

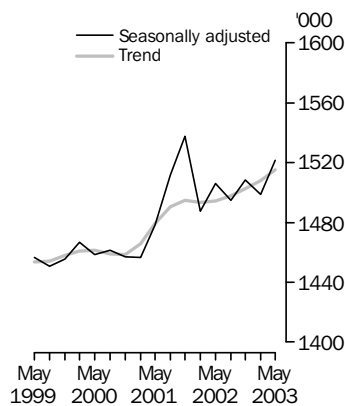
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

PUBLIC SECTOR
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 25 SEP 2003

JUNE QUARTER 2003 KEY FIGURES

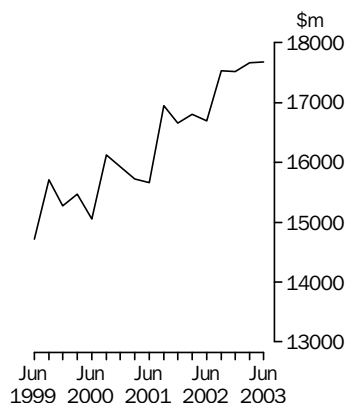
Public sector employees



ESTIMATES

	May 2003 '000	% change Feb 2003 to May 2003	% change May 2002 to May 2003
Employees — Trend			
Commonwealth Government	242.8	0.5	-0.5
State Government	1 115.5	0.5	1.5
Local Government	157.0	0.8	3.3
Total Public Sector	1 515.3	0.5	1.4
Employees — Seasonally adjusted			
Commonwealth Government	243.3	0.6	-0.8
State Government	1 119.6	1.5	0.8
Local Government	158.6	3.3	5.5
Total Public Sector	1 521.5	1.5	1.0

Gross quarterly earnings



	Jun Qtr 2003 \$m	% change Mar Qtr 2003 to Jun Qtr 2003	% change Jun Qtr 2002 to Jun Qtr 2003
Gross earnings — Original			
Commonwealth Government	3 049.1	-10.8	3.4
State Government	13 183.7	2.6	6.3
Local Government	1 447.8	3.9	8.2
Total Public Sector	17 680.7	0.1	5.9

JUNE QUARTER 2003 KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- From May 2002 to May 2003 the number of public sector employees increased by 20,800 (1.4%) to 1,515,300.
- In the same period the number of employees increased in local government by 3.3% and in state government by 1.5%, but decreased in Commonwealth government by 0.5%.

INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Naomi Summers on Perth (08) 9360 5141, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTE!
Final printed issue.
See FUTURE ISSUES
on page 2.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i>
September Quarter 2003	15 January 2004
December Quarter 2003	25 March 2004



FUTURE ISSUES

This issue of *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0) is the final release in the form of a printed publication. The publication will be replaced with a quarterly electronic publication, containing a small number of summary tables, available free from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

The privatisation of public financial and public trading enterprises has affected estimates at the sector level over recent years. Mainly Commonwealth government and state government enterprises, principally engaged in Electricity, gas and water supply, Transport and storage and Finance and insurance, have been privatised.

SAMPLING ERROR

For information on sampling error refer to Technical Notes.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
SISCA	Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia
TAU	type of activity unit
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication, but included in totals. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes
r	revised

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, States & territories

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	519.0	357.1	286.6	126.2	153.1	46.3	22.4	74.7	1 585.3
1997	479.4	322.8	285.1	116.3	146.1	43.8	22.7	67.8	1 484.1
1998	481.1	314.1	281.2	118.2	145.8	41.9	21.8	69.3	1 473.4
1999	471.0	305.2	291.6	114.1	150.3	41.8	22.2	68.0	1 464.2
2000	469.9	309.8	292.4	113.7	146.6	41.5	22.3	69.7	1 465.9
2001	466.4	323.0	294.7	113.5	152.5	42.4	23.7	69.6	1 485.8
2002									
February	451.0	320.4	294.8	114.1	143.7	40.6	23.6	69.3	1 457.5
May	475.6	333.0	307.4	112.3	147.8	43.0	23.3	71.7	1 514.0
August	472.4	328.7	299.6	112.3	148.3	42.8	24.1	73.7	1 501.9
November	477.5	337.5	298.0	115.6	152.8	43.6	24.5	74.7	1 524.1
2003									
February	458.3	327.7	287.8	110.9	145.9	41.0	23.9	73.1	1 468.6
May	480.1	337.4	303.1	115.4	150.0	43.1	24.7	75.6	1 529.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	514.3	355.5	285.3	125.5	151.9	45.5	22.4	73.8	1 574.0
1997	475.3	321.5	283.9	115.9	145.3	43.1	22.8	67.0	1 474.5
1998	477.0	312.8	280.1	118.0	145.3	41.3	21.9	68.6	1 464.5
1999	467.0	303.7	290.6	114.0	150.4	41.1	22.4	67.4	1 456.3
2000	465.9	308.1	291.6	113.6	146.7	40.9	22.4	69.1	1 458.2
2001	462.3	320.9	294.2	113.5	152.7	41.8	23.9	69.1	1 478.2
2002									
February	462.9	327.5	298.2	116.2	146.1	42.3	23.9	70.6	1 487.5
May	471.3	330.6	306.9	112.3	148.1	42.4	23.5	71.1	1 506.1
August	470.6	327.4	298.1	111.6	147.4	42.5	23.9	73.4	1 495.0
November	471.4	333.8	296.5	114.4	150.8	42.8	24.2	74.2	1 508.3
2003									
February	470.5	334.9	291.2	112.8	148.3	42.8	24.2	74.4	1 498.9
May	475.7	334.9	302.8	115.4	150.3	42.5	24.9	75.0	1 521.5
TREND ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	514.6	352.1	284.5	125.5	150.0	45.5	22.3	73.3	1 568.6
1997	478.0	324.4	283.6	117.4	146.0	43.0	22.8	67.8	1 483.4
1998	474.9	313.5	280.2	118.0	145.9	41.2	22.0	68.6	1 464.5
1999	468.0	304.1	289.6	113.4	149.3	41.2	21.9	66.9	1 453.7
2000	465.1	308.4	293.7	113.5	148.5	40.8	22.3	69.2	1 461.5
2001	462.8	319.5	295.0	113.6	153.1	41.9	23.9	69.6	1 479.1
2002									
February	465.9	330.6	299.0	114.2	147.5	42.3	23.7	70.7	1 493.3
May	468.6	329.9	298.9	113.2	147.3	42.4	23.7	71.6	1 494.5
August	470.7	330.6	297.1	112.6	148.2	42.6	23.8	72.9	1 497.8
November	471.4	332.6	295.7	112.9	149.1	42.7	24.1	74.0	1 502.5
2003									
February	472.3	334.2	296.1	113.9	149.6	42.7	24.4	74.6	1 507.9
May	474.1	336.1	298.0	114.8	150.0	42.7	24.7	75.0	1 515.3

