

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 4 JUL 2003

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Erika Maxim on Canberra 02 6252 7636.

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
October 2003	3 October 2003
January 2004	9 January 2004

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DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 13 June 2003. 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 <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Follow the links to [Data cubes] and [Time Series Spreadsheets].

INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
AWOTE	average weekly ordinary time 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

R.W. Edwards
Acting Australian Statistician

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

- LABOUR THEME PAGE The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to ABS labour market statistics, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <www.abs.gov.au> (Themes — Labour).
- LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS Labour Force Survey estimates for Indigenous Australians for 2002 are being generated using a newly developed methodology, combining data from 12 months to produce an annual estimate. These estimates will be labelled 'experimental'.
- The LFS estimates will complement those from other sources such as the census and the Indigenous Social Survey. While the LFS estimates will be less detailed, they will be more frequent, providing annual data for 2002 onwards.
- The release of the experimental estimates was originally planned for July but has now been delayed. LFS estimates for Indigenous Australians will be presented in an article in the next issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0), to be released on 3 October 2003.
- CHANGES TO LABOUR FORCE SURVEY PRODUCTS The format of the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) will be changed with the release of the August 2003 issue on 11 September 2003. The second issue of *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0) will be released on 19 August 2003, and will contain the new format of the publication and details of associated changes to spreadsheets under the 6202.0 catalogue number.
- INFORMATION ABOUT STANDARD ERRORS *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0) is due for release in August 2003. This information paper replaces and augments the information formerly contained in the discontinued publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).
- CHANGES TO PUBLIC SECTOR WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS PUBLICATION The quarterly publication *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0) will be replaced with an electronic publication containing a small number of summary tables. The June quarter 2003 issue of 6248.0, to be released in September 2003, will be the final release in the form of a paper publication. The new quarterly electronic publication will be available free from the ABS web site. More detailed tables will be available as electronic spreadsheets, through the ABS web site and AusStats, at applicable charges.
- CHILD CARE SURVEY The publication *Child Care, Australia* (cat. no. 4402.0) was released on 16 May 2003. The publication contains data from the June 2002 Child Care Survey. This survey was previously conducted in June 1999. This publication presents information about the use of, and demand for, child care for children under 12 years of age.
- EMPLOYMENT IN CULTURE, SPORT AND RECREATION The publications *Employment in Culture, Australia* (cat. no. 6273.0) and *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia* (cat. no. 4148.0) were released on 29 May 2003 and 25 June 2003 respectively. These publications contain data collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. See the recent release article in this issue for more information on employment in culture.

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
June 2003		
Australian Social Trends	2003	4102.0
Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia	August 2001	4148.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March 2003	6321.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2003	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2003	6202.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2003	6248.0
July 2003		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2003	6105.0
Employment Services, Australia	2001-02	8558.0
General Social Survey, Australia	March to July 2002	4159.0
Income Distribution, Australia	2000-01	6523.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	April 2003	6321.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2003	6202.0
August 2003		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	May 2003	6302.0
Career Experience, Australia	November 2002	6254.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	May 2003	6321.0
Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	2003	6297.0
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	2003	6298.0
Labour Force, Australia	July 2003	6202.0
Wage Cost Index, Australia	June quarter 2003	6345.0
September 2003		
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June 2003	6321.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2003	6354.0
Labour Force Experience, Australia	February 2003	6206.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2003	6202.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2003	6248.0
October 2003		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2003	6105.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	July 2003	6321.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2003	6202.0

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
			Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)	
Employed — Trend					
Persons	'000	May 2003	9 538.2	0.1	2.6
Full-time	'000	May 2003	6 807.4	0.0	2.0
Part-time	'000	May 2003	2 730.9	0.3	4.1
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	May 2003	28.6	(c)0.1	(c)0.4
Unemployed — Trend					
Persons	'000	May 2003	618.6	0.1	-1.4
Looking for full-time work	'000	May 2003	469.9	0.9	-1.1
Looking for part-time work	'000	May 2003	148.7	-2.6	-2.1
Unemployment rate — Trend					
Persons	%	May 2003	6.1	(c)0.0	(c)-0.2
Long-term unemployment — Trend					
Persons	'000	May 2003	136.5	-0.1	-7.4
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	May 2003	22.1	(c)0.0	(c)-1.4
Labour force underutilisation rate — Original(d)					
	%	Sep 2002	11.9	na	(c)-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate — Original(d)					
	%	Sep 2002	13.0	na	(c)-0.6
Proportion of children living in families where no parent is employed (of all children)(e)					
	%	Jun 2002	17.9	na	(c)0.0
Labour force participation rate — Trend					
Persons	%	May 2003	64.1	(c)-0.2	(c)0.5
Actual hours worked — Original					
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	May 2003	329.9	-1.4	1.6
Average weekly hours — Persons	hours	May 2003	34.7	-1.5	-0.9
Average weekly hours — Full-time	hours	May 2003	42.1	-0.6	-0.6
Average weekly hours — Part-time	hours	May 2003	16.4	-0.8	0.6
Part-time workers — Original					
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	May 2003	25.7	(c)-2.3	(c)0.0
Wage cost index — Original					
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Mar qtr 2003	119.4	0.9	3.6
Average weekly earnings — Trend					
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Feb 2003	899.80	1.2	4.7
All employees total earnings	\$	Feb 2003	713.40	1.2	4.3
Compensation of employees — Trend					
Household income account	\$m	Mar qtr 2003	90 781	1.6	6.7
Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal) per week	\$	Mar qtr 2003	873	0.4	2.9
Industrial disputes — Original					
Working days lost	'000	Mar qtr 2003	66.2	-4.9	-8.9
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Mar qtr 2003	8.0	-3.5	-12.1
Job vacancies — Trend					
Australia	'000	Feb 2003	106.8	4.0	15.8

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

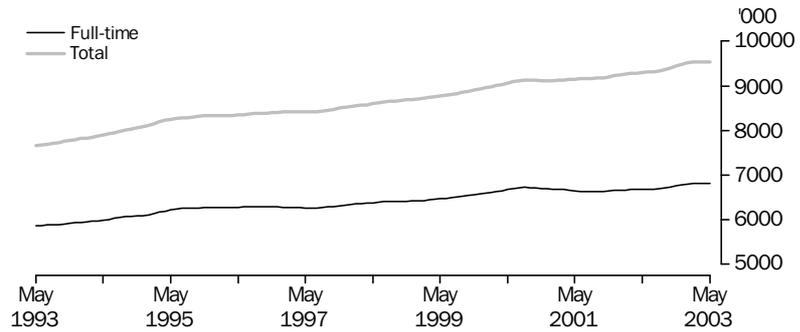
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

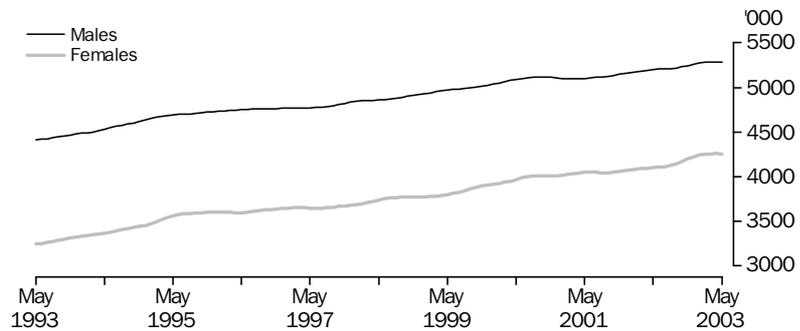
EMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

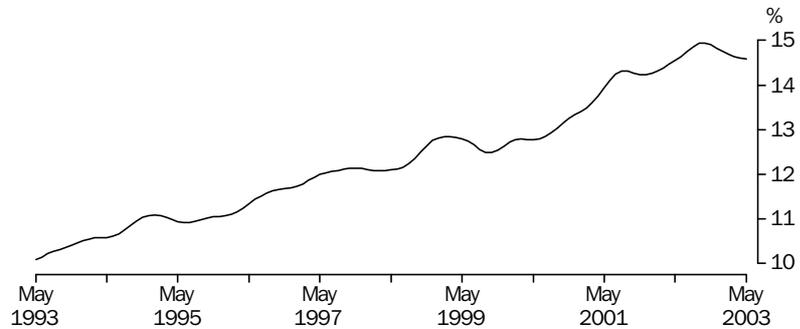
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

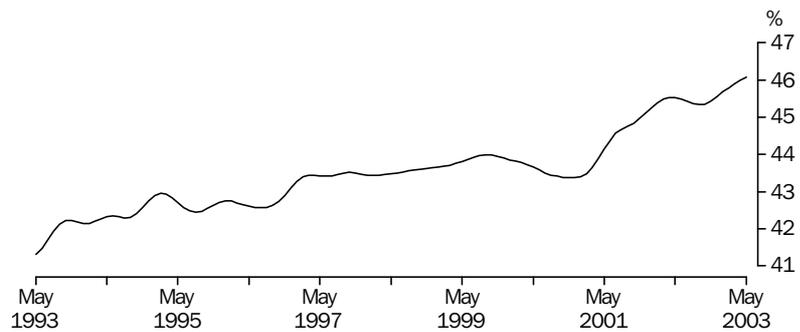
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:
TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

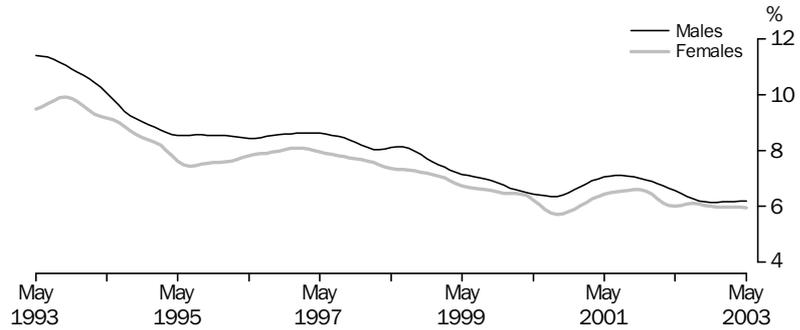


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

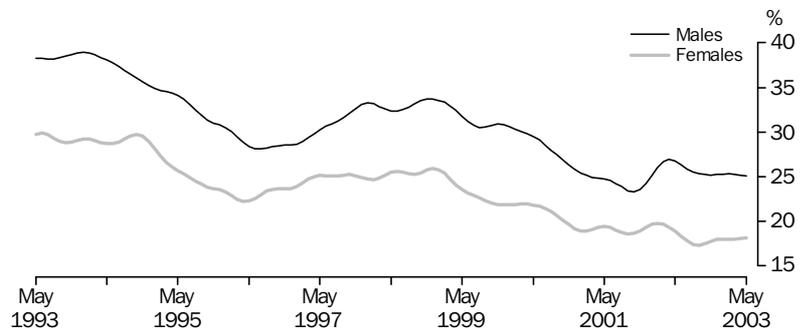
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

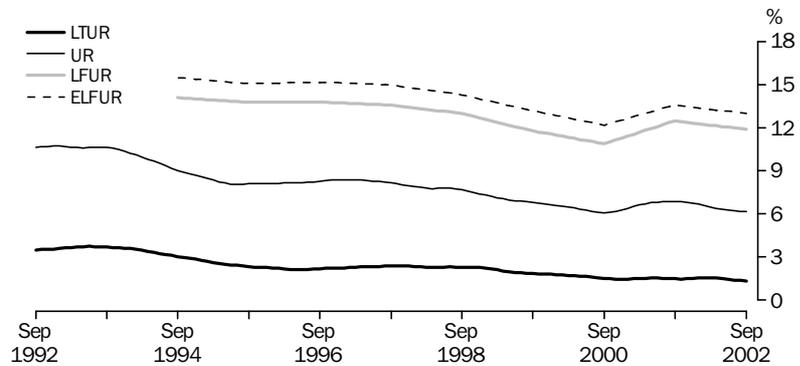
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1994–2002



Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate
UR — unemployment rate
LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate
ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate.

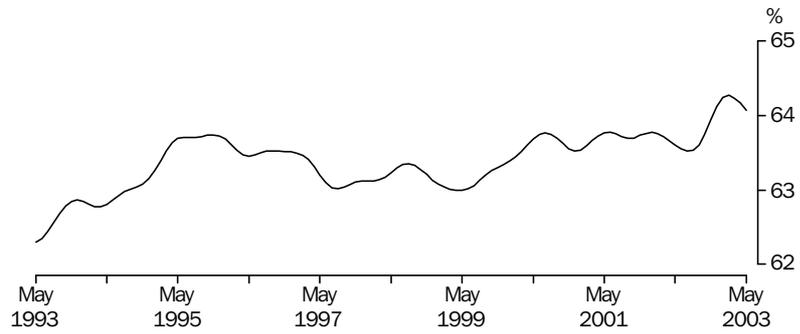
See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on the labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

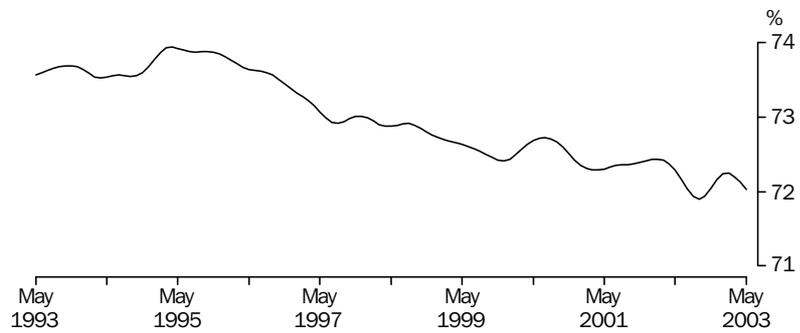
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



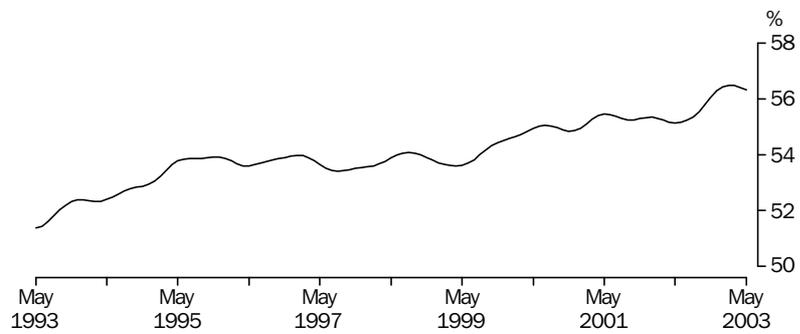
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

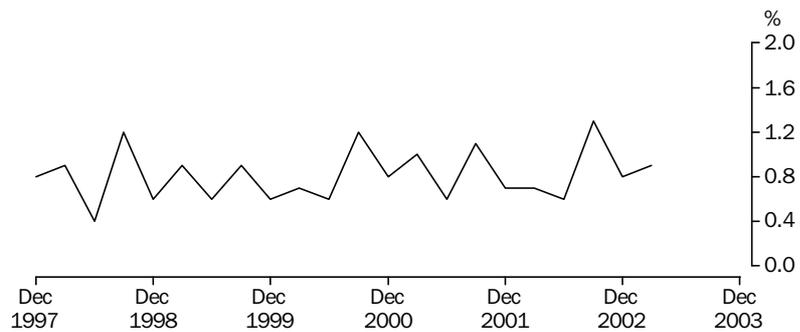
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE COST INDEX:
ORIGINAL SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

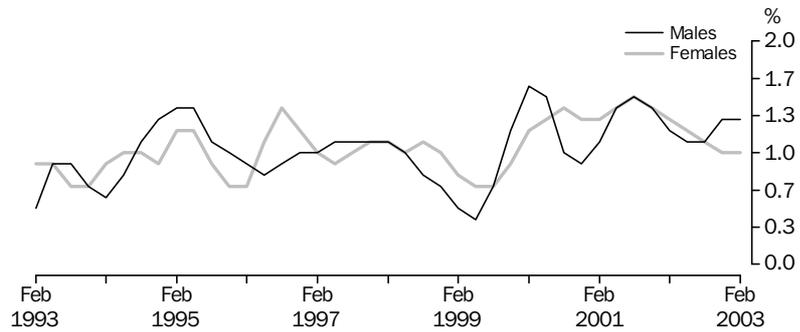


Source: Wage Cost Index.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

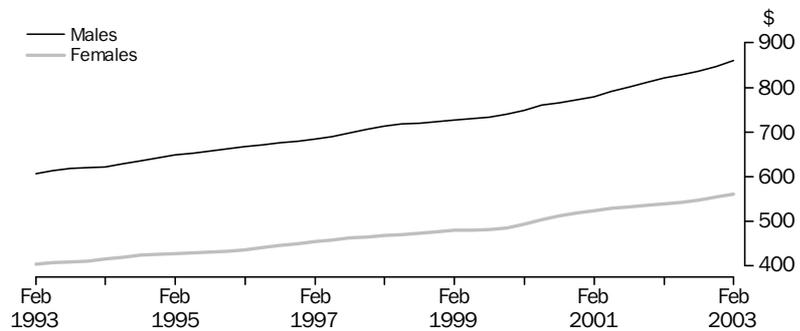
AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

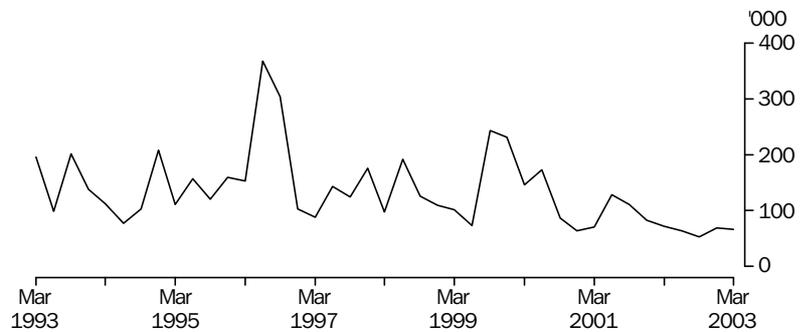
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

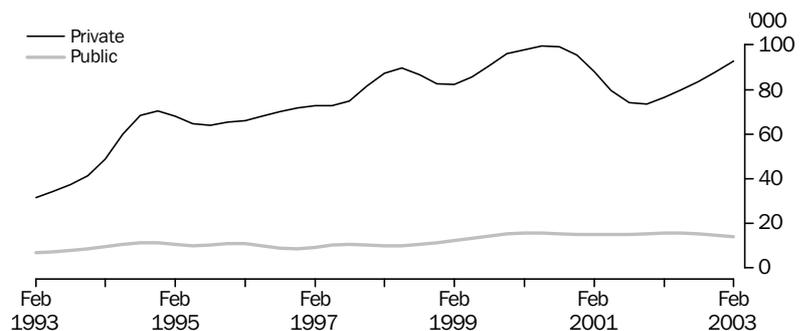
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

EXPERIMENTAL VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

INTRODUCTION

The extent to which the available supply of labour is utilised is an important social and economic issue. In September 2002, there were just over 1.2 million people in the labour force whose labour was underutilised, offering a total of 29 million hours of additional labour.

