey

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

Reference date

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

Notes on data

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

Further information

40 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Job Vacancies*, *Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

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

Reference period

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

Notes on data

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

Further information

44 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

45 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

Description of the survey

- **46** The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.
- **47** Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

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

Further information

49 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

WAGE COST INDEX DATA

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

Description of the survey

51 The Wage Cost Index (WCI) is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Changes in wages and salaries resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are excluded from the WCI movements. Index

EXPLANATORY NOTES continued

Description of the survey continued

numbers have been compiled and published since December quarter 1997 (with a reference base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). Approximately 19,000 matched jobs from 4,100 qualifying businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

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

Further information

For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Cost Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0), Information Paper: Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6346.0), Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Labour Price Index Output Group on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

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

Description of the survey

- **55** The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.
- **56** The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).
- **57** Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

58 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

59 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

- **60** Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.
- **61** Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in *Australian System of National Accounts* (cat. no. 5204.0) and *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

- **62** Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.
- **63** Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

To find a publication on the ABS web site, go to http://www.abs.gov.au [AusStats – Publications and Data – Publications]. Publications can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Catalogue numbers are listed under the relevant subject listing.

Similarly, to find spreadsheets and data cubes, go to http://www.abs.gov.au [AusStats – Publications and Data], then [Data Cubes] or [Time Series Spreadsheets]. Individual numbered spreadsheets and data cubes are listed under the catalogue number. Monthly, quarterly and annual products are listed separately.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes	
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)		
		6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1		
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1		
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)	Excludes Capital city/balance of state	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2		
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age	
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, Less detailed Country of birth	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth	
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth	
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1	Includes State	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2	Includes Age	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3	Includes Hours worked	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Unemployed persons only, Includes Duration of unemployment	
1.7	Families	6291.0.55.001 data cube FA2	June data only	
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002		
		International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–02		
		International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org		
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time	
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 6		
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, Less detailed Industry	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, More detailed Industry	
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, Less detailed Occupation	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation	

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES continued

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No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.4	Industry and Occupation by full-time part-time status	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, Includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
	Average hours worked in all jobs by Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
0.0		6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.001 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes State, Age

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES continued

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No.	Table description	Data source	Notes	
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia		
		(cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)		
	Public sector employees: Australia Totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State	
	Public sector employees by Level of government: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data	
	Public sector employees by State: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Seasonally adjusted and Original data	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry	
	Public sector employees by Industry: Original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State	
3.1	Unemployed persons: Duration of unemployment by Age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, Median Duration of unemployment	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Median Duration of unemployment	
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15		
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, More detailed Duration of unemployment	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, Age	
3.3	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment	
	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Occupation of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment	
4.1	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1		
4.2	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1		
4.3	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.001 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked	
4.4	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1		
5.1	Wage cost index	Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)		
	Wage cost index: Trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1b		
	Wage cost index: Australia, States and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2b		
	Wage cost index: Private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3b	Includes State	
	Wage cost index: Public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4b	Includes State	
	Wage cost index: Industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5b	Includes Sector	
	Wage cost index: Occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7b	Includes Sector	
5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)		
	Average weekly earnings by Sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings	
	Average weekly earnings: Private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings	
	Average weekly earnings: Public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings	

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES continued

No. Table description Data source Notes

5.3 Compensation of employees Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and

Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

6.1 Industrial disputes: Working days Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)

lost

Industrial disputes: Working days 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a

lost by State

Industrial disputes: Working days 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a

lost by Industry

6.2 Industrial disputes: Working days Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)

lost per 1,000 employees

Industrial disputes: Working days 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b

lost per 1,000 employees by

State

Industrial disputes: Working days 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b

lost per 1,000 employees by

Industry

7.1 Job vacancies Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)

Job vacancies: Australia, States 6354.0 spreadsheet table 1c

and Territories

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

July 2004 Children living without an employed parent

Labour underutilisation

Spotlight: Industrial disputes

Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions

April 2004 Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs

Trade union membership Spotlight: Occupation

Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates

January 2004 Employment in information and communication technology

Labour force participation: international comparison

Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes

October 2003 Labour market transitions of teenagers

Spotlight: Country of birth Spotlight: Multiple job holders

Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effect on

estimates

July 2003 Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation

Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis

Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's

economic growth

Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked

April 2003 Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth?

Characteristics of underemployed workers

Spotlight: Parental leave

Spotlight: Methods of setting pay

Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign

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

December 2002 Volatility of labour force estimates

October 2002 Measures of labour underutilisation

February 2002 Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates

October 2001 Full-time and part-time employment

August 2001 Experimental estimates: labour force characteristics of Indigenous Australians

June 2001 Duration of unemployment: recent definitional changes

February 2001 Unemployment and supplementary measures of underutilised labour

May 2000 Status in employment data changes: correction

April 2000 Using the unemployment rate series to illustrate the seasonal adjustment process

December 1999 Why are there differences between two seasonally adjusted measures of Australian total

employment?