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Commonwealth Government, States & territories

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	108.5	85.1	45.3	24.0	23.8	7.7	4.3	56.1	354.8
1997	79.9	66.3	37.2	22.7	21.2	6.5	4.0	50.1	287.7
1998	74.6	59.1	34.1	17.3	20.5	5.8	3.4	50.0	264.7
1999	68.1	53.7	32.2	15.7	17.1	5.7	3.6	49.4	245.6
2000	70.0	55.8	31.4	16.3	17.2	5.7	3.3	51.8	251.6
2001	65.5	54.2	33.0	16.0	17.6	5.7	3.6	52.8	248.5
2002									
February	63.5	55.8	32.3	15.3	17.1	5.5	3.7	52.7	246.0
May	64.1	57.3	30.5	14.3	16.3	5.3	3.9	54.0	245.7
August	61.9	53.4	30.1	14.6	15.5	5.4	3.5	55.6	240.1
November	62.4	53.4	30.2	14.7	15.5	5.7	3.5	56.4	241.8
2003									
February	61.0	52.7	31.3	14.8	15.3	5.6	3.4	56.8	241.0
May	61.3	53.2	32.2	14.6	15.5	5.8	3.4	57.6	243.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	107.5	83.6	45.0	23.7	23.1	7.8	4.2	55.3	350.2
1997	79.1	65.4	36.9	22.4	20.6	6.5	4.0	49.4	284.3
1998	73.8	58.7	33.9	17.1	20.0	5.8	3.4	49.4	262.1
1999	67.4	53.7	32.1	15.6	16.8	5.8	3.6	48.8	243.8
2000	69.3	56.2	31.4	16.3	17.0	5.8	3.3	51.2	250.5
2001	64.8	54.7	33.1	16.2	17.4	5.7	3.7	52.3	247.9
2002									
February	63.4	56.2	32.2	15.3	17.1	5.5	3.7	53.3	246.7
May	63.4	57.9	30.6	14.4	16.2	5.3	3.9	53.5	245.2
August	62.6	53.2	30.2	14.5	15.6	5.5	3.5	55.6	240.7
November	62.5	52.6	30.1	14.7	15.5	5.6	3.5	56.4	240.9
2003									
February	60.9	53.1	31.2	14.7	15.3	5.7	3.5	57.4	241.8
May	60.6	53.8	32.4	14.8	15.4	5.8	3.4	57.1	243.3
TREND ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	106.5	82.2	45.1	23.5	22.5	7.7	4.1	54.7	346.3
1997	80.0	65.5	37.7	21.5	20.5	6.6	4.0	50.4	286.2
1998	73.2	59.2	33.8	17.2	19.8	5.8	3.4	49.3	261.7
1999	68.1	53.4	31.9	16.0	17.2	5.8	3.7	48.4	244.5
2000	68.6	55.7	31.7	16.1	17.0	5.7	3.3	51.3	249.4
2001	65.0	56.2	33.1	16.4	17.6	5.7	3.7	52.4	250.1
2002									
February	63.3	58.8	31.8	15.3	17.0	5.6	3.8	53.3	248.9
May	63.1	56.1	30.8	14.6	16.2	5.4	3.7	54.0	243.9
August	62.9	54.0	30.2	14.5	15.7	5.4	3.6	55.2	241.5
November	62.1	53.2	30.4	14.6	15.4	5.6	3.5	56.4	241.2
2003									
February	61.3	52.9	31.2	14.7	15.4	5.7	3.4	57.1	241.7
May	60.6	53.5	32.0	14.8	15.3	5.8	3.4	57.4	242.8

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, State Government, States & territories