While the number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate are the best known measures of labour underutilisation, broader measures can be formed by grouping information on unemployed people with that of other groups within the population whose labour is underutilised. The ABS already produces measures of labour underutilisation on a 'headcount' basis, i.e. based on the number of people whose labour is underutilised. These measures are presented in tables 4.1 and 4.2 in this publication, and are described in detail in *Information Paper: Measures of Labour Underutilisation* (cat. no. 6296.0).

Labour underutilisation can also be measured in terms of the number of hours of labour that is underutilised. Such measures may be more relevant for analysing the spare capacity of the labour force. ABS has now developed an experimental hours-based (or 'volume') version of the labour force underutilisation rate for September 2002. Separate rates relating to the volume of unemployment and the volume of underemployment can also be calculated from the way the volume labour force underutilisation rate is derived.

This article presents experimental volume measures of underutilised labour for September 2002, describes how these experimental measures were calculated, and provides summary data on the hours of underutilised labour of unemployed and underemployed persons.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The volume labour force underutilisation rate is the ratio of the total volume of underutilised labour in the labour force (i.e. hours of work sought by unemployed persons plus additional hours of work offered by underemployed workers) to the total volume of utilised and underutilised labour in the labour force. The following equation describes the derivation of this measure (components of the equation are described in more detail in later paragraphs).

Volume labour force underutilisation rate

$$= \frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Volume of labour} \\ \text{sought by} \\ \text{unemployed persons} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Volume of additional} \\ \text{labour offered by} \\ \text{underemployed workers} \end{array} \right)}{\text{Volume of potential labour in the labour force}} \times 100$$

The volume of potential labour in the labour force is equal to the volume of labour sought by unemployed persons, plus the total volume of labour offered by underemployed workers, plus the volume of labour usually provided by fully employed persons (i.e. employed persons who were not underemployed).

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

VOLUME MEASURES OF
LABOUR
UNDERUTILISATION
continued

A 'volume' version of the unemployment rate can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Volume unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of labour sought by unemployed persons}}{\text{Volume of potential labour in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Similarly, a 'volume' version of the underemployment rate can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Volume underemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of additional labour offered by underemployed workers}}{\text{Volume of potential labour in the labour force}} \times 100$$

VOLUME OF LABOUR
SOUGHT BY UNEMPLOYED
PERSONS

Information about the number of people unemployed has been available from the ABS Labour Force Survey (LFS) since the 1960s. Until recently, information about the number of hours sought by the unemployed was not available from the LFS or other ABS data collections. From July 2002 this information is available annually from the Job Search Experience Survey (JSE).

The number of hours of work sought by unemployed persons that was used to derive the experimental volume measures of underutilised labour for September 2002 was estimated by applying the distribution of weekly hours sought from the July 2002 JSE to the numbers of unemployed persons seeking full-time and part-time work from the September 2002 LFS. This assumes that the distribution of hours sought in September 2002 is similar to that derived for July 2002.

Unemployment is the largest component of underutilised labour in the labour force. In September 2002 the 628,500 people who were unemployed comprised more than half (52%) of all persons in the labour force whose labour was underutilised. When measured in terms of the number of hours of labour that was underutilised, the 19.5 million weekly hours of work sought by unemployed people comprised more than two-thirds (68%) of the underutilised labour in the labour force.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Number of persons and weekly hours of work sought—September 2002

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Looking for full-time work	'000 persons	287.3	167.4	454.7
Looking for part-time work	'000 persons	68.2	105.5	173.7
Total	'000 persons	355.5	273.0	628.5
Looking for full-time work	'000 hours	10 770.1	5 546.6	16 316.7
Looking for part-time work	'000 hours	1 274.1	1 927.8	3 201.9
Total	'000 hours	12 044.2	7 474.4	19 518.6

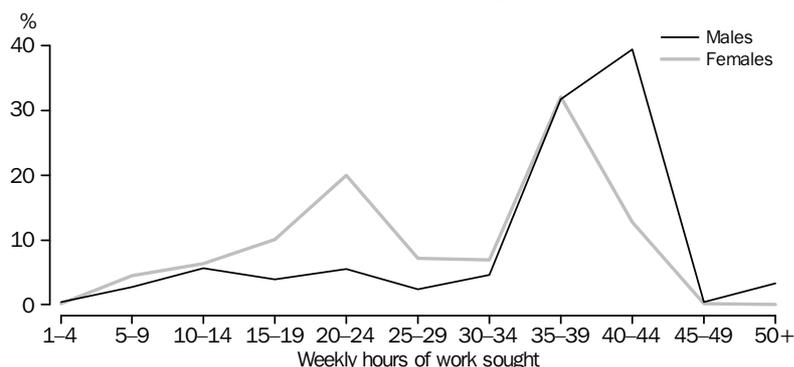
Source: September 2002 Labour Force Survey; July 2002 Job Search Experience Survey.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

VOLUME OF LABOUR SOUGHT BY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS *continued*

On average, unemployed people wanted to work 31 hours per week. Unemployed people looking for part-time work wanted to work an average of 18.4 hours and those looking for full-time work wanted an average of 35.9 hours. Unemployed men were more likely to be seeking full-time work than unemployed women (81% compared with 61%). Related to this, unemployed men tended to seek more hours of work than unemployed women (an average of 34 hours for unemployed men compared with 27 hours for unemployed women).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Weekly hours of work sought—September 2002



Source: July 2002 Job Search Experience Survey; September 2002 Labour Force Survey.

VOLUME OF ADDITIONAL LABOUR OFFERED BY UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

Underemployment refers to employed persons who work fewer hours than they want to. The ABS defines underemployed workers as:

- part-time workers (people usually working less than 35 hours a week and who did so in the reference week), who want to work additional hours and are available to do so; and
- full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (e.g. they had been stood down, put on short time or there was insufficient work available for them).

These two population groups are also referred to in this article as 'underemployed part-time workers' and 'underemployed full-time workers', respectively.

Information about the number of hours usually worked and the number of additional hours offered by underemployed part-time workers is available from the annual Underemployed Workers Survey conducted in September. The volume of additional labour offered by underemployed part-time workers was calculated as the difference between their preferred total weekly hours of work and the hours they usually worked in all jobs.

The volume of additional labour offered by underemployed full-time workers is, in a more precise sense, the volume of labour 'lost' as a result of their being stood down, put on short time, or due to insufficient work. This was calculated from the September 2002 LFS as the difference between their usual weekly hours of work and the (reduced) actual hours they worked in all jobs during the reference week.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

VOLUME OF ADDITIONAL LABOUR OFFERED BY UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

In September 2002, an additional 9.1 million weekly hours of potential labour was offered by the 581,200 workers who were underemployed. The potential labour offered by underemployed part-time workers was 8.0 million hours and by underemployed full-time workers was 1.1 million hours.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS, Number of persons and additional weekly hours of work offered—September 2002

		Males	Females	Persons
Underemployed full-time workers(a) (b)	'000 persons	40.9	13.9	54.8
Underemployed part-time workers(c)	'000 persons	204.0	322.4	526.4
Total(b)	'000 persons	244.9	336.3	581.2
Underemployed full-time workers(a) (b)	'000 hours	858.8	260.6	1 119.4
Underemployed part-time workers(c)	'000 hours	3 405.0	4 567.9	7 972.8
Total(b)	'000 hours	4 263.7	4 828.5	9 092.2

(a) Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (e.g. stood down, on short time, or insufficient work).

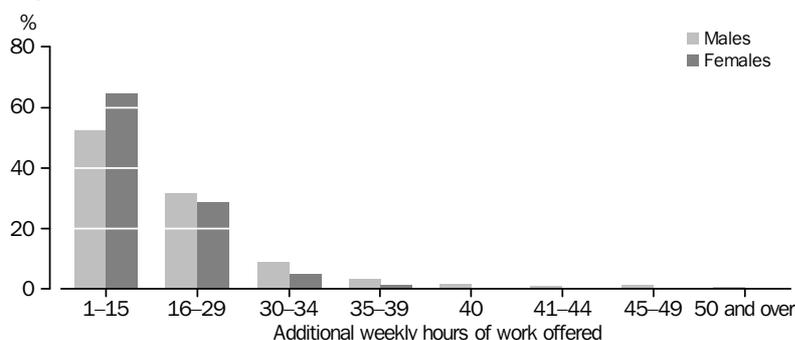
(b) The number of underemployed full-time workers used in volume measures is based on LFS data and differs slightly from the headcount measures in tables 4.1 and 4.2 of this publication.

(c) Part-time workers wanting more hours who were available to start work with more hours.

Source: September 2002 Underemployed Workers Survey; September 2002 Labour Force Survey.

Underemployed workers wanted an average of 15.6 hours of additional work each week, although underemployed men tended to want more additional hours than underemployed women (17.4 hours compared with 14.4 hours).

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS, Additional weekly hours of work offered—September 2002



Source: September 2002 Underemployed Workers Survey; September 2002 Labour Force Survey.

VOLUME OF POTENTIAL LABOUR IN LABOUR FORCE

The volume of potential labour in the labour force was calculated as:

- (i) the volume of labour sought by unemployed persons, plus
- (ii) the volume of additional labour offered by underemployed workers, plus
- (iii) the usual hours of work performed in all jobs by underemployed part-time workers, plus
- (iv) the actual hours of work performed in all jobs in the reference week by underemployed full-time workers, plus
- (v) the usual hours of work performed in all jobs by all other employed persons.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

VOLUME OF POTENTIAL LABOUR IN LABOUR FORCE *continued*

Components (i) and (ii), which represent underutilised labour in the labour force, have been described in previous paragraphs. The total of (iii) to (v), which represents utilised labour in the labour force, is sourced from the September 2002 LFS.

VOLUME OF POTENTIAL LABOUR IN THE LABOUR FORCE, Number of weekly hours—September 2002

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000 hours	'000 hours	'000 hours
<i>Unemployed persons (hours of work sought)</i>	12 044.2	7 474.4	19 518.6
Looking for full-time work	10 770.1	5 546.6	16 316.7
Looking for part-time work	1 274.1	1 927.8	3 201.9
<i>Underemployed workers (additional hours of work offered)</i>	4 263.7	4 828.5	9 092.2
Underemployed full-time workers	858.8	260.6	1 119.4
Underemployed part-time workers	3 405.0	4 567.9	7 972.8
<i>Employed persons (usual hours of work performed) (a)</i>	215 668.6	128 503.5	344 172.1
Full-time workers(a)	202 684.6	95 189.5	297 874.1
Part-time workers	12 984.0	33 314.0	46 298.0
Total volume of potential labour in the labour force (b)	231 976.5	140 806.4	372 782.9

(a) Actual hours worked in the reference week for underemployed full-time workers and usual hours worked for all other employed persons.

(b) Hours of work sought by unemployed persons, plus the total hours of work offered by underemployed workers, plus the usual hours worked by fully employed persons (i.e. employed persons who were not underemployed).

LIMITATIONS OF VOLUME MEASURES

The experimental volume measures for September 2002 are based on data from a number of sources. Information on the hours of work sought by unemployed persons is only available in respect of July each year, starting with July 2002. The distribution of hours sought by unemployed persons in July 2002 was derived separately for unemployed persons looking for part-time work and for those looking for full-time work, by sex and state/territory. It is assumed that the distribution of hours sought by unemployed persons for September 2002 is similar to that derived for July 2002. This assumption is made more robust by using characteristics that have a significant influence on the number of hours sought, i.e. looking for part-time or full-time work, in deriving the distribution. In addition, there are unlikely to be significant seasonal differences between the two months of July and September.

There is also an implied assumption underlying the way ABS measures labour force underutilisation that full-time workers do not offer any more labour than their usual hours of work. The experimental volume measures of labour force underutilisation do not include estimates of the additional hours of work that full-time workers were willing and available to work, over and above their usual hours of work. Information from the 2000 Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation (SEAS) indicates that 16% of full-time employees (excluding owner-managers) preferred to work more hours. However, data are not available on the number of additional hours of work offered by full-time workers.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

LIMITATIONS OF VOLUME MEASURES *continued*

For some analytical purposes, it may be desirable to deduct hours of 'overwork' (the number of hours usually worked in excess of the preferred hours) from the volume of utilised labour, to give a measure of hours of work willingly offered. Information from SEAS indicates that 4% of part-time and 8% of full-time employees (excluding owner-managers) preferred to work fewer hours (for less pay). However, data are not available on the number of hours of 'overwork' of full-time or part-time workers.

COMPARISON OF VOLUME AND HEADCOUNT MEASURES

The following table compares the experimental volume measures with the corresponding headcount measures. (The headcount measures use the number of underemployed full-time workers from LFS data and differ slightly from those in tables 4.1 and 4.2 in this publication.) For all three underutilisation measures (i.e. unemployment, underemployment and labour force underutilisation), the experimental volume rates for September 2002 were lower than the corresponding headcount rates.

MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, Selected headcount and volume measures—September 2002

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	%	%	%
Headcount measures^(a)			
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	6.2
Underemployment rate	4.4	7.5	5.8
Labour force underutilisation rate	10.7	13.6	12.0
Volume measures^(b)			
Volume unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	5.2
Volume underemployment rate	1.8	3.4	2.4
Volume labour force underutilisation rate	7.0	8.7	7.7

(a) Based on the number of persons.

(b) Based on the number of hours of labour sought and offered.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information Paper: Measures of Labour Underutilisation (cat. no. 6296.0) describes concepts behind the ABS headcount measures of labour underutilisation in detail. To provide comments on the the proposed methodology for volume measures of labour underutilisation, or for further information relating to these experimental measures, please contact Rhonda de Vos on Canberra 02 6252 7437 or email <rhonda.devos@abs.gov.au>.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES IN AUSTRALIA: A COHORT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity — people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

COHORT ANALYSIS

This article presents the results of an analysis of unemployment and labour force participation rates, based on following the labour market outcomes of successive groups of individuals over time, using data from the Labour Force Survey. Twenty-one groups (birth cohorts) of people were included, with each group born in successive years between 1937 and 1957. Thus, the analysis used data for the June of each year from 1981 to 2001, including persons aged 24 to 44 in 1981, 25 to 45 in 1982, and so on, to including persons aged 44 to 64 in 2001.

The analysis (a regression-based decomposition analysis) disentangles the effects of three separate components which can influence unemployment and labour market participation — year effect, age effect and cohort effect.

Year effect

This is the effect that the *year* had on any individual's chances of being unemployed or participating in the labour force (whatever their age). The year effect captures movements over time that arise from the economic cycle. During periods of strong economic growth, unemployment will, in most cases, decrease for all age groups, while during economic downturns, unemployment will tend to move upwards for all age groups. Participation rates could be expected to move in the opposite direction to unemployment.

Age effect

This is the effect that a person's *age* had on their chances of being unemployed or participating in the labour force (whatever the year). The age effect captures movements over the life cycle. Usually younger people experience higher levels of unemployment than those in older age groups. Their level of unemployment then drops as they gain increased levels of education and work experience. It begins to rise again for ages closer to retirement age. Again, participation rates could be expected to move in the opposite direction.

Cohort effect

This is the effect that the *cohort* into which a person was born had on their chances of being unemployed or participating in the labour force (whatever the year and whatever their age). The cohort effect captures movements in the unemployment rate that are exclusive to that particular cohort, and will influence unemployment rates for the particular cohort over the whole period. For example, women born in the 1930s have had different labour market experiences to those born in the 1950s, throughout the economic cycle.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES *continued*

Method

In each case values were estimated for all three effects. In other words, in year Y, the probability that an individual of age A, belonging to cohort C, is unemployed (or participates in the labour force) can be decomposed into three elements:

year effect (for year Y) + *age effect* (for age A) + *cohort effect* (for cohort C)

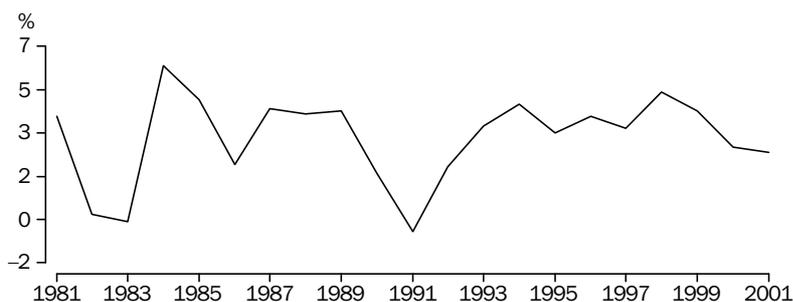
These effects represent the difference between the rate for a particular year, age or group, and: the average rate for the period (for the year effect); the rate for persons aged 24 (for the age effect); the rate for persons born in 1957 (for the cohort effect).

More details about the method of analysis are available from the ABS (see the contact information at the end of this article).

THE EFFECT OF THE YEAR

Examining the year effect for unemployment and participation rates reveals the influence of the business cycle on the labour market. Figure 1 shows the peaks and troughs of the business cycle, measured by percentage year-on-year changes in Australia's gross domestic product (GDP), between 1981 and 2001. During this period there were two recessions in Australia, around 1982 and 1991.

FIGURE 1: CHANGES IN ANNUAL GDP—1981–2001



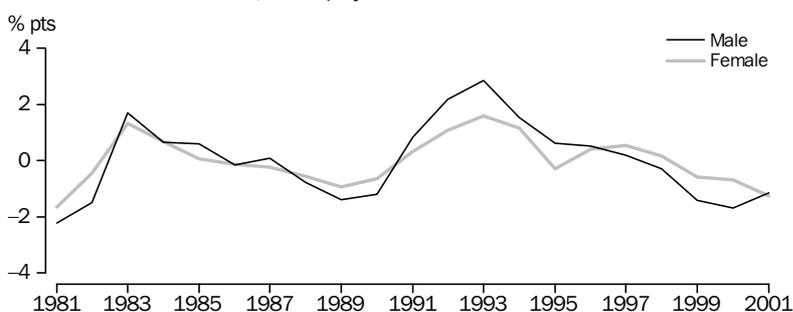
GDP chain volume measures: Reference year 2000–01

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

Unemployment

During periods of economic growth the unemployment rate tends to fall, while the unemployment rate rises during recessionary periods when there is a reduction in the demand for labour. Figure 2 shows the effect the year had on unemployment, after controlling for age and cohort effects — the coefficients of the year effect are expressed in percentage point changes from the average unemployment rate over the period.