November 1999 Industry, occupation and status in employment data

October 1999 Labour force projections: 1999–2016

July 1999 Casual employment

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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Title	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue		
Information papers and other reference material		, ,			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003		
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000		
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003		
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003		
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002		
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2003		
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site		
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004		
Wage Cost Index	6346.0	Irregular	2000		
Labour force supplementary surveys					
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002		
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2002		
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2003		
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2003		
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2001		
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2003		
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2003		
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000		
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Irregular	Nov 1999		
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004		
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2000		
Multiple Jobholding(b)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000		
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2003		
Retirement & Retirement Intentions	6238.0	Irregular	Nov 1997		
Retrenchment & Redundancy(c)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001		
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2003		
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000		
	6342.0	_	Nov 2003		
Working Arrangements	0342.0	Irregular	NOV 2003		
Sub-annual labour surveys					
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	May 2004		
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2004		
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Aug 2004		
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Aug 2004		
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2004		
Wage Cost Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2004		
Other labour surveys					
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2002		
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001–02		
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03		
Other wildlingtions		G			
Other publications	1250.0	Monthly	Oat 2004		
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Oct 2004		
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Jun 2004		
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2004		
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2002–03		
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6289.0	Irregular	1994 to 1996		
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Jun 2004		
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001		
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002		
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000		
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002		
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998–99		
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Irregular	2000–2001		
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2004		
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Annual	2000-01		
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000		
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000		

⁽a) Latest data available via the ABS web site, and on request, for (b) Latest data available on request for July 2001. June 2003.

⁽c) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Actual hours worked

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Adult employees

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

Aggregate (actual) hours worked

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Attending full-time education

Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

Average compensation per employee

National Accounts. The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

Average earnings (National Accounts basis)

See average compensation per employee.

Average hours worked

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Commonwealth government employees

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

Compensation of employees

National Accounts. The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and employers' social contributions. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Country of birth

Classified according to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0).

Couple families

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

Dependent child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young/too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background
- no jobs in their locality or line of work
- no jobs available at all.

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Employed

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers)
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers)
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement
 - on strike or locked out
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

See full-time employed.

Employed part-time

See part-time employed.

Employee

Labour Force Survey and other bousehold surveys. A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer surveys. Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employee job

Wage Cost Index. A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WCI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employer

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Employer surveys. A business with one or more employees.

Employers' social contributions

National Accounts. Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:

- (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and
- (ii) discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Family reference person

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

Former workers

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

Full-time educational attendance

Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Full-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Full-time employees

Employer surveys. Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

National Accounts. The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is

Gross domestic product (GDP)

continued

equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross mixed income (GMI)

National Accounts. The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both *gross operating surplus* for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross operating surplus (GOS)

National Accounts. The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industrial dispute

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

Job leavers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and *left that job voluntarily* – that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

Job losers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and *left that job involuntarily*: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day
- for jobs of less than one day's duration
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)

Job vacancy continued

- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

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

Labour force status

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

Labour force underutilisation

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

Local government employees

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

Lone parent

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

Lone person

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

Long-term unemployed

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

Long-term unemployment rate

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

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

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

Marital status

See social marital status.

Mean age

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

Mean duration of unemployment

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

Median age The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising

persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

Median duration of unemployment

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Non-dependent child A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years

and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child

of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are

living.

Not in the labour force Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be

grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the *ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition* (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's

main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

One-parent family A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child

(regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

Ordinary time earnings See weekly ordinary time earnings.

Original series Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend

estimation takes place.

Other family Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or

parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as

other family.

Overtime earnings See weekly overtime earnings.

Own-account worker A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages

independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Participation rate The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour

force component of that population, expressed as a percentage of the population in that

group.

Part-time employed Household surveys. Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who

usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the $\,$

reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Reason for leaving last job
Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years

classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job

involuntarily, that is, job losers.

Seasonally adjusted series A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation

removed. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Social marital status Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another

person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are

registered as married.

State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

Total earnings

See weekly total earnings.

Total hourly rates of pay index

Wage Cost Index. This index measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See *Wage Cost Index*, *Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start
 work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent
 to the survey
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for first

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

job

ratio

Unemployed looking for

Unemployed persons who:

full-time work

actively looked for full-time work, or

• were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployed looking for

Unemployed persons who:

part-time work

actively looked for part-time work only, or

were waiting to start a new part-time job.

Unemployment rate

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

Unemployment to population

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Usual hours worked

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wage and salary earners

See employee.

Weekly ordinary time earnings

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

Weekly overtime earnings

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

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