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	358.4	230.9	206.5	94.3	116.6	34.3	16.2	18.6	1 075.9
1997	355.8	217.7	209.2	86.1	111.7	33.2	16.3	17.7	1 047.6
1998	362.3	223.6	211.4	92.8	112.5	32.4	16.5	19.3	1 070.7
1999	358.4	220.3	224.0	90.6	120.1	32.3	15.6	18.6	1 079.9
2000	355.5	221.5	225.8	89.8	115.8	32.1	16.6	17.9	1 075.0
2001	354.1	235.4	223.8	89.2	121.4	32.9	17.1	16.7	1 090.6
2002									
February	339.7	230.0	222.5	90.0	112.3	31.2	16.8	16.5	1 059.0
May	362.7	243.2	238.0	89.6	116.8	33.7	17.0	17.6	1 118.6
August	361.6	241.0	229.7	88.7	118.4	33.2	17.9	18.1	1 108.8
November	364.7	248.6	229.1	91.6	122.2	33.6	18.1	18.3	1 126.2
2003									
February	348.0	239.9	218.7	87.1	114.8	31.1	17.6	16.3	1 073.3
May	368.2	249.0	232.2	91.2	118.0	33.2	18.1	17.9	1 127.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	354.5	230.7	205.8	93.9	116.0	33.4	16.0	18.5	1 068.8
1997	352.2	217.2	208.3	85.8	111.4	32.4	16.1	17.6	1 041.0
1998	358.8	222.6	210.4	92.7	112.5	31.6	16.3	19.2	1 064.1
1999	354.9	218.8	222.9	90.6	120.4	31.6	15.5	18.6	1 073.3
2000	352.1	219.4	224.7	89.6	116.2	31.4	16.5	17.9	1 067.8
2001	350.6	232.8	222.7	89.0	121.8	32.2	17.0	16.8	1 082.9
2002									
February	351.8	236.7	226.2	92.1	114.9	32.9	17.0	17.3	1 088.9
May	359.2	240.2	236.9	89.5	117.3	33.0	16.9	17.6	1 110.6
August	358.7	239.8	228.4	88.0	117.1	32.9	17.9	17.8	1 100.6
November	358.8	245.8	227.8	90.5	120.3	32.9	18.1	17.8	1 112.0
2003									
February	360.4	246.8	222.3	89.0	117.4	32.8	17.8	17.0	1 103.5
May	364.6	245.9	231.1	91.0	118.6	32.5	18.0	17.9	1 119.6
TREND ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	355.8	229.2	204.7	94.2	114.8	33.5	16.1	18.6	1 066.9
1997	353.7	220.2	208.6	87.9	112.2	32.3	16.1	17.4	1 048.4
1998	357.0	222.6	210.5	92.7	113.0	31.6	16.4	19.3	1 063.1
1999	355.3	219.3	222.1	89.6	118.8	31.6	15.4	18.5	1 070.6
2000	351.8	220.3	226.5	89.6	118.1	31.3	16.5	17.9	1 072.0
2001	351.2	230.1	223.3	89.0	122.0	32.4	16.9	17.2	1 082.1
2002									
February	354.9	237.4	227.3	90.3	116.3	32.9	17.0	17.4	1 093.5
May	356.8	239.2	228.4	89.9	116.6	32.9	17.2	17.6	1 098.6
August	358.5	241.8	227.8	89.2	117.8	32.9	17.6	17.7	1 103.3
November	359.7	244.4	226.7	89.2	118.6	32.9	17.9	17.6	1 107.0
2003									
February	361.1	246.1	226.5	89.9	118.6	32.8	18.0	17.5	1 110.5
May	363.4	247.3	227.5	90.6	118.5	32.6	18.0	17.6	1 115.5

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Local Government, States & territories

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	52.1	41.1	34.8	7.8	12.8	4.3	1.9	—	154.7
1997	43.7	38.8	38.8	7.6	13.2	4.1	2.5	—	148.8
1998	44.2	31.5	35.7	8.2	12.8	3.8	1.9	—	138.0
1999	44.5	31.2	35.4	7.8	13.1	3.7	3.0	—	138.7
2000	44.4	32.5	35.2	7.7	13.5	3.7	2.4	—	139.4
2001	46.8	33.3	37.9	8.3	13.6	3.8	3.0	—	146.7
2002									
February	47.8	34.6	40.0	8.8	14.3	3.9	3.1	—	152.6
May	48.7	32.5	38.9	8.4	14.7	4.1	2.4	—	149.7
August	48.9	34.2	39.8	9.0	14.4	4.1	2.7	—	153.0
November	50.4	35.5	38.7	9.3	15.1	4.3	2.8	—	156.1
2003									
February	49.3	35.1	37.8	9.1	15.8	4.3	2.9	—	154.3
May	50.5	35.2	38.8	9.5	16.4	4.2	3.2	—	157.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	52.3	41.2	34.5	7.9	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155.0
1997	44.0	38.9	38.7	7.7	13.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	149.2
1998	44.4	31.5	35.8	8.2	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138.3
1999	44.7	31.2	35.6	7.8	13.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139.2
2000	44.5	32.5	35.5	7.7	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139.9
2001	46.9	33.4	38.4	8.3	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	147.4
2002									
February	47.7	34.6	39.8	8.8	14.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	151.9
May	48.7	32.5	39.4	8.4	14.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150.3
August	49.3	34.4	39.5	9.1	14.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	153.7
November	50.1	35.4	38.6	9.2	15.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155.4
2003									
February	49.2	35.0	37.7	9.1	15.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	153.6
May	50.5	35.2	39.3	9.6	16.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	158.6
TREND ESTIMATES									
May									
1996	52.3	40.7	34.7	7.8	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155.4
1997	44.3	38.7	37.3	8.0	13.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148.8
1998	44.7	31.7	35.9	8.1	13.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139.7
1999	44.6	31.4	35.6	7.8	13.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138.6
2000	44.7	32.4	35.5	7.8	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	140.1
2001	46.6	33.2	38.6	8.2	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	146.9
2002									
February	47.7	34.4	39.9	8.6	14.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150.9
May	48.7	34.6	39.7	8.7	14.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	152.0
August	49.3	34.8	39.1	8.9	14.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	153.0
November	49.6	35.0	38.6	9.1	15.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	154.3
2003									
February	49.9	35.2	38.4	9.3	15.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155.7
May	50.1	35.3	38.5	9.4	16.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	157.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