FIGURE 2: YEAR EFFECTS, Unemployment rate



Notes: The year effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular year and the average rate for the period. Thus, the year effects sum to zero.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES *continued*

Unemployment continued

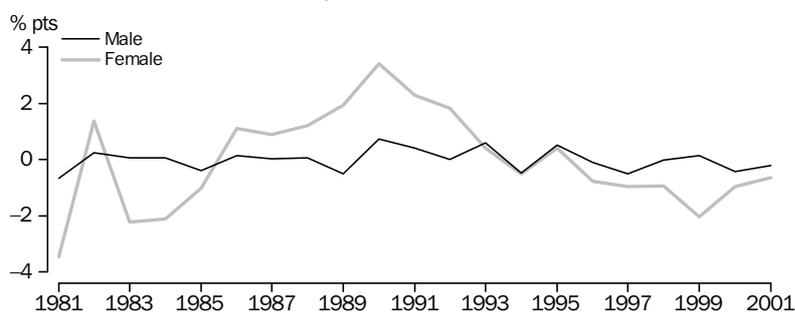
The year effect follows the pattern of the business cycle shown in Figure 1, with peaks in unemployment in the early 1980s and early 1990s — roughly corresponding with the years of recession, though tending to lag the troughs of the recession slightly.

When compared to men, unemployment among women seems less strongly associated with the business cycle, as the peaks and troughs tend to be less extreme. This corresponds with other studies which show that during recessionary periods unemployed men tend to stay in the labour force while unemployed women tend to exit the labour force (e.g. Gregory, R. (1991), 'Jobs and Gender: A Lego Approach to the Australian Labour Market', *Economic Record*, 67 (supplement), pp 20-40.).

Participation

Figure 3 shows the year effect for men and women's labour force participation. Comparison with figure 1 shows that women's labour force participation roughly follows the business cycle, with troughs at similar points, although the participation rate for women has varied less since the early 1990s. The year effect for men is not statistically significant, indicating the male participation rate (unlike unemployment) is not strongly influenced by the business cycle. Women's decisions to participate in the labour market appear to be more strongly influenced by the economic cycle than men's, as noted above. This may reflect a propensity to exit the labour market rather than remain unemployed when jobs become harder to find.

FIGURE 3: YEAR EFFECTS, Participation rate



Notes: The year effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular year and the average rate for the period. Thus, the year effects sum to zero.

THE EFFECT OF AGE

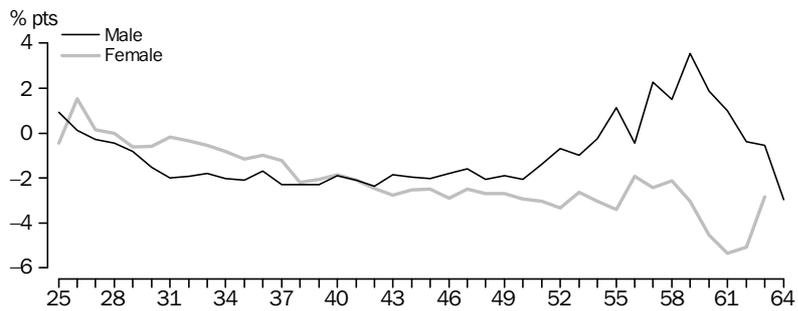
Unemployment

The relationship between age and unemployment, after controlling for year and cohort effects, is shown in Figure 4. Younger workers, who have only recently entered the labour market, experience higher levels of unemployment than middle aged workers, who are better established in employment. Among men, the relationship between age and unemployment remains relatively steady until their early 50s when it begins to rise, peaking at age 59. The age effects for women are considerably different, with the unemployment rate continuing to decline after age 50. Again this could be explained by women being more likely to exit the labour market than to remain unemployed. The sharp drop in unemployment rates among both men and women close to age 60 may be attributed to workers retiring from the labour market.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES *continued*

Unemployment *continued*

FIGURE 4: AGE EFFECTS, Unemployment rate

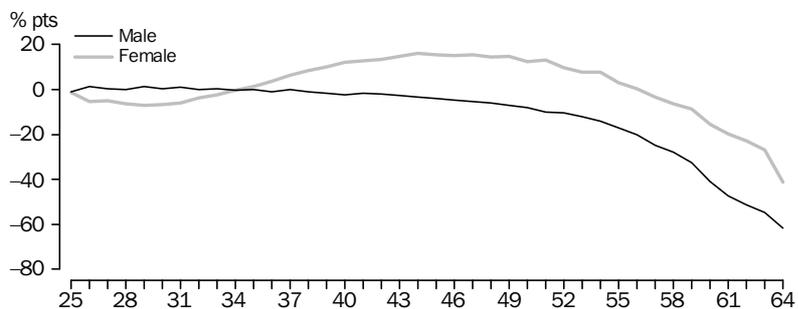


Notes: The age effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular age and the rate for persons aged 24 (which thus has an effect of zero and is excluded from this graph).

Participation

The relationship between age and participation, after controlling for year and cohort effects, is shown in Figure 5. Among men, labour force participation gradually declines with age until they reach their mid 50s, at which point it begins to decline more sharply. The participation rate for women is lower during the years that many women have children — around 25 to 35 years of age — but then increases until age 50, when it then falls in a similar manner to the male rate. The lower participation rates for people aged over 50 could be attributed to various factors, including voluntary early retirement, health problems, and choosing to leave the labour force rather than remain unemployed.

FIGURE 5: AGE EFFECTS, Participation rate



Notes: The age effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular age and the rate for persons aged 24 (which thus has an effect of zero and is excluded from this graph).

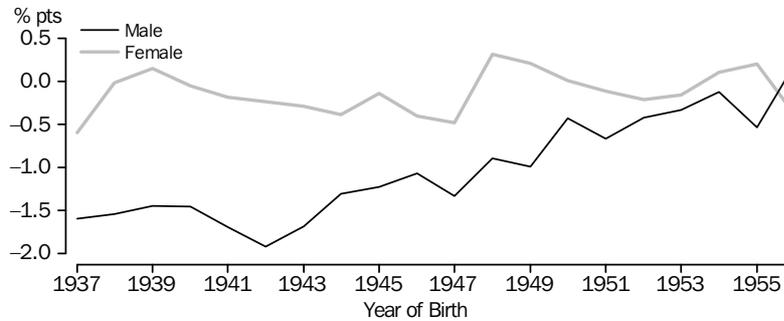
UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES *continued*

THE EFFECT OF THE COHORT

Unemployment

When compared to the age and year effects, the influence someone's cohort group has on their chances of being unemployed is relatively small (see Figure 6). However, the cohort effect for unemployment is statistically significant for men.

FIGURE 6: COHORT EFFECTS, Unemployment rate

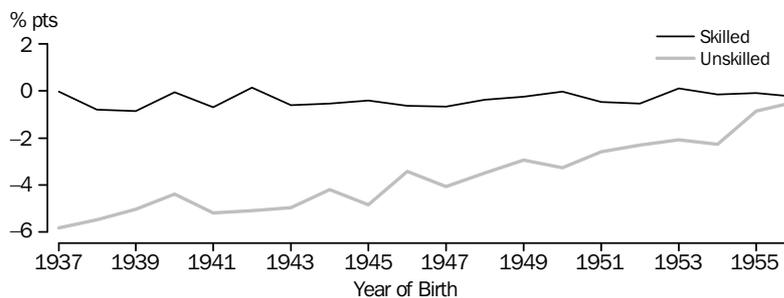


Notes: The cohort effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular cohort and the rate for persons born in 1957 (which thus has an effect of zero and is excluded from this graph).

The male cohort effect indicates that, after controlling for age and year effects, older cohorts (that is, men born before around 1945) experienced, on average, lower unemployment rates than their younger counterparts. For example, over the 20 year period, the unemployment rate for men in the 1956 birth cohort is around 0.2 percentage points higher on average than the unemployment rate for men born in 1937.

The cohort effect on unemployment rates was stronger for unskilled men than skilled men, as shown in Figure 7. Here, the skilled group is defined as comprising people who completed high school as well as those who received some post school qualification. Among skilled men, there was little difference between the cohorts. The unskilled group comprised those who did not complete high school. The results show that, after controlling for the effects of age and year, unemployment tended to be higher among unskilled men from later generations.

FIGURE 7: COHORT EFFECTS, Unemployment rate—Educational attainment: Males



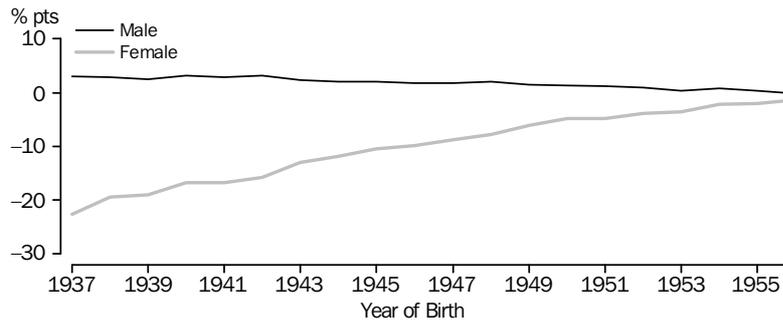
Notes: The cohort effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular cohort and the rate for persons born in 1957 (which thus has an effect of zero and is excluded from this graph).

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES *continued*

Participation

Figure 8 shows the relationship between a person's cohort and their chances of participating in the labour force. Although the cohort effect is significant for both men and women, it is much stronger for women. After controlling for age and year effects, men born in 1937 experienced participation rates 3 percentage points higher on average over the period than men born in 1956. Conversely, women born in 1936 experienced participation rates 23 percentage points lower on average than women born in 1956, after controlling for age and year effects.

FIGURE 8: COHORT EFFECTS, Participation rate



Notes: The cohort effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular cohort and the rate for persons born in 1957 (which thus has an effect of zero and is excluded from this graph).

Changing employment opportunities for women resulting from changing social attitudes may help to explain the increasing trend in labour market participation among younger cohorts. Employment growth between 1981 and 2001 has been skewed towards females. Between 1981 and 2001, female employment as a proportion of total employment increased from 37% to 45%. The driving force behind this growth in female employment is from increased part-time employment, especially in the services sector.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information about the analysis please contact Ravi Ravindiran on Canberra 02 6252 7039, or via email at <Ravi.Ravindiran@abs.gov.au>. For information about the Labour Force Survey please contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra 02 6252 6565, or via email at <Peter.Bradbury@abs.gov.au>.

SPOTLIGHT ON PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

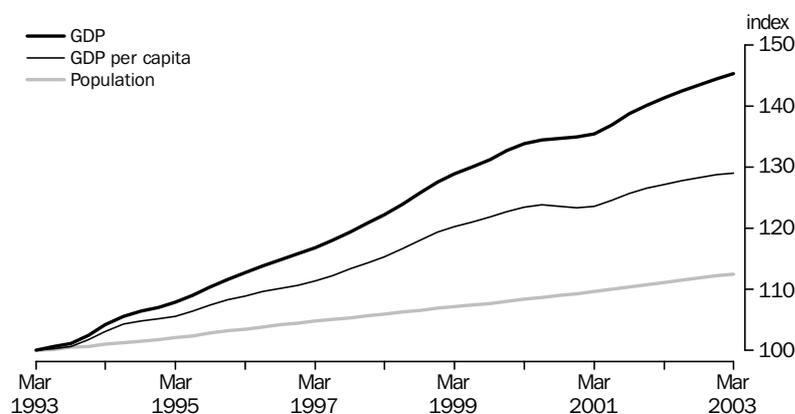
POPULATION, PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY — CONTRIBUTIONS TO AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

INTRODUCTION

Following the downturn of the early 1990s, Australia experienced more than a decade of sturdy economic growth.

Between the March quarter 1993 and March quarter 2003, the average rate of growth in real gross domestic product (GDP, the total value of goods and services produced in Australia) was 3.8% a year. Over the same period, Australia's population grew at an average rate of 1.2% a year, leading to a growth in real per capita GDP (one measure of material living standards) of 2.6% a year.

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA



Index base: March quarter 1993 = 100.0.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

There are many ways of analysing economic growth. One illuminating perspective is in terms of changes in the amount and productivity of labour. This style of analysis, which was used in *Intergenerational Report: 2002–03 Budget Paper No. 5*, released by the Commonwealth Treasurer in May 2002, begins from the following decomposition:

Real GDP / Population

= Real GDP / Hours worked (commonly called "labour productivity")

× Hours worked / Employed persons ("average hours worked")

× Employed persons / Labour force

× Labour force / Population aged 15 years and over ("participation rate")

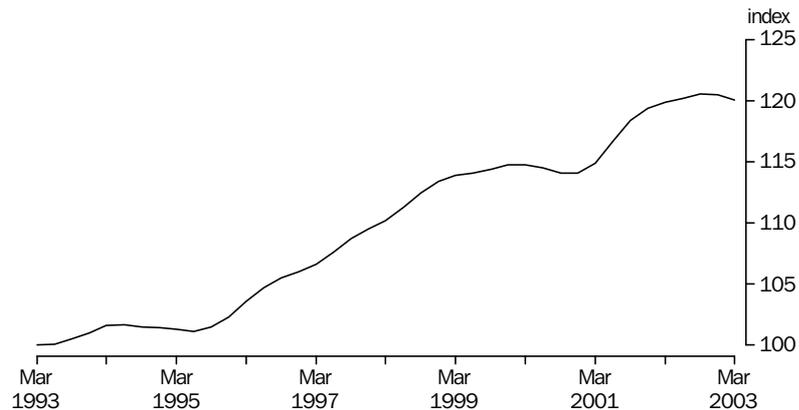
× Population aged 15 years and over / Total population

Each of these components is examined in more detail in the following sections.

SPOTLIGHT ON PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY *continued*

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

REAL GDP PER HOUR WORKED



Index base: March quarter 1993 = 100.0.

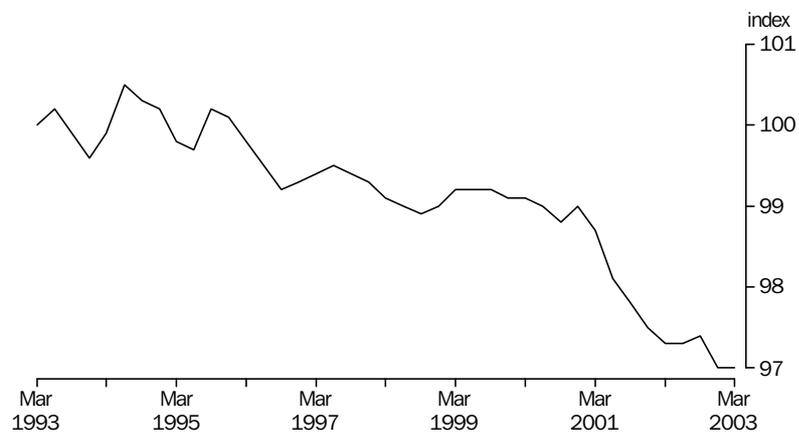
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

Between March 1993 and March 2003, the amount of real GDP per hour worked rose by more than 20% — an annual average growth of 1.8%.

The improvement in labour productivity reflects two kinds of change — increases in the ratio of capital to labour ("capital deepening") and improvements in multifactor productivity (the amount of output per unit of labour and capital combined).

Underlying these changes were influences such as technological advances, improvements to the quality of labour or management practices, and shifts of labour, capital and other inputs toward firms or industries that are more productive.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED



Index base: March quarter 1993 = 100.0.

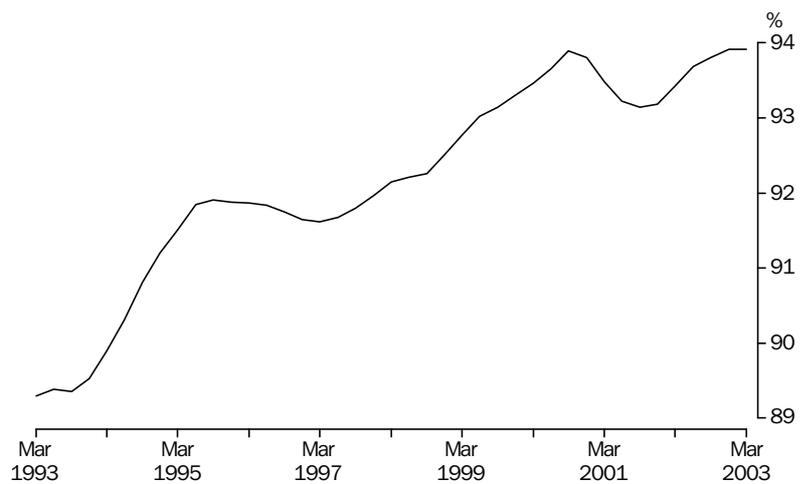
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0), Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0).

Between March 1993 and March 2003, the average hours worked by employed persons fell by 3% — an annual average fall of 0.3%.

During this period, there was a strong rise in the number of part-time employees (up by 51%, whereas the number of full-time employees rose by 16%). There was a partly offsetting increase in the average working hours of full-time employees.

SPOTLIGHT ON PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY *continued*

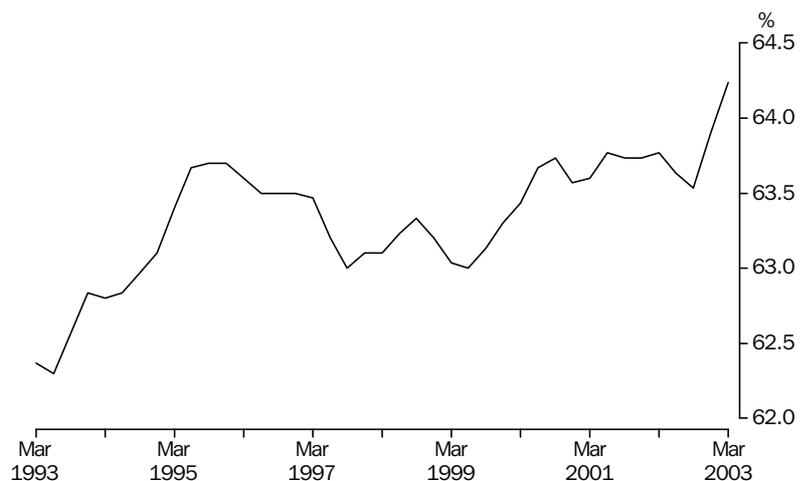
RATIO OF EMPLOYED PERSONS TO LABOUR FORCE



Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0).

Between March 1993 and March 2003, the proportion of the labour force that was employed rose from 89% to 94% — an annual average growth of 0.5%. This was mirrored by a fall in the unemployment rate, and reflected in part the generally buoyant state of the Australian economy through the past decade.

PARTICIPATION RATE



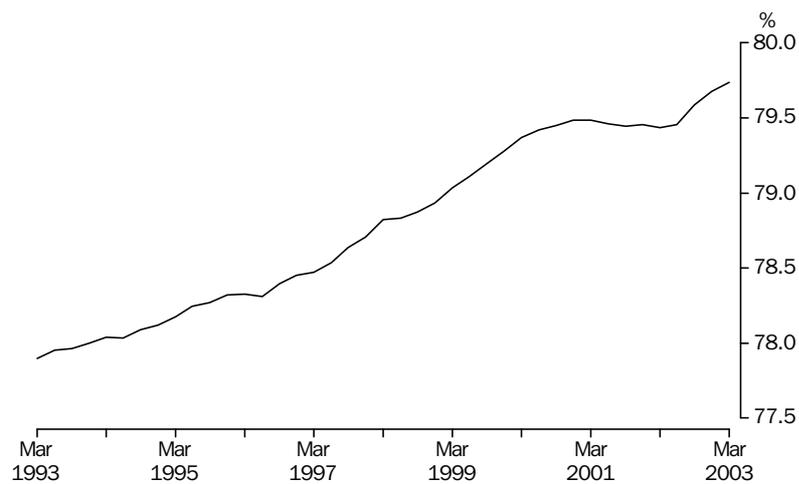
Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0).

Between March 1993 and March 2003, the labour force participation rate rose from 62% to 64% — an annual average growth of 0.3%.

Males and females have shown opposite trends — the participation rate for males fell from 75% to 72%, whereas the rate for females rose from 52% to 56%.

SPOTLIGHT ON PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY *continued*

RATIO OF POPULATION
AGED 15 YEARS AND
OVER TO TOTAL
POPULATION



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

Between March 1993 and March 2003, the proportion of the population that was 15 years of age or more rose from 78% to 80% — an annual average growth of 0.2%. This is consistent with the pattern of structural population ageing in Australia.

CONCLUSION

Component	Average annual growth rate Mar 93 to Mar 03
Real GDP / Hours worked (labour productivity)	1.8
Hours worked / Employed persons (average hours worked)	-0.3
Employed persons / Labour force	0.5
Labour force / Population aged 15 and over (participation rate)	0.3
Population aged 15 and over / Total population	0.2
Real GDP / Total population	2.6

Of the five components, the largest contributor to the growth in real per capita GDP during the past decade has been the improvement in labour productivity.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE

Publication:	<i>Job Search Experience, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6222.0).
Survey title:	Job Search Experience.
Survey conducted:	Annually, last conducted July 2002 (released April 2003), next conducted July 2003.
Scope:	Persons aged 15 years and over who were unemployed or who were employed and had started their current job in the 12 months prior to the survey date, excluding those who started a new job with the same employer. Scope is subject to the standard exclusions for supplementary surveys, as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.
Key output:	The steps people took in searching for jobs, the barriers they encountered in finding jobs, and the job search methods which proved to be successful.
Further information:	Jon Havelock, Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 7747.

INTRODUCTION

The Job Search Experience Survey was first conducted in July 2002 and is scheduled to be conducted each July. It replaces the annual Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons Survey and the biennial Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience Survey.

The new survey has two populations of interest: persons who were unemployed at the time of the survey, and persons who had started a job in the past 12 months.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

In July 2002 there were 554,800 unemployed persons, a fall of over 9% since the July 2001 survey and a return to the level of July 2000. More than a quarter of people unemployed in July 2002 (145,800) had been unemployed for one year or more.

Most unemployed persons (60%) had worked in the last two years, whilst 15% had never worked previously. About 14% of the unemployed had had at least one offer of employment during the time they had been unemployed.

Job search experience

Most unemployed persons (85%) had contacted prospective employers when looking for work. Over two-thirds (68%) of unemployed persons answered a newspaper advertisement for a job.

Other methods used in trying to find work were: registering with a Job Network employment agency (60%); contacting friends or relatives (41%); and answering job advertisements from Centrelink touchscreens (31%).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, All active steps taken to find work(a)—July 2002

	'000	%
Contacted prospective employers	472.5	85.2
Answered a newspaper advertisement for a job	377.2	68.0
Answered a Centrelink touchscreen advertisement	173.6	31.3
Answered a workplace noticeboard advertisement	64.9	11.7
Registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker	341.9	61.6
Registered with a Job Network employment agency	330.9	59.6
Registered with other employment agency	198.2	35.7
Advertised or tendered for work	37.6	6.8
Contacted friends or relatives	229.6	41.4
Total	554.8	100.0

(a) Refers to all active steps taken to find work, therefore persons may appear in more than one category.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

Main difficulty finding work

Unemployed persons most commonly reported that their main difficulty in finding work was that there were too many applicants for available jobs (15%). Other main difficulties reported included being considered too young or old by employers (13%), insufficient work experience (11%), and lacking necessary skills or education (11%).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Main difficulty in finding work—July 2002

	'000	%
Too many applicants for available jobs	81.3	14.7
Lacked necessary skills or education	58.6	10.6
Considered too young or too old by employers	74.1	13.4
Insufficient work experience	62.2	11.2
No vacancies at all	36.5	6.6
No vacancies in line of work	52.7	9.5
Too far to travel/transport problems	39.7	7.1
Own ill health or disability	36.8	6.6
Language difficulties	14.1	2.5
Unsuitable hours	24.6	4.4
Difficulties with finding child care and other family responsibilities	8.2	1.5
Other difficulties	17.6	3.2
No difficulties at all	37.8	6.8
No feedback from employers	10.7	1.9
Total	554.8	100.0

EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO STARTED THEIR CURRENT JOB IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

There were 1,638,700 employed people in July 2002 who had started in their current job during the preceding 12 months. Of these, 192,400 (12%) were employed in their own business (that is, in their own incorporated or unincorporated enterprise).

Most people (63%) had started in a full-time job. Of those who usually worked part-time hours, 39% would have preferred to work more hours.

About 52% (857,700) had been out of work before starting their job. A further 658,000, or 40%, had changed employer to start in their current job.

Over one-third of people employed in July 2002 who had started in that job within the past 12 months (620,400) had done so without looking for work.

Of those persons who had obtained jobs as employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) in the past 12 months, 57% had written, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work. Newspapers were referred to by many persons obtaining work, with 43% looking at newspaper advertisements for jobs and 33% answering advertisements. Job advertisements on the Internet were looked at by 22% of employees who started work in the past year, and answered by 13%. One quarter contacted friends or relatives when looking for work.

Of those starting their job in the past year, 20% had checked or registered with a Job Network employment agency. Centrelink touchscreens had been looked at by 14% of those starting a job, and answered by 7%.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO
STARTED THEIR CURRENT
JOB IN THE PREVIOUS 12
MONTHS *continued*

EMPLOYEES WHO STARTED THEIR CURRENT JOB IN THE PREVIOUS 12
MONTHS(a), All steps taken to attain a job(b)—July 2002

	'000	%
Wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work	822.3	56.9
Answered an advertisement for a job in a newspaper	482.6	33.4
Answered an advertisement for a job on the Internet	193.1	13.4
Answered an advertisement for a job on Centrelink touchscreens	106.1	7.3
Answered an advertisement for a job on workplace noticeboards	43.3	3.0
Checked or registered with a Job Network agency	284.6	19.7
Checked or registered with other employment agency	237.2	16.4
Contacted friends or relatives	366.3	25.3
Advertised or tendered for work	36.1	2.5
Looked at advertisements for jobs in a newspaper	614.9	42.5
Looked at advertisements for jobs on Centrelink touchscreens	199.7	13.8
Looked at advertisements for jobs on workplace noticeboards	89.7	6.2
Looked at advertisements on the Internet	321.4	22.2
Other	111.2	7.7
Total	1 446.3	100.0

(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

(b) Refers to all active steps taken to find work, therefore persons may appear in more than one category.

EMPLOYMENT IN CULTURE

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Publication:	<i>Employment in Culture, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6273.0)
Collection:	Census of Population and Housing, August 2001.
Scope:	Persons who worked in their main job in a cultural occupation or who were employed in cultural industries. The Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC) were used to determine relevant occupations and industries.
Key output:	Details about number employed by sex, age, birthplace, income, field and level of qualification, hours worked and State or Territory of usual residence.
Further information:	Theo Neumann, National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics, Adelaide 08 8237 7449.

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INTRODUCTION

Employment in Culture, Australia (cat. no. 6273.0) examines employment related to cultural occupations and industries, using 2001 Census data. Included are occupations and industries related to heritage (such as museums, libraries and nature parks), the arts (including literature, performing arts, visual arts, music, design, broadcasting and film), and religious organisations.

A companion publication, *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia* (cat. no. 4148.0), covers employment in occupations related to sports and physical recreation venues, services and goods, as well as to other leisure activities such as gambling, hospitality, amusement parks, and outdoor leisure.

CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

Of all those employed in Australia in the week prior to the 2001 Census, 259,909 (3.1%) persons had their main job in a cultural occupation. By comparison, in 1996, 229,330 (3.0%) persons had their main job in a cultural occupation. The 2001 Census showed that, of those employed in a cultural occupation, the largest numbers were Printing tradespersons (27,679) and Graphic designers (21,144).

TEN LARGEST CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

.....

<i>In main job</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
Printing tradesperson(a)	27 679	10.6
Graphic designer	21 144	8.1
Minister of religion	14 238	5.5
Architects and landscape architects(b)	13 101	5.0
Librarian	10 313	4.0
Music teacher (private)	8 445	3.2
Library assistant	8 398	3.2
Photographer	6 845	2.6
Instrumental musician	6 625	2.5
Architectural associate	6 411	2.5
Total cultural occupations	259 909	100.0

.....

(a) Comprises Printing tradespersons n.f.d., Graphic pre-press tradespersons, Printing machinists and small offset printers, Binders and finishers and Screen printers.

(b) Comprises Architects and landscape architects n.f.d., Architect and Landscape architect.

EMPLOYMENT IN CULTURE *continued*

CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

The total number of persons employed in a cultural industry as their main job in the week prior to the 2001 Census was 299,266, compared with 268,826 in 1996. The 2001 Census showed that the largest cultural industry was the Newspaper, book and stationery retailing industry (38,016 persons).

TEN LARGEST CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

<i>In main job</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
Newspaper, book and stationery retailing	38 016	12.7
Architectural services	26 723	8.9
Advertising services	25 794	8.6
Newspaper printing or publishing	25 737	8.6
Religious organisations	24 382	8.1
Television services	17 388	5.8
Commercial art and display services	14 845	5.0
Libraries	11 451	3.8
Video hire outlets	10 813	3.6
Music and theatre productions	10 812	3.6
Total cultural industries	299 266	100.0

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

While many people work in cultural occupations within cultural industries, there are exceptions to this, with people in non-cultural occupations working in cultural industries, and vice versa.

In 2001, over half (51.0% or 132,585 persons) the people who were employed in a cultural occupation worked in a non-cultural industry. A librarian employed in a law firm is an example of a cultural occupation within a non-cultural industry.

Of the 299,266 persons employed in a cultural industry, 57.5% (171,942) worked in a non-cultural occupation. A cleaner employed in a museum is an example of a non-cultural occupation within a cultural industry.

EMPLOYER TRAINING EXPENDITURE AND PRACTICES

Publication: *Employer Training Expenditure and Practices, Australia* (cat. no. 6362.0).
 Survey title: Training Expenditure and Practices Survey.
 Survey conducted: Irregularly, last conducted July 2002.
 Scope: Employers (subject to the standard exclusions for employer surveys, as detailed in paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes).
 Key output: Information on structured and unstructured training practices, and expenditure on structured training, in respect of the financial year ended June 2002.
 Further information: Valerie Pearson. Labour Employer Surveys Section, Perth 08 9360 5374.

INTRODUCTION

The Survey of Employer Training Expenditure and Practices was conducted in 2002, with full funding from the Australian National Training Authority. Previous separate surveys on expenditure and practices were conducted most recently in 1996 and 1997 respectively, with results being published in *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia, July to September 1996* (cat. no. 6353.0) and *Employer Training Practices, Australia, February 1997* (cat. no. 6356.0). Care should be taken when comparing estimates from the earlier surveys with the current survey because of methodological differences.

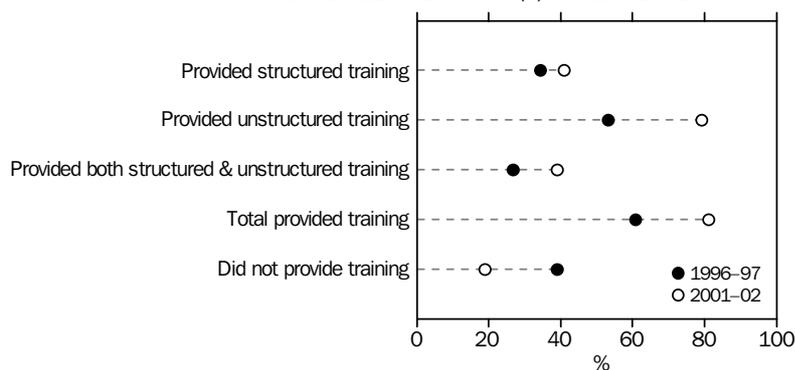
Training needs within the workplace may be met through the provision of structured training (where training activities have a specified content or predetermined plan), or unstructured training (which does not have a specified content or predetermined plan). Included in the provision of training is employer support of employees' training participation through a variety of means such as payment of course fees.

PROVISION OF TRAINING

During the year ending June 2002, 81% of all Australian employers provided some training for their employees. By comparison, 61% of employers provided training to their employees in the 12 months ended February 1997.

In 2001–02, 41% of employers provided structured training and 79% provided unstructured training.

PROVISION OF TRAINING TO EMPLOYEES—1996–97(a) and 2001–02



(a) Twelve months ended February 1997.

EMPLOYER TRAINING EXPENDITURE AND PRACTICES *continued*

EMPLOYERS THAT PROVIDED STRUCTURED TRAINING TO EMPLOYEES

More public sector employers (84%) provided structured training than those in the private sector (41%). This difference is partly related to the relatively large proportion of small employers in the private sector (see following paragraph).

Larger employers were more likely than smaller employers to provide structured training for their employees. During 2001–02, 98% of employers with 100 or more employees provided structured training, compared with 70% of medium-sized employers (those with 20–99 employees) and 39% of small employers (those with less than 20 employees).

Structured training arrangements

The training arrangement used most commonly to deliver structured training was external workshops, lectures, etc. (76% of employers that provided structured training), followed by structured on-the-job training (55%), attendance at internal workshops, lectures, etc. (42%) and computer-assisted structured training (33%).

STRUCTURED TRAINING ARRANGEMENTS, Employers that provided structured training—2001–02

	EMPLOYER SIZE			<i>Employers that provided structured training</i>
	<i>Less than 20 employees</i>	<i>20–99 employees</i>	<i>100 or more employees</i>	
<i>Structured training arrangements</i>	%	%	%	%
Structured on-the-job training	50.8	80.2	92.8	54.8
Internal workshops, lectures, etc.	36.8	72.6	88.2	41.7
External workshops, lectures, etc.	74.6	85.4	94.5	76.2
Computer-assisted structured training	31.2	42.4	61.3	33.1
Audiovisual	9.9	19.3	28.3	11.3
Correspondence	11.3	16.8	33.2	12.4
Other	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.8
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Employers could use more than one type of structured training arrangement and therefore components do not sum to total.

EXPENDITURE ON STRUCTURED TRAINING

Net direct expenditure on structured training during the 2001–02 financial year totalled \$3,652.8 million. Gross expenditure comprised \$1,036.7 million on trainers' wages and salaries and \$2,981.5 million on other direct structured training costs (excluding wages and salaries of employees for the time spent attending training). This was offset by the receipt of \$365.5 million in training-related subsidies and payments.

Net direct training expenditure averaged \$458 per employee and 1.3% of total gross wages and salaries.

EMPLOYERS THAT DID NOT PROVIDE STRUCTURED TRAINING TO EMPLOYEES

Over half (59%) of all employers did not provide structured training to their employees. Of these employers, around two-thirds provided unstructured training, while the remainder provided no training at all.

The most commonly reported constraints on the provision of structured training were that current employees were already adequately trained (74%), or that training needs were being met through unstructured methods (33%).

MEASURES OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

When the redesigned Labour Force Survey (LFS) questionnaire was introduced for the April 2001 survey, two new measures of weekly hours worked were included. The new measures complement the existing hours worked measure that has been used since the beginning of the LFS in the 1960s.

This article looks at the three measures now available from the survey, discusses their differences and gives examples of how they may be used.

LFS HOURS WORKED DATA

The LFS now records weekly hours worked data for employed persons on three different bases:

Three hours measures

- The existing measure *actual hours worked in all jobs* refers to hours actually worked in the survey reference week, including overtime and excluding any time off
- The new measure *actual hours worked in main job* refers to hours actually worked (including overtime and excluding any time off) in the job in which the most hours are usually worked
- The new *usual hours worked in all jobs* measure refers to the normal working pattern over the past three months in all jobs, including overtime if that has been a regular part of work over that period.

For persons with only one job, the first two measures will be the same.

Three presentation forms

There are many ways of presenting weekly hours worked data. Those in general use for the LFS are:

- simple aggregates of hours worked (formed by summing reported working hours for employed persons in a particular group)
- number of employed persons in hours groups (those actually working 35 to 39 hours per week, for example)
- average weekly hours worked (the simple arithmetic mean, formed by dividing aggregate hours by the number of persons employed in the same group).

Choice of the most appropriate hours measure and of the form in which it might best be presented depends on the aim of the analysis.

USING LFS HOURS MEASURES

Actual hours worked in all jobs

Collected since the national survey began in the 1960s, this approach reflects the economic roots of the LFS. As recommended by the International Labour Organisation, the survey measures the labour supply available for the production of goods and services as presented in the National Accounts. Actual hours worked in all jobs thus represents the total volume of labour activity in a given period. See tables 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8.