GROSS EARNINGS, Level of government, States & territories: **Original**

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT									
1997-98	3 852.8	2 983.9	1 666.6	944.3	923.8	279.1	154.1	2 570.1	13 374.7
1998-99	3 566.2	2 848.8	1 613.4	777.0	829.7	280.4	155.5	2 528.6	12 599.6
1999-2000	3 352.2	2 703.1	1 478.7	747.4	787.4	260.8	154.3	2 661.4	12 145.4
2000-01	3 196.4	2 663.8	1 469.8	723.5	741.5	261.4	152.5	2 843.6	12 052.7
2001-02	3 288.2	2 871.0	1 520.1	761.1	762.8	270.6	175.2	3 010.9	12 660.1
2002-03	3 189.9	2 946.8	1 571.7	767.5	754.6	284.2	170.6	3 286.8	12 972.1
2002									
March	859.9	771.7	405.4	204.2	201.2	71.5	47.4	792.6	3 354.0
June	759.4	689.0	349.2	166.3	170.0	60.0	41.8	713.3	2 949.0
September	856.1	812.4	423.6	207.6	209.3	73.6	44.3	847.3	3 474.2
December	749.8	696.5	358.3	177.3	173.9	67.7	39.9	768.3	3 031.6
2003									
March	835.0	759.5	409.4	204.9	195.4	74.8	46.7	891.4	3 417.2
June	749.0	678.4	380.4	177.7	176.0	68.1	39.7	779.8	3 049.1
STATE GOVERNMENT									
1997-98	14 312.1	8 322.9	7 785.6	3 364.4	4 169.1	1 127.9	731.1	793.7	40 606.7
1998-99	15 231.2	8 471.4	8 340.9	3 451.9	4 325.7	1 164.6	757.7	830.9	42 574.1
1999-2000	15 993.1	8 906.4	8 824.3	3 614.1	4 575.4	1 185.4	788.6	812.5	44 699.7
2000-01	16 394.5	9 451.6	9 359.8	3 590.1	4 789.8	1 221.3	833.9	795.7	46 436.5
2001-02	17 180.4	9 993.4	10 166.6	3 792.9	4 951.6	1 335.6	878.7	803.6	49 103.0
2002-03	18 187.0	11 020.1	10 269.8	3 875.4	5 213.1	1 363.0	923.0	858.2	51 709.4
2002									
March	4 361.8	2 371.9	2 396.4	925.8	1 272.3	343.1	236.9	216.1	12 124.2
June	4 178.0	2 710.8	2 650.4	953.1	1 205.9	314.1	202.2	190.2	12 404.8
September	4 551.9	2 551.9	2 427.5	948.9	1 348.6	360.7	244.0	224.5	12 657.9
December	4 393.0	2 902.9	2 752.7	976.9	1 243.8	333.6	217.1	196.2	13 016.2
2003									
March	4 725.0	2 596.6	2 404.1	955.3	1 355.8	348.0	244.8	222.0	12 851.6
June	4 517.1	2 968.7	2 685.5	994.3	1 264.9	320.7	217.1	215.5	13 183.7

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
1997-98	1 542.6	869.9	1 174.3	264.3	375.7	125.8	54.8	n.a.	4 407.5
1998-99	1 621.4	856.6	1 202.5	266.5	392.0	123.3	49.2	n.a.	4 511.7
1999-2000	1 691.9	910.7	1 202.7	275.6	421.0	124.0	56.1	n.a.	4 682.0
2000-01	1 783.1	957.5	1 300.7	280.0	427.2	132.8	56.6	n.a.	4 938.1
2001-02	1 916.9	1 037.9	1 398.7	314.5	471.8	140.6	63.2	n.a.	5 344.6
2002-03	2 013.3	1 131.6	1 458.0	349.9	538.7	154.5	64.5	n.a.	5 710.6
2002									
March	480.1	259.8	342.8	78.2	118.6	34.4	15.4	n.a.	1 329.6
June	480.2	253.4	353.2	78.9	123.0	36.4	13.3	n.a.	1 338.5
September	489.3	271.9	367.1	83.9	130.0	38.2	16.1	n.a.	1 396.7
December	525.4	294.1	372.1	91.0	133.4	39.9	16.2	n.a.	1 472.0
2003									
March	491.4	279.1	352.1	84.1	134.0	37.9	15.5	n.a.	1 394.1
June	507.2	286.5	366.7	90.9	141.3	38.5	16.7	n.a.	1 447.8
PUBLIC SECTOR									
1997-98	19 707.5	12 176.5	10 626.3	4 573.1	5 468.5	1 532.9	940.0	3 364.1	58 388.9
1998-99	20 418.7	12 176.7	11 156.7	4 495.6	5 547.2	1 568.4	962.4	3 359.7	59 685.3
1999-2000	21 037.1	12 520.1	11 505.6	4 637.2	5 783.8	1 570.0	999.2	3 474.1	61 527.2
2000-01	21 374.1	13 073.0	12 130.1	4 593.6	5 958.6	1 615.5	1 043.0	3 639.6	63 427.3
2001-02	22 385.7	13 902.3	13 085.4	4 868.6	6 186.5	1 747.0	1 117.0	3 815.4	67 107.7
2002-03	23 390.1	15 098.4	13 299.5	4 992.9	6 506.3	1 801.7	1 158.1	4 145.2	70 392.2
2002									
March	5 701.8	3 403.4	3 144.6	1 208.3	1 592.1	449.1	299.7	1 009.0	16 807.8
June	5 417.7	3 653.2	3 352.8	1 198.3	1 499.0	410.6	257.2	903.5	16 692.4
September	5 897.3	3 636.2	3 218.2	1 240.5	1 687.8	472.6	304.4	1 071.8	17 528.8
December	5 668.1	3 893.5	3 483.1	1 245.2	1 551.1	441.2	273.2	964.5	17 519.8
2003									
March	6 051.4	3 635.1	3 165.6	1 244.3	1 685.2	460.6	307.1	1 113.5	17 662.9
June	5 773.3	3 933.6	3 432.6	1 262.9	1 582.2	427.3	273.4	995.4	17 680.7

Industry	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS
	February 2002	May 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003	May 2003	June Qtr 2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$m
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	n.p.	n.p.
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Transport and storage	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	74.8	927.1
Finance and insurance	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	42.9
Property and business services	15.0	15.0	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.7	191.7
Government administration and defence	116.2	117.7	119.1	123.1	123.3	125.9	1 522.6
Education	5.8	6.7	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.7	52.9
Health and community services	6.7	5.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	26.2
Cultural and recreational services	9.5	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.2	129.3
Personal and other services	4.9	5.4	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	64.7
All industries(a)	246.0	245.7	240.1	241.8	241.0	243.6	3 049.1
STATE GOVERNMENT							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	35.8
Manufacturing	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	3.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.9	37.0	36.3	600.9
Construction	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.4	13.6	194.1
Transport and storage	35.7	33.0	32.7	33.0	33.2	33.6	509.6
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	6.1	6.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	109.7
Property and business services	18.5	19.4	16.8	15.7	15.7	16.2	201.1
Government administration and defence	116.5	117.6	115.6	120.8	119.6	123.8	1 660.9
Education	392.8	450.0	453.5	459.9	405.0	455.2	4 828.0
Health and community services	314.3	317.5	316.2	321.3	322.9	323.8	3 630.4
Cultural and recreational services	22.4	21.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	15.9	166.7
Personal and other services	93.8	94.8	93.4	95.8	96.2	97.6	1 233.4
All industries(a)	1 059.0	1 118.6	1 108.8	1 126.2	1 073.3	1 127.9	13 183.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	* 0.1	* 0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3
Manufacturing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	n.p.	n.p.
Electricity, gas and water supply	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	45.7
Construction	5.1	4.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Transport and storage	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	* 0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property and business services	* 0.1	—	—	* 0.2	* 0.1	* 0.1	* 0.6
Government administration and defence	137.5	136.2	141.0	143.7	141.7	144.9	1 324.5
Education	0.1	* 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Health and community services	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.9
Cultural and recreational services	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	9.6
Personal and other services	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	7.1
All industries(a)	152.6	149.7	153.0	156.1	154.3	157.9	1 447.8

(a) Includes Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Industry	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS
	February 2002	May 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003	May 2003	June Qtr 2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.1	* 2.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	n.p.	n.p.
Electricity, gas and water supply	16.8	16.9	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.4	304.9
Construction	n.p.	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	98.8
Transport and storage	18.0	n.p.	n.p.	15.0	15.1	15.4	242.2
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	24.2	296.8
Finance and insurance	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	49.4
Property and business services	7.6	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.2	93.4
Government administration and defence	100.8	107.6	107.0	109.3	107.0	109.1	1 292.9
Education	111.2	133.4	131.3	134.2	116.4	134.7	1 453.6
Health and community services	115.5	114.3	115.3	116.7	115.9	116.6	1 365.1
Cultural and recreational services	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.8	122.1
Personal and other services	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.2	33.7	34.2	429.8
<i>All industries(a)</i>	451.0	475.6	472.4	477.5	458.3	480.1	5 773.3
VICTORIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.1	52.6
Construction	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.1	0.9
Transport and storage	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	20.9
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	23.8	313.4
Finance and insurance	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	47.0
Property and business services	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.6	78.6
Government administration and defence	81.9	81.3	83.3	88.5	86.2	86.3	958.4
Education	101.2	111.5	110.2	110.5	102.7	112.1	1 245.6
Health and community services	69.9	72.9	72.2	75.6	76.1	75.7	884.6
Cultural and recreational services	7.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	58.8
Personal and other services	19.9	20.9	19.4	19.5	19.3	19.5	267.5
<i>All industries(a)</i>	320.4	333.0	328.7	337.5	327.7	337.4	3 933.6
QUEENSLAND							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	8.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.2	2.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.4	10.5	10.1	160.3
Construction	11.1	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	104.5
Transport and storage	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.9	275.8
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12.1	142.0
Finance and insurance	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	33.8
Property and business services	8.5	8.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	86.9
Government administration and defence	69.8	69.9	69.4	68.0	68.1	71.2	750.0
Education	81.9	95.5	94.7	94.3	83.0	94.4	1 014.8
Health and community services	57.3	56.9	55.0	54.7	54.9	55.5	566.1
Cultural and recreational services	4.1	4.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	26.9
Personal and other services	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.7	19.6	20.0	256.3
<i>All industries(a)</i>	294.8	307.4	299.6	298.0	287.8	303.1	3 432.6