Actual hours worked in all jobs is also used for measuring labour productivity — the relationship between GDP and hours worked.

Usual hours worked in all jobs

Introduced in the April 2001 survey, data are available only from that survey onwards. Earlier surveys recorded only whether or not persons actually working less than 35 hours (in all jobs) *usually* worked less than 35 hours per week, the information being used to determine Full-time/Part-time Status.

MEASURES OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED *continued*

Usual hours worked in all jobs continued

The new series reflects the usual working pattern of employed persons, unaffected by seasonal influences arising from school holidays and other periods in which leave is commonly taken (Easter, Christmas and so on) and other regular changes in working hours. The data are also free of the impact of other time taken off work (illness, for example), or additional time worked (whether as paid or unpaid overtime).

This measure offers a useful source for comparison with actual hours worked data, where there is a need to understand ongoing working arrangements. See table 2.8.

Actual hours worked in main job

Introduced in the April 2001 survey, there is no comparable measure prior to that date.

In the LFS, a number of questions (Industry and Occupation for example) relate only to an employed person's main job. For multiple job holders, then, weekly hours worked in their main job offers a useful additional measure. For example, analysis of average hours actually worked in main job by Occupation or Industry may be more appropriate for multiple job holders than the conventional average hours in all jobs.

Data on actual hours worked in main job are not currently presented in *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) tables.

PRESENTING HOURS MEASURES

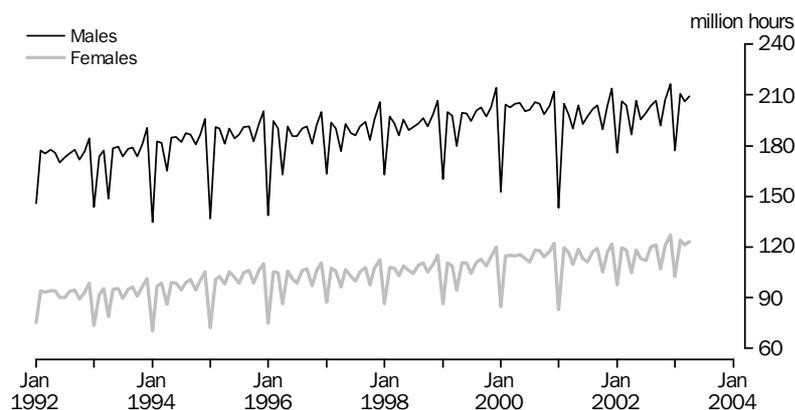
Aggregate hours

Based on actual hours worked in all jobs, aggregate hours worked is of interest because it represents the total volume of hours worked by the labour force producing economic goods and services in the survey reference week.

As the data are collected in relation to particular survey reference weeks, they may not reflect the whole month, requiring a range of adjustments and other inputs for National Accounts labour productivity purposes.

Aggregate weekly hours worked data are presented in the Labour Market Summary table on page 5.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Aggregate actual weekly hours worked—all jobs



Changes in the level of aggregate weekly hours worked over time reflect the combined effect of changes in the level of employment and in the hours worked by employed persons, as both respond to short-term fluctuations and the underlying business cycle. Expressed in original monthly terms, aggregate hours data are highly seasonal with some complex features.

MEASURES OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED *continued*

Aggregate hours continued

In recent years, male and female aggregate hours have been growing at broadly the same rate, although female employment has been growing more strongly than male employment. This result reflects the strong contribution of part-time employment to rising female employment.

Hours worked groups

An insight into the patterns of work of employed persons (in number or proportion) can be gained from classifying the chosen data by weekly hours of work expressed in groups.

Comparison between different populations of interest (or at different points in time) helps to illustrate change in the structure of the labour force and the possible social impact of changes in working time.

Unlike the equal intervals of years commonly used in classifying data by Age group, the established practice of unequal hours groups in ABS labour force data recognises workplace norms, including the historical importance of the 40 hour working week.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual hours worked in all jobs

<i>Hours worked</i>	AUGUST 1982				AUGUST 2002			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000
0	5.3	5.5	5.4	341.8	4.6	5.1	4.8	447.4
1-15	3.2	17.7	8.6	546.2	7.3	18.7	12.3	1 148.6
16-29	5.6	16.4	9.6	610.9	8.3	20.5	13.7	1 279.1
30-34	7.4	8.7	7.9	503.2	6.4	10.4	8.2	762.8
35-39	15.3	16.6	15.8	1 007.3	14.8	15.8	15.2	1 418.6
40	29.2	23.1	27.0	1 719.9	16.7	11.3	14.3	1 334.6
41-44	6.3	3.8	5.3	340.6	5.7	4.0	5.0	460.9
45-49	9.4	3.1	7.1	451.4	10.4	5.5	8.3	769.6
50 and over	18.2	5.3	13.5	858.1	25.8	8.5	18.1	1 688.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	6 379.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	9 310.1

In August 2002, as in August 1982, similar proportions of employed males and females were absent from work for the whole of the survey reference week and reported working zero hours.

In both 1982 and 2002, in each hours group up to 30 to 34 hours, the proportion of employed females was markedly higher than that for males, reflecting the strength of female part-time employment (broadly, those working less than 35 hours per week). Similar proportions of males and females reported working 35 to 39 hours per week in all jobs. Higher proportions of males reported longer working hours, particularly in the upper ranges.

Between 1982 and 2002, there was a substantial reduction in the proportion of persons working 40 hours per week, while there were increases in the proportions of those working 1 to 29 hours, and those working 45 hours or more.

MEASURES OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED *continued*

Hours worked groups
continued

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Hours worked in all jobs—August 2002

Hours worked	ACTUAL HOURS		USUAL HOURS	
	'000	%	'000	%
0	447.4	4.8	25.6	0.3
1–15	1 148.6	12.3	1 113.3	12.0
16–29	1 279.1	13.7	1 131.4	12.2
30–34	762.8	8.2	505.3	5.4
35–39	1 418.6	15.2	1 893.3	20.3
40	1 334.6	14.3	1 868.6	20.1
41–44	460.9	5.0	325.5	3.5
45–49	769.6	8.3	772.2	8.3
50 and over	1 688.4	18.1	1 674.9	18.0
Total	9 310.1	100.0	9 310.1	100.0

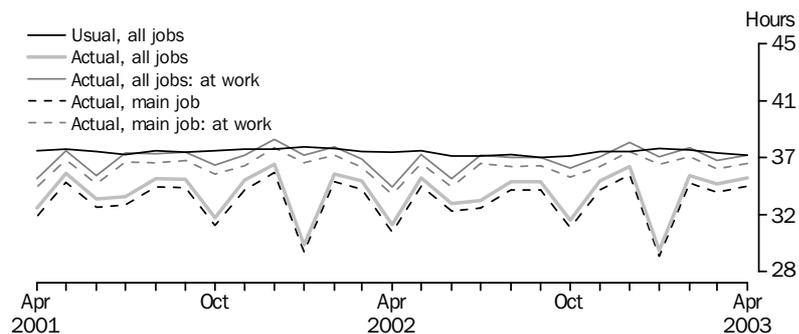
Overall, about 5% of those employed were absent from work for the whole week in August 2002. Small numbers of employed people also report that they usually work zero hours: by far the majority of these were in part-time employment at the time of the survey (presumably in short-term jobs).

The proportions working between 1 and 29 hours per week were similar for actual hours worked and usual hours worked in all jobs. Differences in other groups were more pronounced, reflecting the incidence of time off and overtime. A 40 hour week was often reported, particularly for hours usually worked. The proportion of persons working 50 hours or more, under either measure, is also notable.

Average weekly hours
worked

This simple and very common method offers a broad insight into differences in work patterns, either between different groups or over time.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Average weekly hours worked



Some care needs to be taken in choosing, comparing and interpreting simple arithmetic averages. Although their very simplicity is appealing, averages may disguise widely differing contributions between their underlying groups, or changes in group behaviour.

Partly for that reason, past LFS practice for average hours worked data was to present average actual weekly hours worked for two groups: all employed persons, and employed persons at work (that is, excluding the employed who, absent from work in the reference week, worked 0 hours). The marked difference between the two measures is clearly illustrated in the graph above.

MEASURES OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED *continued*

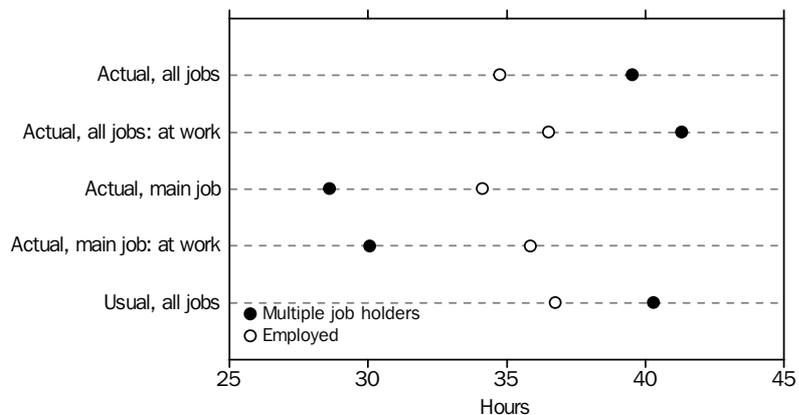
Average weekly hours worked *continued*

Even in the short period since April 2001, the seasonal influences on the average actual hours series, whether arising from social factors (customs in leave-taking) or from economic factors (workplace-related influences), are clearly apparent. It is also apparent (if not unexpected) that average actual weekly hours for those at work is noticeably less seasonal than average actual weekly hours for all employed persons.

Again as expected, while closely following the month-to-month pattern of average weekly hours in all jobs for employed persons, average weekly hours in main job lies at a slightly lower level.

Average usual hours worked in all jobs appears to be the least seasonal of the three average hours measures.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Average weekly hours worked—August 2002



The above graph compares average actual hours and average usual hours for all employed persons and for multiple job holders. The impact of absence from work is seen to be similar for both groups, at somewhat over 1 hour per week. The impact of the additional hours worked by multiple job holders is also readily apparent: about 11 hours per week in the second or subsequent jobs, on average, while working less hours in the main job (in comparison with other employed persons).

OTHER HOURS MEASURES

Other hours measures arise in the business survey context of jobs data, including the *hours paid for* measure provided by the (business) Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, and the *normal hours concept* (used purely in the classification of jobs data to full-time or part-time).

CONCLUSION

Whether taken from an economic perspective or from a social one, the LFS offers a rich source of information about the working hours of the employed population.

For further information about LFS hours worked data, please contact Peter Bradbury, Assistant Director, Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section on Canberra 02 6252 6565 or email <peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au>.

The underlying concepts and structure of Australian labour statistics and the sources and methods used in their compilation are described in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), which is also available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> (About Statistics — Concepts and Classifications).

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED (a)			CHANGE IN RATE (a)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
May 1998	4 270.8	587.8	4 858.7	378.8	49.8	428.6	5 287.2	8.1	72.9	1.7	2.7	1.8	-0.5	-0.2
May 1999	4 332.4	636.0	4 968.3	327.9	54.8	382.7	5 351.0	7.2	72.6	1.4	8.2	2.3	-1.0	-0.2
May 2000	4 439.1	650.0	5 089.1	295.2	56.0	351.2	5 440.3	6.5	72.7	2.5	2.2	2.4	-0.7	0.0
2001														
May	4 388.3	711.0	5 099.2	324.1	62.8	386.9	5 486.2	7.1	72.3	-0.5	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
August	4 385.1	733.0	5 118.0	328.8	63.1	391.9	5 509.9	7.1	72.4	-0.1	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
November	4 412.8	732.0	5 144.8	325.9	62.2	388.1	5 532.9	7.0	72.4	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
2002														
February	4 435.8	741.0	5 176.7	314.7	64.2	378.9	5 555.7	6.8	72.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0
May	4 443.1	756.4	5 199.4	303.0	62.4	365.4	5 564.8	6.6	72.3	0.2	2.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
August	4 436.3	774.3	5 210.6	287.1	61.7	348.8	5 559.4	6.3	71.9	-0.2	2.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
November	4 463.4	781.5	5 245.0	280.5	63.4	343.9	5 588.8	6.2	72.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	-0.1	0.1
2003														
February	4 505.8	775.8	5 281.6	286.0	61.3	347.3	5 628.9	6.2	72.3	0.9	-0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2
May	4 512.3	770.7	5 283.1	289.8	59.0	348.8	5 631.9	6.2	72.0	0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
FEMALES														
May 1998	2 113.0	1 625.6	3 738.6	209.4	88.2	297.5	4 036.1	7.4	53.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	-0.6	0.2
May 1999	2 135.3	1 664.7	3 800.0	179.6	95.0	274.6	4 074.5	6.7	53.6	1.1	2.4	1.6	-0.6	-0.3
May 2000	2 236.7	1 733.5	3 970.2	172.1	92.0	264.1	4 234.2	6.2	55.0	4.8	4.1	4.5	-0.5	1.3
2001														
May	2 260.9	1 786.8	4 047.7	176.7	102.5	279.2	4 326.9	6.5	55.5	-0.6	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
August	2 238.5	1 807.6	4 046.0	186.0	97.3	283.3	4 329.3	6.5	55.3	-1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1
November	2 232.4	1 825.0	4 057.3	186.3	100.5	286.8	4 344.1	6.6	55.3	-0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
2002														
February	2 230.6	1 854.3	4 084.9	179.4	94.1	273.5	4 358.4	6.3	55.3	-0.1	1.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0
May	2 233.5	1 866.2	4 099.7	172.1	89.6	261.7	4 361.4	6.0	55.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
August	2 254.1	1 872.2	4 126.3	170.9	97.7	268.6	4 394.9	6.1	55.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
November	2 291.4	1 907.8	4 199.2	170.8	97.5	268.3	4 467.5	6.0	56.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	-0.1	0.7
2003														
February	2 304.4	1 947.2	4 251.6	179.5	91.3	270.9	4 522.4	6.0	56.5	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.5
May	2 295.0	1 960.2	4 255.2	180.1	89.6	269.7	4 524.9	6.0	56.3	-0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	-0.2
PERSONS														
May 1998	6 383.8	2 213.4	8 597.2	588.1	137.9	726.1	9 323.3	7.8	63.2	1.9	2.7	2.1	-0.5	0.0
May 1999	6 467.6	2 300.7	8 768.3	507.5	149.8	657.3	9 425.6	7.0	63.0	1.3	3.9	2.0	-0.8	-0.2
May 2000	6 675.8	2 383.5	9 059.3	467.3	148.0	615.3	9 674.5	6.4	63.7	3.2	3.6	3.3	-0.6	0.7
2001														
May	6 649.2	2 497.7	9 146.9	500.8	165.3	666.1	9 813.1	6.8	63.8	-0.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
August	6 623.5	2 540.5	9 164.0	514.7	160.5	675.2	9 839.2	6.9	63.7	-0.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
November	6 645.2	2 557.0	9 202.2	512.1	162.7	674.9	9 877.0	6.8	63.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
2002														
February	6 666.3	2 595.3	9 261.6	494.1	158.3	652.4	9 914.1	6.6	63.8	0.3	1.5	0.6	-0.3	0.0
May	6 676.5	2 622.6	9 299.1	475.2	151.9	627.1	9 926.2	6.3	63.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
August	6 690.4	2 646.4	9 336.8	458.0	159.5	617.5	9 954.3	6.2	63.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
November	6 754.8	2 689.3	9 444.2	451.3	160.9	612.1	10 056.3	6.1	63.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	-0.1	0.4
2003														
February	6 810.2	2 723.0	9 533.2	465.5	152.6	618.1	10 151.3	6.1	64.3	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.3
May	6 807.4	2 730.9	9 538.2	469.9	148.7	618.6	10 156.8	6.1	64.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
MALES											
Married											
15-19	6.4	*1.4	7.7	*1.5	*0.3	*1.8	9.5	*1.7	11.2	*18.6	84.6
20-24	91.5	14.1	105.6	9.0	*0.9	9.9	115.6	10.1	125.6	8.6	92.0
25-34	707.5	54.7	762.2	26.4	*2.9	29.3	791.5	34.8	826.4	3.7	95.8
35-44	955.6	54.6	1 010.2	25.4	*1.5	26.9	1 037.2	72.0	1 109.2	2.6	93.5
45-54	864.9	68.8	933.6	26.7	*1.8	28.5	962.1	91.7	1 053.9	3.0	91.3
55-59	301.9	44.6	346.4	9.1	*0.6	9.7	356.1	110.6	466.7	2.7	76.3
60-64	138.3	42.2	180.5	5.7	*0.2	5.9	186.4	164.3	350.7	3.2	53.2
65 and over	54.5	40.0	94.6	*0.4	*—	*0.4	94.9	702.8	797.8	*0.4	11.9
Total	3 120.6	320.3	3 440.9	104.2	8.3	112.5	3 553.4	1 188.1	4 741.5	3.2	74.9
Not married											
15-19	135.4	190.3	325.6	33.7	33.4	67.1	392.7	298.0	690.7	17.1	56.9
20-24	316.3	128.9	445.2	46.1	8.1	54.2	499.3	102.0	601.3	10.8	83.0
25-34	427.6	59.7	487.3	49.6	4.7	54.3	541.7	98.9	640.6	10.0	84.6
35-44	226.7	28.1	254.8	24.9	*1.7	26.5	281.3	78.0	359.3	9.4	78.3
45-54	179.9	24.4	204.3	18.1	*1.5	19.6	223.9	69.3	293.3	8.8	76.4
55-59	51.2	10.5	61.7	5.2	*1.1	6.2	67.9	42.4	110.3	9.2	61.6
60-64	21.2	8.3	29.5	*2.0	*1.3	*3.3	32.8	45.4	78.2	*10.0	41.9
65 and over	10.1	10.3	20.4	*—	*0.3	*0.3	20.7	287.3	308.0	*1.3	6.7
Total	1 368.2	460.6	1 828.8	179.5	52.0	231.5	2 060.3	1 021.3	3 081.6	11.2	66.9
Total											
15-19	141.7	191.6	333.4	35.2	33.7	68.9	402.2	299.7	701.9	17.1	57.3
20-24	407.8	143.0	550.8	55.1	9.0	64.1	614.9	112.0	726.9	10.4	84.6
25-34	1 135.1	114.4	1 249.5	76.0	7.6	83.7	1 333.2	133.8	1 467.0	6.3	90.9
35-44	1 182.3	82.7	1 265.0	50.2	*3.2	53.5	1 318.5	150.0	1 468.5	4.1	89.8
45-54	1 044.7	93.2	1 137.9	44.8	*3.3	48.1	1 186.0	161.1	1 347.1	4.1	88.0
55-59	353.0	55.1	408.1	14.2	*1.7	16.0	424.1	153.0	577.0	3.8	73.5
60-64	159.5	50.5	210.0	7.7	*1.5	9.2	219.2	209.7	428.9	4.2	51.1
65 and over	64.6	50.4	115.0	*0.4	*0.3	*0.6	115.6	990.1	1 105.7	*0.5	10.5
Total	4 488.8	780.9	5 269.7	283.7	60.3	344.0	5 613.7	2 209.4	7 823.1	6.1	71.8
Mean age	39.6	35.1	38.9	33.8	24.7	32.2	38.5	54.7	43.1	..	..
Median age	39	29	39	31	18	28	38	62	41	..	..