(a) Includes Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Industry	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS
	February 2002	May 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003	May 2003	June Qtr 2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$m
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	0.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	9.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.1	1.2	n.p.	n.p.	1.2	1.2	17.2
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	—	0.4
Transport and storage	1.4	n.p.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	10.5
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.9	57.6
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	7.4
Property and business services	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	23.2
Government administration and defence	31.2	26.5	27.6	28.1	27.9	30.4	356.3
Education	31.7	35.0	35.2	36.8	32.0	35.6	367.5
Health and community services	28.9	28.8	28.1	28.0	28.6	28.9	288.9
Cultural and recreational services	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	20.3
Personal and other services	7.5	7.5	7.4	8.9	8.5	8.7	103.4
<i>All industries(a)</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>115.4</i>	<i>1 262.9</i>
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Electricity, gas and water supply	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Construction	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	12.3
Transport and storage	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	21.7
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.4	73.5
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.7
Property and business services	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	51.6
Government administration and defence	29.7	29.4	28.4	29.8	30.2	31.7	315.0
Education	44.2	48.7	52.8	54.5	45.7	49.5	471.1
Health and community services	32.6	32.5	31.7	32.5	33.5	33.0	358.9
Cultural and recreational services	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	37.4
Personal and other services	13.6	13.8	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.4	153.5
<i>All industries(a)</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>147.8</i>	<i>148.3</i>	<i>152.8</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>150.0</i>	<i>1 582.2</i>
TASMANIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	28.3
Construction	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.2	1.4
Transport and storage	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	6.6
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.5	19.0
Finance and insurance	n.p.	n.p.	0.1	0.1	n.p.	0.1	0.9
Property and business services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.3
Government administration and defence	8.3	8.3	10.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	107.2
Education	12.6	14.9	15.1	15.2	12.7	14.9	127.2
Health and community services	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	87.7
Cultural and recreational services	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	n.p.	n.p.
Personal and other services	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	32.9
<i>All industries(a)</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>427.3</i>

(a) Includes Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Industry	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS
	February 2002	May 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003	May 2003	June Qtr 2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$m
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Construction	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0
Transport and storage	n.p.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.6	6.8
Finance and insurance	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.8
Property and business services	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.9
Government administration and defence	7.2	6.4	6.9	8.7	8.8	9.3	92.7
Education	5.5	5.9	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.7	67.5
Health and community services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.2	4.3	55.4
Cultural and recreational services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	n.p.	n.p.
Personal and other services	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	21.8
All industries(a)	23.6	23.3	24.1	24.5	23.9	24.7	273.4
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	—	0.7
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and storage	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.4	1.4	1.4	21.4
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.3	18.0
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	n.p.	0.3	3.6
Property and business services	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	48.3
Government administration and defence	41.2	42.1	43.0	44.4	45.7	46.1	635.5
Education	10.5	11.9	12.4	12.7	10.5	12.2	133.9
Health and community services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.1	5.2	62.8
Cultural and recreational services	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	31.3
Personal and other services	2.8	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	39.9
All industries(a)	69.3	71.7	73.7	74.7	73.1	75.6	995.4
AUSTRALIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	36.1
Manufacturing	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	22.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.5	39.6	38.9	39.1	40.5	40.2	646.7
Construction	21.2	19.9	18.8	18.4	18.4	16.5	221.3
Transport and storage	41.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.4	601.1
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	74.8	927.1
Finance and insurance	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	152.6
Property and business services	33.5	34.4	30.5	29.8	29.5	30.1	393.4
Government administration and defence	370.2	371.5	375.7	387.6	384.6	394.7	4 508.1
Education	398.7	456.8	458.4	465.0	409.3	460.1	4 881.3
Health and community services	322.7	324.1	320.9	326.0	327.6	328.2	3 669.5
Cultural and recreational services	33.6	33.0	27.7	28.0	27.2	26.8	305.6
Personal and other services	99.5	100.9	99.6	101.0	101.8	103.2	1 305.1
All industries(a)	1 457.5	1 514.0	1 501.9	1 524.1	1 468.6	1 529.3	17 680.7

(a) Includes Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE). The survey is designed to obtain, from employer units, information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter, and their total quarterly earnings. Commencing with the March quarter 2002 survey, information is collected for public sector employees only. Information for private sector employees was collected between the September quarter 1983 and the December quarter 2001 inclusive.

CONCEPTS SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Survey of Employment and Earnings aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's employment and earnings statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics, Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0) which is also available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (About Statistics — Concepts and Classifications).

SCOPE

3 All public sector wage and salary earners who received pay in any pay period ending within the quarter are represented in the survey, except:

- members of the Australian permanent defence forces
- employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- employees based outside Australia
- employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll
- directors and office holders of public sector enterprises who are not paid a salary.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

4 A sample of approximately 2,500 public sector employer units is selected from the ABS Business Register to ensure adequate state and industry representation. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter. Data for a number of Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory government departments are collected electronically.

5 The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of a public sector employer in a particular state or territory. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the organisation in the state or territory. See paragraphs 8 and 9 for more information on classification by industry.

6 Information on the number of employees in the middle month of each quarter and total quarterly earnings is collected each quarter. Up until the December quarter 2001 the total number of employees was also collected for the first and third months of each quarter, as well as a split of full-time/part-time employees for the middle month of the quarter. Up until May 1996 the number of male and female employees was also collected.

7 Statistical units are stratified by state, industry and employment size, and within each stratum, statistical units are selected with equal probability.