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	11.9	8.0	19.8	*3.7	*0.8	4.5	24.3	8.3	32.6	18.4	74.6
20-24	102.8	43.0	145.8	9.2	*3.3	12.6	158.3	60.9	219.2	7.9	72.2
25-34	381.9	255.9	637.8	19.0	11.1	30.1	667.9	288.8	956.6	4.5	69.8
35-44	359.7	423.7	783.4	21.6	9.2	30.8	814.2	294.6	1 108.8	3.8	73.4
45-54	404.4	332.9	737.2	12.4	4.9	17.3	754.5	254.6	1 009.1	2.3	74.8
55-59	92.5	114.6	207.1	*2.6	*1.8	4.4	211.5	197.5	409.0	2.1	51.7
60-64	34.1	53.2	87.3	*0.7	*0.1	*0.8	88.0	207.7	295.7	*0.9	29.8
65 and over	6.9	22.9	29.8	—	*0.2	*0.2	30.1	570.1	600.1	*0.8	5.0
Total	1 394.0	1 254.1	2 648.2	69.2	31.4	100.6	2 748.8	1 882.3	4 631.1	3.7	59.4
Not married											
15-19	68.8	256.8	325.6	22.1	30.0	52.1	377.7	262.3	640.0	13.8	59.0
20-24	198.4	148.3	346.7	28.9	9.9	38.7	385.4	101.4	486.8	10.0	79.2
25-34	240.1	104.6	344.8	22.9	8.6	31.4	376.2	132.1	508.3	8.3	74.0
35-44	160.2	83.5	243.8	16.1	8.1	24.2	268.0	103.4	371.4	9.0	72.1
45-54	144.0	75.1	219.1	16.3	*4.3	20.6	239.6	98.3	337.9	8.6	70.9
55-59	48.9	27.1	76.0	6.1	*1.3	7.4	83.3	67.7	151.1	8.9	55.2
60-64	16.3	15.0	31.2	*1.2	*0.3	*1.5	32.7	93.6	126.4	*4.7	25.9
65 and over	5.9	7.8	13.7	—	*0.3	*0.3	14.0	770.1	784.1	*2.4	1.8
Total	882.7	718.1	1 600.8	113.6	62.7	176.3	1 777.1	1 628.9	3 406.0	9.9	52.2
Total											
15-19	80.7	264.7	345.4	25.8	30.8	56.6	402.0	270.6	672.6	14.1	59.8
20-24	301.2	191.2	492.4	38.1	13.2	51.3	543.7	162.3	706.1	9.4	77.0
25-34	622.0	360.6	982.6	41.9	19.6	61.5	1 044.1	420.9	1 464.9	5.9	71.3
35-44	519.9	507.2	1 027.1	37.7	17.3	55.0	1 082.2	398.0	1 480.2	5.1	73.1
45-54	548.4	407.9	956.3	28.7	9.1	37.9	994.2	352.8	1 347.0	3.8	73.8
55-59	141.4	141.6	283.0	8.7	*3.1	11.8	294.8	265.2	560.1	4.0	52.6
60-64	50.4	68.1	118.5	*1.9	*0.4	*2.3	120.8	301.3	422.0	*1.9	28.6
65 and over	12.8	30.7	43.5	—	*0.6	*0.6	44.1	1 340.1	1 384.2	*1.3	3.2
Total	2 276.7	1 972.2	4 248.9	182.8	94.1	276.9	4 525.8	3 511.2	8 037.1	6.1	56.3
Mean age	37.7	37.5	37.6	32.9	29.4	31.7	37.3	53.9	44.5	..	..
Median age	37	38	38	31	26	29	37	57	42	..	..

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	18.2	9.3	27.6	5.2	*1.0	6.2	33.8	10.0	43.8	18.4	77.1
20-24	194.4	57.1	251.4	18.2	*4.3	22.5	273.9	71.0	344.9	8.2	79.4
25-34	1 089.4	310.6	1 400.0	45.4	14.0	59.4	1 459.4	323.6	1 783.0	4.1	81.9
35-44	1 315.3	478.3	1 793.6	47.0	10.8	57.8	1 851.3	366.6	2 217.9	3.1	83.5
45-54	1 269.2	401.7	1 670.9	39.2	6.6	45.8	1 716.7	346.3	2 062.9	2.7	83.2
55-59	394.4	159.2	553.5	11.7	*2.5	14.1	567.6	308.1	875.7	2.5	64.8
60-64	172.4	95.4	267.8	6.4	*0.4	6.7	274.5	371.9	646.4	2.4	42.5
65 and over	61.4	63.0	124.4	*0.4	*0.2	*0.6	125.0	1 272.9	1 397.9	*0.5	8.9
Total	4 514.6	1 574.5	6 089.1	173.4	39.7	213.1	6 302.2	3 070.4	9 372.6	3.4	67.2
Not married											
15-19	204.2	447.0	651.2	55.8	63.4	119.2	770.4	560.3	1 330.7	15.5	57.9
20-24	514.6	277.2	791.8	75.0	17.9	92.9	884.7	203.4	1 088.1	10.5	81.3
25-34	667.7	164.4	832.1	72.5	13.2	85.7	917.8	231.0	1 148.9	9.3	79.9
35-44	386.9	111.6	498.6	41.0	9.7	50.7	549.3	181.5	730.8	9.2	75.2
45-54	323.9	99.5	423.3	34.4	5.8	40.2	463.6	167.6	631.2	8.7	73.4
55-59	100.1	37.5	137.6	11.3	*2.4	13.6	151.3	110.1	261.4	9.0	57.9
60-64	37.4	23.3	60.7	*3.2	*1.6	4.8	65.5	139.0	204.5	7.4	32.0
65 and over	16.0	18.1	34.1	—	*0.6	*0.6	34.7	1 057.4	1 092.1	*1.7	3.2
Total	2 250.9	1 178.7	3 429.6	293.1	114.7	407.8	3 837.4	2 650.2	6 487.6	10.6	59.1
Total											
15-19	222.4	456.4	678.8	61.0	64.4	125.4	804.2	570.3	1 374.5	15.6	58.5
20-24	709.0	334.2	1 043.3	93.2	22.2	115.4	1 158.6	274.4	1 433.0	10.0	80.9
25-34	1 757.1	475.0	2 232.1	117.9	27.2	145.1	2 377.3	554.6	2 931.9	6.1	81.1
35-44	1 702.2	589.9	2 292.2	88.0	20.5	108.5	2 400.6	548.1	2 948.7	4.5	81.4
45-54	1 593.1	501.2	2 094.2	73.6	12.4	86.0	2 180.2	513.9	2 694.1	3.9	80.9
55-59	494.4	196.7	691.2	22.9	4.8	27.7	718.9	418.2	1 137.1	3.9	63.2
60-64	209.8	118.7	328.5	9.6	*1.9	11.5	340.0	510.9	850.9	3.4	40.0
65 and over	77.4	81.1	158.5	*0.4	*0.9	*1.2	159.7	2 330.3	2 489.9	*0.8	6.4
Total	6 765.5	2 753.1	9 518.6	466.5	154.4	620.9	10 139.5	5 720.6	15 860.2	6.1	63.9
Mean age	39.0	36.8	38.4	33.4	27.6	32.0	38.0	54.2	43.8	..	..
Median age	39	36	38	31	23	29	38	59	42	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	999.1	164.8	1 163.9	58.3	11.5	69.7	1 233.6	450.5	1 684.2	5.7	73.2
Females	561.7	369.7	931.3	36.4	18.9	55.3	986.6	744.2	1 730.8	5.6	57.0
Persons	1 560.7	534.5	2 095.2	94.7	30.3	125.0	2 220.3	1 194.7	3 415.0	5.6	65.0
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	494.5	92.4	587.0	40.4	*5.3	45.8	632.7	307.9	940.6	7.2	67.3
Females	216.3	253.6	469.9	24.4	7.0	31.4	501.2	463.1	964.3	6.3	52.0
Persons	710.8	346.0	1 056.8	64.8	12.3	77.1	1 134.0	770.9	1 904.9	6.8	59.5
Total											
Males	1 493.6	257.3	1 750.9	98.7	16.8	115.5	1 866.4	758.4	2 624.8	6.2	71.1
Females	778.0	623.2	1 401.2	60.8	25.9	86.7	1 487.9	1 207.2	2 695.1	5.8	55.2
Persons	2 271.6	880.5	3 152.1	159.5	42.7	202.1	3 354.2	1 965.6	5 319.9	6.0	63.1
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	827.7	147.5	975.2	50.3	12.2	62.5	1 037.7	406.0	1 443.7	6.0	71.9
Females	431.7	362.4	794.1	31.0	21.3	52.3	846.4	654.1	1 500.5	6.2	56.4
Persons	1 259.4	509.9	1 769.3	81.3	33.5	114.8	1 884.1	1 060.2	2 944.3	6.1	64.0
Balance of Victoria											
Males	295.2	49.2	344.4	17.7	*2.5	20.2	364.5	153.9	518.5	5.5	70.3
Females	130.0	146.7	276.7	8.4	6.2	14.5	291.2	239.2	530.4	5.0	54.9
Persons	425.2	195.9	621.0	26.1	8.6	34.7	655.7	393.1	1 048.9	5.3	62.5
Total											
Males	1 122.8	196.7	1 319.6	68.0	14.7	82.7	1 402.2	560.0	1 962.2	5.9	71.5
Females	561.7	509.1	1 070.8	39.4	27.4	66.8	1 137.6	893.3	2 030.9	5.9	56.0
Persons	1 684.5	705.8	2 390.4	107.4	42.1	149.5	2 539.8	1 453.3	3 993.1	5.9	63.6
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	391.3	70.0	461.4	23.6	6.3	29.9	491.3	183.0	674.3	6.1	72.9
Females	212.6	183.7	396.4	19.1	8.0	27.1	423.5	281.0	704.5	6.4	60.1
Persons	604.0	253.8	857.8	42.7	14.3	57.0	914.8	464.0	1 378.8	6.2	66.3
Balance of Queensland											
Males	454.2	81.4	535.6	29.5	6.5	35.9	571.5	228.2	799.7	6.3	71.5
Females	217.3	204.2	421.5	27.4	9.7	37.1	458.6	349.2	807.8	8.1	56.8
Persons	671.5	285.6	957.1	56.9	16.2	73.1	1 030.2	577.3	1 607.5	7.1	64.1
Total											
Males	845.5	151.5	997.0	53.1	12.8	65.8	1 062.8	411.2	1 474.0	6.2	72.1
Females	429.9	388.0	817.9	46.5	17.7	64.2	882.1	630.2	1 512.3	7.3	58.3
Persons	1 275.4	539.4	1 814.9	99.6	30.5	130.1	1 944.9	1 041.3	2 986.3	6.7	65.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	242.9	43.8	286.7	17.6	4.4	22.0	308.7	135.7	444.4	7.1	69.5
Females	128.6	115.1	243.7	9.7	5.7	15.4	259.1	211.8	470.9	5.9	55.0
Persons	371.4	159.0	530.4	27.2	10.2	37.4	567.8	347.5	915.4	6.6	62.0
Balance of South Australia											
Males	93.8	12.6	106.5	5.9	*1.2	7.1	113.6	45.0	158.6	6.3	71.6
Females	36.5	43.1	79.6	2.5	*0.9	3.3	82.9	73.6	156.5	4.0	53.0
Persons	130.4	55.7	186.0	8.4	*2.1	10.5	196.5	118.6	315.1	5.3	62.4
Total											
Males	336.7	56.4	393.2	23.5	5.7	29.1	422.3	180.7	603.0	6.9	70.0
Females	165.1	158.2	323.3	12.1	6.6	18.7	342.0	285.4	627.4	5.5	54.5
Persons	501.8	214.6	716.5	35.6	12.2	47.9	764.3	466.1	1 230.4	6.3	62.1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	343.9	59.8	403.7	19.0	5.5	24.4	428.1	145.0	573.2	5.7	74.7
Females	163.7	146.6	310.3	12.6	7.5	20.1	330.3	258.8	589.1	6.1	56.1
Persons	507.6	206.4	714.0	31.5	13.0	44.5	758.5	403.8	1 162.2	5.9	65.3
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	131.8	17.6	149.4	7.3	*1.1	8.3	157.7	48.9	206.6	5.3	76.3
Females	53.5	55.5	109.0	3.0	*2.8	5.8	114.9	77.1	192.0	5.1	59.8
Persons	185.3	73.1	258.4	10.3	*3.9	14.2	272.6	126.0	398.6	5.2	68.4
Total											
Males	475.7	77.4	553.1	26.2	6.6	32.8	585.9	193.9	779.8	5.6	75.1
Females	217.1	202.1	419.3	15.6	10.3	25.9	445.2	335.9	781.0	5.8	57.0
Persons	692.8	279.5	972.3	41.8	16.9	58.7	1 031.0	529.8	1 560.8	5.7	66.1
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	37.3	7.2	44.5	3.5	*0.4	3.9	48.4	27.0	75.4	8.0	64.2
Females	21.5	20.9	42.4	1.5	*1.2	2.7	45.1	37.1	82.2	6.1	54.9
Persons	58.8	28.1	86.9	5.0	1.6	6.6	93.5	64.1	157.6	7.1	59.3
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	58.6	8.8	67.4	5.0	*0.7	5.7	73.1	34.7	107.8	7.8	67.8
Females	24.9	27.3	52.2	2.9	1.5	4.4	56.6	55.5	112.1	7.8	50.5
Persons	83.5	36.1	119.6	7.9	2.2	10.1	129.7	90.2	219.9	7.8	59.0
Total											
Males	96.0	16.0	111.9	8.4	1.1	9.5	121.5	61.7	183.2	7.9	66.3
Females	46.4	48.2	94.6	4.4	2.7	7.1	101.8	92.6	194.4	7.0	52.4
Persons	142.3	64.2	206.6	12.8	3.8	16.7	223.2	154.3	377.5	7.5	59.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	43.8	10.0	53.9	3.0	1.1	4.2	58.1	15.8	73.9	7.2	78.6
Females	28.5	12.1	40.6	1.8	*1.5	3.3	44.0	24.3	68.3	7.6	64.4
Persons	72.4	22.2	94.5	4.9	2.6	7.5	102.0	40.1	142.2	7.4	71.8
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	74.5	15.7	90.2	2.7	1.6	4.4	94.6	27.7	122.2	4.6	77.4
Females	50.1	31.2	81.3	2.1	1.9	4.1	85.4	42.4	127.7	4.8	66.8
Persons	124.6	46.9	171.5	4.9	3.6	8.4	179.9	70.1	250.0	4.7	72.0
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 842.2	493.2	3 335.4	172.1	40.3	212.4	3 547.8	1 347.4	4 895.2	6.0	72.5
Females	1 519.7	1 198.5	2 718.2	110.3	62.6	172.9	2 891.1	2 187.0	5 078.1	6.0	56.9
Persons	4 361.9	1 691.7	6 053.6	282.5	102.9	385.3	6 438.9	3 534.3	9 973.3	6.0	64.6
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 646.6	287.7	1 934.3	111.5	20.0	131.6	2 065.9	862.0	2 927.9	6.4	70.6
Females	757.0	773.7	1 530.7	72.5	31.5	104.0	1 634.7	1 324.3	2 959.0	6.4	55.2
Persons	2 403.6	1 061.4	3 465.0	184.0	51.5	235.6	3 700.6	2 186.3	5 886.9	6.4	62.9
Total											
Males	4 488.8	780.9	5 269.7	283.7	60.3	344.0	5 613.7	2 209.4	7 823.1	6.1	71.8
Females	2 276.7	1 972.2	4 248.9	182.8	94.1	276.9	4 525.8	3 511.2	8 037.1	6.1	56.3
Persons	6 765.5	2 753.1	9 518.6	466.5	154.4	620.9	10 139.5	5 720.6	15 860.2	6.1	63.9

* 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.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)						Looking for f/t work
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15-19	138.3	41.8	180.1	29.9	17.3	*3.2	33.1	213.2	22.8	236.0	15.5	90.3	12.7
20-24	400.7	65.2	465.9	53.2	14.6	*1.5	54.7	520.6	39.2	559.8	10.5	93.0	9.5
Total	539.0	107.0	646.0	83.0	31.9	4.8	87.8	733.8	62.0	795.8	12.0	92.2	10.4
Females													
15-19	80.1	53.6	133.6	23.4	13.0	*1.8	25.2	158.8	29.7	188.5	15.9	84.2	12.4
20-24	296.4	90.6	387.0	33.3	10.7	5.3	38.6	425.6	90.6	516.2	9.1	82.4	6.5
Total	376.5	144.2	520.6	56.7	23.6	7.1	63.8	584.4	120.3	704.7	10.9	82.9	8.0
Persons													
15-19	218.4	95.4	313.8	53.3	30.3	5.0	58.3	372.0	52.5	424.6	15.7	87.6	12.5
20-24	697.1	155.8	852.9	86.4	25.3	6.8	93.3	946.2	129.8	1 076.0	9.9	87.9	8.0
Total	915.4	251.2	1 166.6	139.7	55.6	11.9	151.6	1 318.2	182.4	1 500.6	11.5	87.8	9.3
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15-19	3.5	149.8	153.3	5.3	4.8	30.4	35.7	189.0	276.9	465.9	18.9	40.6	1.1
20-24	7.1	77.8	84.9	*1.9	*0.5	7.5	9.4	94.3	72.8	167.2	10.0	56.4	*1.2
Total	10.6	227.6	238.2	7.3	5.3	37.9	45.2	283.4	349.7	633.0	15.9	44.8	1.1
Females													
15-19	0.6	211.2	211.8	2.4	*1.7	29.0	31.4	243.2	240.9	484.0	12.9	50.2	0.5
20-24	4.8	100.6	105.4	*4.8	*2.3	7.9	12.7	118.1	71.7	189.9	10.7	62.2	*2.5
Total	5.4	311.8	317.2	7.2	*4.0	36.9	44.1	361.3	312.6	673.9	12.2	53.6	1.1
Persons													
15-19	4.1	361.0	365.0	7.7	6.5	59.4	67.1	432.2	517.7	949.9	15.5	45.5	0.8
20-24	12.0	178.4	190.4	6.7	*2.8	15.4	22.1	212.5	144.6	357.0	10.4	59.5	1.9
Total	16.0	539.4	555.4	14.5	9.3	74.8	89.2	644.6	662.3	1 306.9	13.8	49.3	1.1
TOTAL													
Males													
15-19	141.7	191.6	333.4	35.2	22.1	33.7	68.9	402.2	299.7	701.9	17.1	57.3	5.0
20-24	407.8	143.0	550.8	55.1	15.1	9.0	64.1	614.9	112.0	726.9	10.4	84.6	7.6
Total	549.5	334.7	884.2	90.3	37.2	42.7	132.9	1 017.1	411.7	1 428.9	13.1	71.2	6.3
Females													
15-19	80.7	264.7	345.4	25.8	14.7	30.8	56.6	402.0	270.6	672.6	14.1	59.8	3.8
20-24	301.2	191.2	492.4	38.1	13.0	13.2	51.3	543.7	162.3	706.1	9.4	77.0	5.4
Total	381.9	456.0	837.9	63.9	27.6	44.0	107.9	945.7	432.9	1 378.6	11.4	68.6	4.6
Persons													
15-19	222.4	456.4	678.8	61.0	36.8	64.4	125.4	804.2	570.3	1 374.5	15.6	58.5	4.4
20-24	709.0	334.2	1 043.3	93.2	28.1	22.2	115.4	1 158.6	274.4	1 433.0	10.0	80.9	6.5
Total	931.4	790.6	1 722.1	154.2	64.8	86.6	240.8	1 962.8	844.6	2 807.5	12.3	69.9	5.5

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

(a) Total unemployment can be obtained by adding the columns 'looking for f/t work' and 'looking for p/t work'. 'Looking for first f/t job' is a subset of 'looking for f/t work'.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total	Unemployed				
	'000	'000	'000				
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 017.5	7 159.6	456.4	7 616.0	3 616.5	6.0	67.8
Born overseas	1 748.1	2 359.0	164.5	2 523.5	1 839.8	6.5	57.8
Oceania and Antarctica	242.4	315.6	20.4	335.9	113.9	6.1	74.7
New Zealand	185.4	241.0	15.8	256.8	80.4	6.2	76.2
North-West Europe	579.9	785.6	43.7	829.3	600.0	5.3	58.0
UK and Ireland	475.5	640.6	34.4	675.0	451.5	5.1	59.9
Germany	37.5	54.0	*3.8	57.8	58.0	*6.6	49.9
Netherlands	37.7	48.5	*3.0	51.5	51.5	*5.9	50.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	257.5	342.2	18.4	360.6	474.3	5.1	43.2
Italy	61.8	81.1	*2.6	83.7	151.3	*3.2	35.6
Greece	30.7	44.2	*1.0	45.2	80.5	*2.3	36.0
North Africa and the Middle East	73.3	95.9	14.9	110.7	111.5	13.4	49.8
Lebanon	22.7	29.2	*4.7	33.9	39.9	*13.7	45.9
South-East Asia	233.7	313.0	30.5	343.5	210.4	8.9	62.0
Viet Nam	82.7	101.5	14.2	115.8	67.9	12.3	63.0
Malaysia	35.4	51.6	*2.7	54.4	34.9	*5.0	60.9
Philippines	57.6	76.4	8.4	84.8	32.7	9.9	72.2
North-East Asia	118.0	171.7	12.3	184.0	169.6	6.7	52.0
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	63.4	85.0	8.5	93.5	92.6	9.1	50.2
Southern and Central Asia	97.9	130.6	9.9	140.5	63.4	7.0	68.9
India	52.2	69.4	*4.3	73.8	29.3	*5.9	71.6
Americas	74.3	105.1	8.1	113.2	48.8	7.1	69.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.0	99.4	6.3	105.7	47.9	5.9	68.8
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	74.4	98.1	7.4	105.5	35.0	7.0	75.1
North-West Europe	93.5	133.5	6.2	139.8	40.3	4.5	77.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	44.7	56.4	*3.5	59.9	27.3	*5.8	68.7
North Africa and the Middle East	21.0	27.1	5.3	32.4	22.2	16.3	59.4
South-East Asia	89.1	117.4	11.1	128.5	74.1	8.6	63.4
North-East Asia	60.0	83.7	5.4	89.2	49.5	6.1	64.3
Southern and Central Asia	41.6	51.0	*4.8	55.8	18.3	*8.6	75.3
Americas	18.2	27.8	*1.9	29.7	11.4	*6.4	72.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.2	23.0	*2.9	25.9	6.2	*11.2	80.7
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>456.8</i>	<i>618.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>666.5</i>	<i>284.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>70.1</i>
Arrived 1996–2003							
Oceania and Antarctica	63.3	84.0	*5.7	89.7	24.4	*6.3	78.6
North-West Europe	60.6	80.5	*3.5	84.0	38.4	4.2	68.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	18.5	25.7	*4.3	30.0	21.3	14.2	58.5
North Africa and the Middle East	10.8	14.1	5.8	19.9	28.9	29.4	40.8
South-East Asia	30.0	51.7	7.2	58.9	74.6	12.3	44.1
North-East Asia	28.4	47.4	4.9	52.3	95.7	9.4	35.4
Southern and Central Asia	26.3	42.2	*3.6	45.8	23.2	*7.9	66.4
Americas	14.2	20.6	*2.2	22.7	14.1	*9.5	61.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.0	36.0	*2.6	38.6	15.2	*6.7	71.7
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>277.2</i>	<i>402.0</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>441.8</i>	<i>335.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>56.8</i>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Relationship in household</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Not in the labour force</i> '000	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 360.9	108.2	3 469.2	1 134.7	4 603.9	3.1	75.4
Lone parent	79.1	9.9	89.0	43.8	132.7	11.1	67.0
Dependent student	183.9	35.2	219.1	265.9	485.0	16.1	45.2
Non-dependent child	607.8	80.7	688.4	101.6	790.0	11.7	87.1
Other related individual	104.7	11.9	116.6	53.2	169.8	10.2	68.7
Total	4 336.3	245.8	4 582.2	1 599.2	6 181.4	5.4	74.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	475.5	45.7	521.2	311.6	832.8	8.8	62.6
Not living alone	297.7	29.9	327.6	98.1	425.7	9.1	77.0
Total	773.2	75.6	848.8	409.7	1 258.5	8.9	67.4
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 109.6	321.4	5 431.0	2 008.9	7 439.9	5.9	73.0
Relationship not determined(a)	160.2	22.6	182.7	200.5	383.2	12.3	47.7
Total	5 269.7	344.0	5 613.7	2 209.4	7 823.1	6.1	71.8
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 563.9	94.2	2 658.1	1 805.1	4 463.2	3.5	59.6
Lone parent	310.6	47.2	357.8	332.0	689.8	13.2	51.9
Dependent student	246.5	29.9	276.3	215.3	491.6	10.8	56.2
Non-dependent child	366.7	40.0	406.7	56.4	463.1	9.8	87.8
Other related individual	70.4	9.2	79.6	122.7	202.3	11.5	39.3
Total	3 558.0	220.5	3 778.4	2 531.6	6 310.1	5.8	59.9
Non-family member							
Person living alone	337.8	23.8	361.6	615.7	977.4	6.6	37.0
Not living alone	208.6	17.1	225.7	80.4	306.1	7.6	73.7
Total	546.4	40.9	587.3	696.2	1 283.5	7.0	45.8
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 104.4	261.4	4 365.7	3 227.8	7 593.5	6.0	57.5
Relationship not determined(a)	144.6	15.5	160.1	283.4	443.5	9.7	36.1
Total	4 248.9	276.9	4 525.8	3 511.2	8 037.1	6.1	56.3
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	5 924.8	202.4	6 127.2	2 939.8	9 067.1	3.3	67.6
Lone parent	389.7	57.1	446.7	375.8	822.5	12.8	54.3
Dependent student	430.3	65.0	495.4	481.2	976.6	13.1	50.7
Non-dependent child	974.4	120.7	1 095.1	158.0	1 253.1	11.0	87.4
Other related individual	175.1	21.1	196.1	176.0	372.1	10.7	52.7
Total	7 894.3	466.3	8 360.6	4 130.8	12 491.4	5.6	66.9
Non-family member							
Person living alone	813.3	69.5	882.8	927.4	1 810.2	7.9	48.8
Not living alone	506.3	47.0	553.3	178.5	731.8	8.5	75.6
Total	1 319.6	116.5	1 436.1	1 105.9	2 542.0	8.1	56.5
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	9 213.9	582.8	9 796.7	5 236.7	15 033.4	5.9	65.2
Relationship not determined(a)	304.7	38.1	342.8	483.9	826.8	11.1	41.5
Total	9 518.6	620.9	10 139.5	5 720.6	15 860.2	6.1	63.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
ALL FAMILIES	3 250.6	915.9	1 292.3	2 843.9	984.8	1 630.1	5 458.8
Couple family	2 808.3	660.8	1 065.3	2 508.0	689.1	1 337.3	4 534.4
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	91.2	35.3	60.1	78.9	35.3	72.3	186.6
Husband employed, wife unemployed	32.7	14.4	21.5	28.4	14.3	25.9	68.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	29.4	7.1	9.9	25.1	9.0	12.3	46.3
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	6.1	*3.3	6.6	5.5	*2.8	7.6	15.9
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	16.3	8.7	18.6	13.2	8.0	22.5	43.7
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 717.1	625.5	1 005.3	2 429.1	653.8	1 264.9	4 347.9
Husband employed, wife employed	1 372.0	398.4	600.4	1 162.7	414.5	793.6	2 370.8
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	332.3	178.1	341.8	285.5	178.6	388.0	852.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	133.4	21.7	23.8	117.5	26.9	34.6	179.0
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	864.8	27.2	39.3	849.0	33.6	48.8	931.3
One-parent family	349.1	255.1	227.0	242.7	295.7	292.9	831.2
Parent unemployed	15.4	23.2	18.9	8.9	25.4	23.2	57.5
Male parent unemployed	*4.1	*4.0	*1.8	*2.2	5.8	*1.9	9.9
Female parent unemployed	11.3	19.2	17.1	6.7	19.6	21.2	47.5
Parent employed	175.2	127.5	92.2	95.5	163.7	135.8	395.0
Male parent employed	46.2	21.1	12.4	29.1	32.4	18.3	79.8
Female parent employed	129.0	106.3	79.9	66.4	131.3	117.5	315.2
Parent not in the labour force	158.5	104.5	115.8	138.3	106.6	133.9	378.8
Male parent not in the labour force	25.7	10.2	8.1	21.7	12.4	9.9	44.1
Female parent not in the labour force	132.8	94.2	107.7	116.6	94.2	124.0	334.8
Other family	93.2	..	..	93.2	..	..	93.2
Family reference person unemployed	*3.5	..	..	*3.5	..	..	*3.5
Family reference person employed	55.4	..	..	55.4	..	..	55.4
Family reference person not in the labour force	34.3	..	..	34.3	..	..	34.3

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

.. not applicable

(a) Excludes families in households for which it was not possible to obtain information for all usual residents: for example, households that included a member of the permanent defence forces; households that, at the time of the survey, had one or

more usual residents away for more than six weeks; and households from which an incomplete questionnaire was obtained for a usual resident.

(b) Includes same sex couples.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (b)		PARTICIPATION RATE OF PERSONS AGED 15-64 YEARS			EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT			
	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Males	Females(c)	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
Australia	2001	9 796.3	1999	82.1	63.9	72.9	2001	9 123.9	2001	666.7	6.8
Canada	2001	16 246.2	2000	82.1	70.5	76.3	2001	15 076.8	2001	1 169.5	7.2
France	2001	26 384.7	2000	74.4	61.7	68.0	2001	23 759.0	2001	2 285.0	8.8
Greece	2001	4 362.2	1998	77.1	48.5	62.5	2001	3 917.5	2001	444.7	10.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2001	3 423.7	1998	84.0	55.8	70.0	2001	3 249.1	2001	174.4	5.1
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	86.3	53.2	69.6	2000	89 824.0	2000	5 782.0	na
Italy	2001	23 900.0	1999	74.1	45.5	59.8	2001	21 634.0	2001	2 267.0	9.5
Japan	2001	67 520.0	2000	85.2	59.6	72.5	2001	64 120.0	2001	3 400.0	5.0
Korea (Republic of)	2001	22 181.0	1999	77.3	50.7	63.9	2000	21 061.0	2000	889.0	4.1
Malaysia	2000	9 616.1	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2001	9 450.8	2001	374.0	3.9
New Zealand	2001	1 925.8	1999	83.2	67.4	75.2	2001	1 823.4	2001	102.3	5.3
Singapore	2001	2 119.7	1998	82.7	56.3	69.0	2001	2 046.7	2001	72.9	3.4
Sweden	2001	4 415.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2001	4 239.0	2001	175.0	4.0
United Kingdom	2001	29 638.2	1999	84.1	68.4	76.3	2001	28 225.4	2001	1 412.9	4.8
United States of America	2001	141 815.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2001	135 073.0	2001	6 742.0	4.8

na not available

(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.

(b) The 'economically active population' comprises all persons who supplied labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time period. Two common measures of the economically active population are the 'usually active population,' measured in relation to a long reference

period such as a year, and the 'currently active population' (often referred to as 'the labour force'), measured in relation to a short reference period such as one day or one week. The time period, and therefore the measure used, varies between countries. For more information on the definitions, see Yearbook of Labour Statistics (ILO), 2002.

(c) Participation rates for women are frequently not comparable internationally since, in many countries, relatively large numbers of women assist on farms or in other family enterprises without pay.

Source: International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002; International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-2002.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry: Trend (a)

	1998	1999	2000	2001			2002			2003		
	May	May	May	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	424.7	432.9	441.7	435.5	443.0	443.8	432.9	412.8	387.5	370.2	363.9	366.6
Mining	85.5	75.2	79.5	77.7	79.1	81.0	81.7	80.4	81.0	84.9	89.8	93.5
Manufacturing	1 105.0	1 071.0	1 152.7	1 113.6	1 101.2	1 092.9	1 096.4	1 110.9	1 131.0	1 139.8	1 133.9	1 119.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	65.6	64.2	64.2	67.4	68.2	68.0	66.1	64.5	66.4	70.8	75.2	78.1
Construction	621.5	652.8	711.9	667.8	681.7	702.6	715.5	710.4	709.9	724.6	744.7	761.4
Wholesale trade	515.4	517.4	455.7	424.5	427.7	435.2	439.7	439.3	440.0	446.5	454.1	459.4
Retail trade	1 262.3	1 326.6	1 330.5	1 357.1	1 376.4	1 389.5	1 398.0	1 408.2	1 422.4	1 441.6	1 465.2	1 491.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	410.8	414.1	454.1	464.2	460.0	462.3	464.5	462.5	456.3	452.7	455.4	461.2
Transport and storage	390.2	422.2	410.1	424.3	423.5	418.5	411.0	403.9	402.1	406.7	413.6	421.0
Communication services	148.7	150.9	179.9	181.9	175.4	169.8	168.6	168.7	169.3	171.7	175.6	177.3
Finance and insurance	319.2	310.6	337.4	348.1	353.4	352.0	347.7	344.1	346.6	352.0	355.8	355.9
Property and business services	923.5	958.1	1 025.9	1 071.6	1 041.1	1 029.3	1 044.6	1 068.9	1 081.1	1 084.3	1 092.4	1 104.2
Government administration and defence	333.3	354.0	348.0	377.6	384.1	389.4	393.8	401.9	415.3	427.3	436.5	441.7
Education	592.1	614.8	610.4	628.4	637.9	645.2	649.3	651.1	658.3	666.3	670.4	669.9
Health and community services	813.0	813.7	851.0	895.7	904.7	905.9	911.8	926.8	941.3	943.2	933.3	918.5
Cultural and recreational services	205.4	212.9	224.0	222.8	223.9	229.1	239.5	249.0	249.6	243.0	235.7	230.5
Personal and other services	342.2	336.2	348.4	359.3	366.1	364.4	362.6	365.7	375.5	383.8	387.4	388.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.2	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.7	0.2	-2.4	-4.6	-6.1	-4.5	-1.7	0.7
Mining	4.3	-12.1	5.8	-0.2	1.8	2.3	0.9	-1.6	0.8	4.8	5.8	4.1
Manufacturing	-3.1	-3.1	7.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	-0.5	-1.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	-0.7	-2.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	-0.3	-2.7	-2.4	2.9	6.7	6.2	3.9
Construction	7.9	5.1	9.1	-0.4	2.1	3.1	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	2.1	2.8	2.2
Wholesale trade	5.6	0.4	-11.9	-1.9	0.8	1.8	1.0	-0.1	0.2	1.5	1.7	1.2
Retail trade	3.2	5.1	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.9	0.8	9.7	-1.7	-0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-0.8	0.6	1.3
Transport and storage	-1.6	8.2	-2.9	0.3	-0.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.7	-0.4	1.1	1.7	1.8
Communication services	-6.3	1.5	19.2	-1.7	-3.6	-3.2	-0.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	2.2	1.0
Finance and insurance	0.5	-2.7	8.6	2.8	1.5	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.0
Property and business services	8.5	3.7	7.1	-2.2	-2.8	-1.1	1.5	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.1
Government administration and defence	-6.7	6.2	-1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.2
Education	2.3	3.8	-0.7	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	-0.1
Health and community services	5.0	0.1	4.6	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.2	-1.0	-1.6
Cultural and recreational services	2.1	3.7	5.2	-1.1	0.5	2.4	4.5	4.0	0.3	-2.7	-3.0	-2.2
Personal and other services	2.8	-1.8	3.6	4.1	1.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.9	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.2