SURVEY DESIGN CHANGES

8 From the March quarter 1997, the industrial classification used in the sample design of the SEE is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC); for more details refer to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0). It replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) previously used.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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- SURVEY DESIGN CHANGES *continued*** **9** A consequence of the introduction of ANZSIC is that in the March quarter 1997 there was a higher than normal proportion of newly selected units in the sample causing higher than normal standard errors on estimated December quarter 1996 to March quarter 1997 movements. Hence, caution should be used when comparing movements between these two quarters with movements between previous and subsequent quarters. For further information, including the recompilation of historical series on an ANZSIC basis, see paragraphs 10–15 of the Explanatory Notes in the March quarter 1997 issue of this publication.
- STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER** **10** The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the ABS Business Register to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses. The units model is also used to break groups of related businesses into relatively homogeneous components that can provide data to the ABS.
- 11** In mid 2002, to better use the information available as a result of The New Tax System, the ABS changed its economic statistics units model. The new units model allocates businesses to one of two sub-populations. The vast majority of businesses are in what is called the ATO Maintained Population, while the remaining businesses are in the ABS Maintained Population. Together, these two sub-populations make up the ABS Business Register population.
- ATO Maintained Population** **12** Most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN), and are then included on the ATO Australian Business Register. Most of these businesses have simple structures; therefore the unit registered for an ABN will satisfy ABS statistical requirements. For these businesses, the ABS has aligned its statistical units structure with the ABN unit. The businesses with simple structures constitute the ATO Maintained Population, and the ABN unit will be used as the economic statistics unit for all economic collections.
- ABS Maintained Population** **13** For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS will maintain its own units structure through direct contact with the business. These businesses constitute the ABS Maintained Population. This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses. The new statistical units model described below has been introduced to cover such businesses.
- 14** Enterprise Group: This is a unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991), including legal entities such as companies, trusts, and partnerships. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.
- 15** Enterprise: The enterprise is an institutional unit comprising (i) a single legal entity or business entity, or (ii) more than one legal entity or business entity within the same Enterprise Group and in the same institutional sub-sector (ie they are all classified to a single Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia sub-sector).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

- ABS Maintained Population *continued*
- 16** Type of Activity Unit (TAU): The TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an Enterprise Group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items is available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry sub-division (and the TAU is classified to the relevant sub-division of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry sub-division.
- 17** For more information on the impacts of the introduction of the new economic statistics units model, refer to Information Paper: *Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from the New Tax System]* (cat. no. 1372.0).
- STANDARD INSTITUTIONAL
SECTOR CLASSIFICATION
- 18** Institutional units are classified by broad economic functions according to the Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia which is a key component of the general national accounting framework. For more details refer to *Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA), 2002* (cat. no. 1218.0). Data split by the SISCAs classification are available on request.
- RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES
- 19** Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For more information refer to the Technical Notes.
- SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT
- 20** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular series. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. This means that quarter-to-quarter movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.
- 21** The quarterly series have been seasonally adjusted from September quarter 1983 and the historical series can be made available on request. The seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. Results from the most recent review, using original estimates to the December quarter 2002, were used to compile the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in this publication.
- 22** In previous reviews of seasonal factors, the original estimates of number of employees for each month of the quarter were used in the calculation of the seasonal factors. From March quarter 2002, the number of employees for the middle month of the quarter only is collected to form the quarterly series. Consequently, the latest review of seasonal factors has used the original estimates of employees for the middle month of each quarter, from September quarter 1983 to December quarter 2001. Therefore, previously published seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the public sector will not be strictly comparable with those appearing in this publication.
- 23** Details about the method of seasonal adjustment of these series are available on request.
- TREND ESTIMATES
- 24** The ABS considers that trend estimates provide a more reliable guide to the underlying direction of the data, and are more suitable than either the seasonally adjusted or original estimates for most business decisions and policy advice.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

25 The trend estimates in this publication are for the middle month of the quarter. They are obtained by dampening out the irregular component from the seasonally adjusted quarterly series using a centred 7-term Henderson moving average. Estimates for the three most recent quarters cannot be calculated using this centred average method; instead an asymmetric average is used. This can lead to revisions in the trend estimates for the last three quarters as additional data become available. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

26 If a series is highly volatile then the trend estimates will be subject to greater revision for the latest few quarters as new data become available. However, it is important to note that this does not make the trend series inferior to the seasonally adjusted or original series.

27 For more information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring Trends*, (cat. no. 1349.0), available free of charge from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

28 Two feature articles which have appeared in the ABS monthly publication *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0) may also be of interest:

- Picking Turning Points in the Economy (April 1991)
- Smarter Data Use (March 1992).

INPUT INTO THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

29 The SEE collects quarterly employee earnings for the public sector as one of the inputs in estimating the gross domestic product component of the Australian National Accounts. Prior to March quarter 2002 the SEE also collected these data for the private sector. From March quarter 2002 private sector data are collected in the Quarterly Business Indicators Survey and are published in *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0).

SUPPRESSION OF DATA

30 Some data have been suppressed to prevent disclosure, either directly or by inference, of information relating to individual employer units. These data have been replaced by the symbol 'n.p.', but are included in totals.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

31 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

- *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0)—issued quarterly
- *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)—issued quarterly
- *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0)—issued quarterly
- *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (cat. no. 6306.0)—issued biennially
- *Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System], 2002* (cat. no. 1372.0)—issued 6 May 2002
- *Information Paper: Improvements to Australian Bureau of Statistics Quarterly Business Indicators, 2001* (cat. no. 5677.0)—issued 6 July 2001
- *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)—issued monthly
- *Labour Statistics : Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001* (cat. no. 6102.0)—also available free of charge from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
- *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0)—issued quarterly

32 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

33 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Details of additional data available are shown in Special Data Service on page 21 of this publication.

ROUNDING

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

1 As the estimates in this publication are based on information relating to a sample of public sector employers rather than a full enumeration, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers. This difference, called *sampling error*, should not be confused with inaccuracy that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Such inaccuracy is referred to as *non-sampling error* and may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or a sample. Efforts have been made to reduce non-sampling error by careful design of questionnaires, detailed checking of returns and quality control of processing.

2 The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results. One measure of sampling error is given by the *standard error* which indicates the degree to which an estimate may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration (the 'true' figure). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

3 If the standard error of an estimate is large relative to the size of the estimate, the usefulness of that estimate is seriously impaired. For the tables in this publication, estimates with standard errors greater than 25% of the estimate have been labelled with an asterisk.

4 Standard errors of estimates of level, by industry and states and territories, are shown in table A.

5 Standard errors of estimates of movements provide a measure of the reliability of changes in the level of an estimate. Table A shows standard errors of movements in the level of estimates of employees for the public sector between the middle months of the most recent two quarters.

6 An example of the use of standard error on levels is as follows. If the estimated number of employees was 1,400,000 with a standard error of 3,000, then there would be about two chances in three that a full enumeration would have given a figure in the range 1,397,000 to 1,403,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be in the range 1,394,000 to 1,406,000.

7 An example of the use of standard error on movements is as follows. If the estimated standard error for a quarterly change estimate of employees was 2,000 and the quarterly change estimate between two quarters was 10,000 persons, then there would be about two chances in three that a full enumeration would have given a quarterly change estimate in the range 8,000 to 12,000 persons and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be in the range 6,000 to 14,000 persons.

8 Quarterly movements in estimates of employees are considered to be statistically significant where they exceed two standard errors.

9 Standard errors for earnings are approximately the same relative size as standard errors for the number of employees. Detailed standard errors are available on request.



STANDARD ERRORS, Wage and Salary Earners

Industry	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
LEVEL									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.4	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property and business services	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Government administration and defence	2.9	0.8	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	4.0
Education	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	2.6
Health and community services	0.1	0.7	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.7
Cultural and recreational services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3
Personal and other services	0.1	—	0.2	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	0.6
All industries(a)	3.0	2.8	2.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.9
QUARTERLY MOVEMENT									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property and business services	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Government administration and defence	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	—	0.2	0.5	1.5
Education	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	1.8
Health and community services	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3
Cultural and recreational services	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Personal and other services	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
All industries(a)	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.4
ANNUAL MOVEMENT									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Construction	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Transport and storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Property and business services	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.5
Government administration and defence	3.9	1.3	5.4	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	7.0
Education	0.2	3.9	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.0
Health and community services	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	1.0
Cultural and recreational services	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.6
Personal and other services	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	—	0.1	—	1.2
All industries(a)	4.0	4.3	5.5	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	8.3

(a) Includes employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

SPECIAL DATA SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

As well as the statistics included in this publication, other data are available from the Survey of Employment and Earnings on request. These data can be produced for clients as customised reports. The variables are listed below.

HOW TO PLACE AN ORDER

Firstly, determine the population and the variables (see following) that you require estimates for. A covering letter indicating these requirements and the intended uses of the data requested should be addressed to:

Labour Employer Statistics Section
Australian Bureau of Statistics
GPO Box K881
PERTH WA 6842

CONTACT OFFICER

If you wish to discuss individual requests, especially in regard to the reliability of estimates for particular cross-classifications and the charges involved, please telephone Naomi Summers on Perth (08) 9360 5141.

VARIABLES

The following variables are available from this survey (subject to the reliability of the estimates. The more variables included in any one tabulation the more likely it is that confidentiality provisions associated with the data will be invoked and some data suppressed):

Employees	Persons, available by mid-month of each quarter (previously available by month until December 2001). Full-time/Part-time (available until November 2001, and only by mid-month of quarter)
Gross earnings (available by quarter)	Gross wages and salaries Severance, termination and redundancy payments Fees paid to directors and office holders
Sector	Private sector (available until December 2001) Public sector
Level of government	Commonwealth government State government Local government
Public institutional sector (SISCA)	Public trading enterprises Public financial enterprises General government
Sex	Males/females (available until May 1996, and only by mid-month of quarter)
Industry (ANZSIC classification)	ANZSIC Division (1-digit code—as shown in this publication) ANZSIC Sub-division (2-digit code) ANZSIC Group (3-digit code) ANZSIC Class (4-digit code)
Employer unit size (private sector available up to November 2001)	Any user specified range (e.g. Under 20 employees; 20–49 employees; 50–99 employees) Ranges can overlap and do not have to cover the complete range.

G L O S S A R Y

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.
Employer units	Employer units are the statistical units which make up the population from which the sample was drawn (see paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes).
General government enterprises	Public sector enterprises mainly engaged in the production of goods and services, outside the normal market mechanisms, providing these goods and services to the general public. The cost of operations is often financed from public revenues (e.g. government departments).
Gross earnings	Payments to employees before tax and other items (such as superannuation) are deducted. They comprise amounts paid from interstate or overseas; ordinary time and overtime earnings; over-award payments; penalty payments, shift and other remunerative allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit-sharing schemes; leave loadings; annual and long service leave payments; sick leave payments; advance and retrospective payments; salaries and fees paid to directors, members of boards, committees, commissions, councils, etc.; amounts paid to employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll; and severance, termination and redundancy payments.
Industry	Industry is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (see paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes).
Institutional sector	Institutional sector is classified according to the Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (see paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes).
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.
Number of employees	<p>All public sector wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive employees;▪ part-time and casual employees who may have received pay for only a few hours during the reference period; and▪ employees on paid leave and those on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll. <p>Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid for the relevant pay period, employees on leave without pay, on strike or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period are excluded.</p>
Public financial enterprises	Public sector enterprises actively involved in financial market transactions such as borrowing and lending. Excluded are those public bodies whose funds flow directly to or from general government revenue.
Public sector employees	Administrative employees and all other employees of Commonwealth, state and local government businesses and financial undertakings engaged in services and activities such as railways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, education, radio, television, police, public works, factories, marketing authorities, hospitals and welfare institutions.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Public trading enterprises	Public sector enterprises predominantly engaged in the production of goods and services with an intention of maximising profits and financial returns with most operating costs being derived from trading activities.
Reference period for earnings	All pay periods which end within the quarter.
Reference period for the number of employees	The last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.
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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* **1300 135 070**
- EMAIL* **client.services@abs.gov.au**
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 2001

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