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Industry</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	6 765.5	2 753.1	5 269.7	4 248.9	9 518.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	281.5	97.1	265.1	113.5	378.6
Agriculture	237.6	88.7	222.8	103.5	326.3
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	16.9	*3.9	15.8	5.0	20.8
Forestry and logging	10.0	*1.2	8.9	*2.4	11.3
Commercial fishing	17.0	*3.2	17.6	*2.7	20.3
Mining	86.1	*3.4	77.8	11.7	89.6
Coal mining	20.0	*1.1	19.7	*1.3	21.0
Oil and gas extraction	*4.3	*—	*2.9	*1.4	*4.3
Metal ore mining	37.0	*1.0	32.0	6.0	38.0
Other mining	8.1	*0.9	7.6	*1.4	9.0
Services to mining	16.8	*0.5	15.6	*1.7	17.3
Manufacturing	976.9	130.7	810.6	296.9	1 107.5
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	154.4	23.2	116.8	60.9	177.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	57.0	11.4	29.6	38.8	68.4
Wood and paper product manufacturing	68.4	7.6	62.5	13.6	76.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	95.3	25.1	69.6	50.8	120.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	100.5	9.4	79.0	30.9	109.9
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	45.0	6.1	41.6	9.6	51.2
Metal product manufacturing	148.8	15.4	141.2	23.1	164.2
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	233.6	21.1	204.6	50.2	254.7
Other manufacturing	73.8	11.2	65.8	19.2	85.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	73.4	*4.4	64.5	13.4	77.8
Electricity and gas supply	53.5	*3.0	47.5	9.0	56.5
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	19.9	*1.4	16.9	4.4	21.3
Construction	628.8	108.2	646.8	90.2	737.0
General construction	201.5	28.1	200.6	29.0	229.6
Construction trade services	427.2	80.1	446.2	61.2	507.4
Wholesale trade	379.3	79.7	311.5	147.5	459.0
Basic material wholesaling	85.4	18.2	77.9	25.8	103.6
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	152.7	20.5	130.4	42.8	173.2
Personal and household good wholesaling	141.2	41.0	103.3	78.9	182.2
Retail trade	793.7	698.9	727.0	765.6	1 492.6
Food retailing	221.1	346.2	252.4	314.9	567.3
Personal and household good retailing	360.9	297.0	261.2	396.7	657.9
Motor vehicle retailing and services	211.7	55.7	213.5	53.9	267.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	227.0	240.6	192.9	274.7	467.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	227.0	240.6	192.9	274.7	467.6
Transport and storage	351.7	76.8	322.2	106.3	428.5
Road transport	186.2	45.4	193.1	38.6	231.6
Rail transport	38.0	*1.4	32.0	7.3	39.3
Water transport	10.1	*1.8	8.7	*3.3	12.0
Air and space transport	35.1	12.0	30.5	16.6	47.1
Other transport	*0.5	*0.2	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7
Services to transport	58.7	8.9	35.8	31.7	67.6
Storage	23.1	*7.1	21.8	8.4	30.2
Communication services	153.5	23.6	119.5	57.7	177.1
Communication services	153.5	23.6	119.5	57.7	177.1

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

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

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Industry</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES cont.					
Finance and insurance	278.9	66.5	154.4	191.0	345.4
Finance	149.5	43.6	77.0	116.1	193.1
Insurance	55.8	8.4	25.0	39.1	64.2
Services to finance and insurance	73.7	14.5	52.4	35.8	88.1
Property and business services	817.2	299.1	617.8	498.5	1 116.2
Property services	124.0	35.4	86.5	72.9	159.4
Business services	693.2	263.7	531.2	425.6	956.8
Government administration and defence	364.7	73.7	223.8	214.6	438.4
Government administration	346.4	70.9	209.8	207.5	417.3
Defence	18.4	*2.8	14.0	7.1	21.2
Education	428.0	237.4	221.1	444.3	665.4
Education	428.0	237.4	221.1	444.3	665.4
Health and community services	517.3	405.6	202.7	720.2	922.9
Health services	403.6	300.8	159.4	544.9	704.4
Community services	113.7	104.8	43.3	175.3	218.5
Cultural and recreational services	143.5	91.7	120.5	114.6	235.2
Motion picture, radio and television services	40.6	15.2	31.1	24.7	55.8
Libraries, museums and the arts	40.6	23.4	29.2	34.8	64.0
Sport and recreation	62.2	53.2	60.3	55.1	115.3
Personal and other services	264.1	115.7	191.6	188.2	379.8
Personal services	113.4	78.0	72.4	119.0	191.4
Other services	150.2	33.2	118.6	64.8	183.4
Private households employing staff	*0.5	*4.5	*0.6	*4.4	*5.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	6 765.5	2 753.1	5 269.7	4 248.9	9 518.6
Managers and administrators	603.7	74.0	513.4	164.2	677.7
Generalist managers	122.2	14.8	117.8	19.1	136.9
Specialist managers	324.8	18.4	251.2	92.0	343.2
Farmers and farm managers	156.7	40.9	144.4	53.1	197.5
Professionals	1 361.1	396.6	875.3	882.4	1 757.7
Science, building and engineering professionals	165.7	16.1	146.8	35.0	181.8
Business and information professionals	478.4	61.0	342.3	197.1	539.4
Health professionals	199.6	119.6	82.7	236.5	319.2
Education professionals	289.2	126.2	140.2	275.2	415.4
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	228.1	73.7	163.2	138.6	301.9
Associate professionals	998.2	193.5	698.8	492.9	1 191.7
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	114.1	16.6	102.8	27.9	130.7
Business and administration associate professionals	339.1	63.0	205.6	196.5	402.1
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	426.5	67.7	296.2	198.0	494.2
Health and welfare associate professionals	41.4	21.7	22.1	41.0	63.1
Other associate professionals	77.1	24.5	72.1	29.5	101.6
Tradespersons and related workers	1 096.6	123.4	1 102.1	117.8	1 220.0
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	191.0	6.1	195.4	*1.7	197.1
Automotive tradespersons	125.6	10.0	135.1	*0.5	135.6
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	195.5	13.6	205.1	*3.9	209.1
Construction tradespersons	289.2	21.3	307.5	*3.1	310.6
Food tradespersons	64.9	18.8	57.6	26.1	83.7
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	57.4	14.4	65.0	6.9	71.8
Other tradespersons and related workers	172.9	39.2	136.4	75.7	212.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	207.1	174.9	45.5	336.5	382.0
Secretaries and personal assistants	109.5	69.0	*4.5	174.0	178.5
Other advanced clerical and service workers	97.6	105.9	41.0	162.5	203.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	974.0	671.2	463.5	1 181.8	1 645.2
Intermediate clerical workers	608.3	312.7	225.7	695.4	921.0
Intermediate sales and related workers	137.4	20.2	111.2	46.3	157.6
Intermediate service workers	228.3	338.3	126.6	440.1	566.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	676.0	141.2	714.3	103.0	817.3
Intermediate plant operators	177.4	11.4	181.3	7.6	188.8
Intermediate machine operators	71.5	11.3	54.3	28.5	82.7
Road and rail transport drivers	251.7	45.8	280.1	17.4	297.5
Other intermediate production and transport workers	175.4	72.8	198.7	49.5	248.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	358.4	598.1	317.4	639.1	956.5
Elementary clerks	41.3	29.1	27.4	43.1	70.4
Elementary sales workers	250.6	522.0	223.6	549.0	772.6
Elementary service workers	66.5	46.9	66.5	47.0	113.4
Labourers and related workers	490.5	380.2	539.3	331.3	870.6
Cleaners	76.8	146.1	92.8	130.1	222.9
Factory labourers	168.9	39.6	132.0	76.5	208.5
Other labourers and related workers	244.7	194.6	314.6	124.7	439.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.4

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry and occupation: **Original**—May 2003

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	227.5	54.0	281.5	37.6	59.5	97.1	265.1	113.5	378.6
Mining	75.7	10.5	86.1	*2.2	*1.3	*3.4	77.8	11.7	89.6
Manufacturing	764.8	212.1	976.9	45.9	84.8	130.7	810.6	296.9	1 107.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	62.9	10.4	73.4	*1.5	*2.9	*4.4	64.5	13.4	77.8
Construction	598.5	30.3	628.8	48.3	59.9	108.2	646.8	90.2	737.0
Wholesale trade	288.3	91.0	379.3	23.3	56.4	79.7	311.5	147.5	459.0
Retail trade	506.4	287.3	793.7	220.6	478.3	698.9	727.0	765.6	1 492.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	122.8	104.3	227.0	70.1	170.5	240.6	192.9	274.7	467.6
Transport and storage	281.3	70.4	351.7	41.0	35.8	76.8	322.2	106.3	428.5
Communication services	112.1	41.3	153.5	7.3	16.3	23.6	119.5	57.7	177.1
Finance and insurance	141.2	137.7	278.9	13.2	53.3	66.5	154.4	191.0	345.4
Property and business services	515.8	301.4	817.2	102.0	197.1	299.1	617.8	498.5	1 116.2
Government administration and defence	205.3	159.4	364.7	18.5	55.2	73.7	223.8	214.6	438.4
Education	176.5	251.5	428.0	44.6	192.8	237.4	221.1	444.3	665.4
Health and community services	162.2	355.1	517.3	40.5	365.1	405.6	202.7	720.2	922.9
Cultural and recreational services	85.9	57.5	143.5	34.6	57.1	91.7	120.5	114.6	235.2
Personal and other services	161.6	102.4	264.1	29.9	85.7	115.7	191.6	188.2	379.8
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	482.9	120.8	603.7	30.5	43.5	74.0	513.4	164.2	677.7
Professionals	781.7	579.4	1 361.1	93.6	303.0	396.6	875.3	882.4	1 757.7
Associate professionals	645.3	352.9	998.2	53.5	139.9	193.5	698.8	492.9	1 191.7
Tradespersons and related workers	1 024.4	72.1	1 096.6	77.7	45.7	123.4	1 102.1	117.8	1 220.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	35.7	171.4	207.1	9.8	165.1	174.9	45.5	336.5	382.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	371.8	602.2	974.0	91.7	579.6	671.2	463.5	1 181.8	1 645.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	614.3	61.8	676.0	100.0	41.2	141.2	714.3	103.0	817.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	169.8	188.6	358.4	147.6	450.4	598.1	317.4	639.1	956.5
Labourers and related workers	362.9	127.6	490.5	176.4	203.8	380.2	539.3	331.3	870.6
Australia	4 488.8	2 276.7	6 765.5	780.9	1 972.2	2 753.1	5 269.7	4 248.9	9 518.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

		Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
PERSONS					
Employed					
Full-time	'000	5 891.7	254.0	616.2	6 765.5
Part-time	'000	2 367.3	54.0	297.9	2 753.1
Total	'000	8 259.0	308.0	914.1	9 518.6
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	'000	198.7	38.0	133.1	378.6
Mining	'000	88.3	*0.1	*1.1	89.6
Manufacturing	'000	1 027.2	20.2	56.9	1 107.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	'000	77.1	*—	*0.8	77.8
Construction	'000	487.3	43.8	203.0	737.0
Wholesale trade	'000	417.5	11.4	29.3	459.0
Retail trade	'000	1 315.6	68.5	99.4	1 492.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	'000	428.3	22.6	14.0	467.6
Transport and storage	'000	357.0	13.8	55.9	428.5
Communication services	'000	159.3	*3.4	14.4	177.1
Finance and insurance	'000	332.3	*2.7	9.6	345.4
Property and business services	'000	927.1	41.3	145.5	1 116.2
Government administration and defence	'000	436.7	*—	*1.8	438.4
Education	'000	636.4	*3.7	25.0	665.4
Health and community services	'000	863.1	18.9	39.5	922.9
Cultural and recreational services	'000	197.0	*3.2	33.9	235.2
Personal and other services	'000	310.1	16.4	50.9	379.8
Occupation					
Managers and administrators	'000	485.0	46.7	143.9	677.7
Professionals	'000	1 578.6	49.7	128.3	1 757.7
Associate professionals	'000	995.8	85.1	109.3	1 191.7
Tradespersons and related workers	'000	932.1	54.2	232.1	1 220.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	'000	321.4	18.3	38.0	382.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	'000	1 552.7	18.2	66.6	1 645.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	'000	710.9	14.7	89.5	817.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	'000	913.5	6.5	30.0	956.5
Labourers and related workers	'000	769.0	14.5	76.7	870.6
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS					
Average weekly hours worked	h	34.2	46.1	35.7	34.7
Aggregate weekly hours worked	'000 h	282 650.9	14 190.8	32 616.1	329 905.5

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family members.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.6

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—May 2003

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52.6	45.7	51.3	14.6	14.7	14.7	47.2	29.4	41.9
Mining	47.4	48.3	47.5	*18.6	*16.0	*17.7	46.6	44.9	46.4
Manufacturing	42.0	39.4	41.5	18.3	17.7	17.9	40.7	33.2	38.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.5	36.8	39.1	*18.1	*17.9	17.9	39.0	32.6	37.9
Construction	41.3	40.4	41.3	17.8	11.7	14.4	39.6	21.3	37.3
Wholesale trade	44.1	39.8	43.1	18.6	18.1	18.3	42.2	31.5	38.8
Retail trade	44.9	39.8	43.1	14.3	14.9	14.7	35.6	24.3	29.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	47.1	43.2	45.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	35.9	26.4	30.3
Transport and storage	44.7	38.6	43.5	16.7	15.3	16.1	41.1	30.8	38.6
Communication services	41.0	38.4	40.3	16.5	21.8	20.1	39.5	33.7	37.6
Finance and insurance	42.7	37.7	40.2	17.8	18.7	18.5	40.5	32.4	36.0
Property and business services	44.5	39.4	42.6	15.6	16.0	15.9	39.7	30.2	35.5
Government administration and defence	37.5	35.5	36.6	17.2	18.4	18.1	35.8	31.1	33.5
Education	42.6	40.8	41.5	17.1	18.6	18.3	37.5	31.1	33.2
Health and community services	42.0	37.4	38.8	17.6	18.8	18.7	37.1	28.0	30.0
Cultural and recreational services	45.0	42.0	43.8	13.0	14.7	14.1	35.8	28.4	32.2
Personal and other services	43.2	40.2	42.0	16.0	15.2	15.4	38.9	28.8	33.9
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	50.2	45.2	49.2	16.9	16.1	16.4	48.2	37.5	45.6
Professionals	43.7	40.4	42.3	17.0	18.6	18.2	40.8	32.9	36.9
Associate professionals	47.0	42.6	45.5	17.0	18.6	18.1	44.7	35.8	41.0
Tradespersons and related workers	41.3	40.2	41.2	18.1	17.2	17.8	39.6	31.3	38.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	40.3	37.8	38.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	34.9	26.5	27.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	41.3	36.9	38.6	15.5	17.4	17.2	36.2	27.4	29.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	42.6	38.6	42.2	16.1	16.6	16.3	38.9	29.8	37.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	39.9	36.9	38.3	14.8	14.4	14.5	28.2	21.1	23.4
Labourers and related workers	39.8	37.1	39.1	14.8	16.0	15.4	31.6	24.1	28.8
Australia	43.5	39.4	42.1	15.9	16.6	16.4	39.4	28.8	34.7
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	45.4	41.2	44.0	16.9	17.6	17.4	41.2	30.3	36.4
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	195 169.3	89 606.4	284 775.7	12 392.3	32 737.5	45 129.8	207 561.6	122 343.9	329 905.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	210.4	192.9	198.7	196.8	195.7	218.9	223.7	233.4
1-15	316.6	326.1	333.6	340.0	353.5	364.7	378.3	389.6
16-29	320.0	335.5	358.0	367.3	384.4	375.5	392.3	440.9
30-34	306.1	337.0	328.4	329.4	345.8	340.6	344.1	390.7
35-39	701.4	685.3	727.2	693.2	717.5	726.2	739.8	731.2
40	852.2	819.3	827.7	840.9	848.7	847.4	904.1	852.4
41-44	250.5	245.5	256.6	258.3	266.9	282.5	284.0	294.3
45-49	491.8	500.3	493.7	516.2	531.9	562.7	557.0	567.7
50 and over	1 292.4	1 312.3	1 320.6	1 390.6	1 424.4	1 377.4	1 369.5	1 369.5
Total	4 741.4	4 754.3	4 844.5	4 932.7	5 068.9	5 095.8	5 192.7	5 269.7
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.8	39.4
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.8	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.6	-1.1
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	165.9	163.0	166.5	161.6	173.7	197.2	216.6	210.1
1-15	705.9	701.2	729.4	744.7	790.1	759.9	798.8	830.7
16-29	675.7	726.7	748.0	765.4	775.2	797.4	819.0	885.5
30-34	350.4	349.8	369.8	371.8	389.8	407.1	418.7	457.9
35-39	580.0	582.0	592.8	575.3	603.3	646.4	617.6	631.2
40	446.2	456.9	448.5	466.4	488.1	475.3	488.2	490.3
41-44	144.6	136.6	134.0	143.5	162.3	167.8	152.3	168.1
45-49	198.3	184.6	190.7	210.6	209.3	229.9	223.6	215.0
50 and over	326.2	328.1	342.5	344.3	355.8	357.2	356.4	360.1
Total	3 593.2	3 628.9	3 722.2	3 783.8	3 947.6	4 038.2	4 091.2	4 248.9
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.4	28.9	28.8
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	—	0.5	-1.7	-0.2
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	376.3	355.9	365.3	358.5	369.4	416.1	440.2	443.5
1-15	1 022.5	1 027.3	1 063.0	1 084.7	1 143.6	1 124.6	1 177.1	1 220.3
16-29	995.6	1 062.2	1 106.0	1 132.7	1 159.6	1 172.8	1 211.3	1 326.4
30-34	656.5	686.8	698.1	701.2	735.6	747.7	762.8	848.6
35-39	1 281.4	1 267.3	1 320.0	1 268.6	1 320.8	1 372.6	1 357.4	1 362.4
40	1 298.4	1 276.2	1 276.2	1 307.3	1 336.9	1 322.7	1 392.3	1 342.7
41-44	395.1	382.1	390.6	401.8	429.2	450.3	436.3	462.4
45-49	690.1	684.9	684.4	726.9	741.2	792.6	780.6	782.7
50 and over	1 618.7	1 640.5	1 663.0	1 734.9	1 780.2	1 734.6	1 725.9	1 729.6
Total	8 334.6	8 383.3	8 566.6	8 716.5	9 016.5	9 133.9	9 283.9	9 518.6
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.7	35.7	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.3	35.0	34.7
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.6	—	-0.4	0.2	—	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: Original—May 2003

Weekly hours worked in all jobs	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
0	233.4	210.1	443.5	17.4	15.1	32.5
1-15	389.6	830.7	1 220.3	344.2	824.2	1 168.4
16-29	440.9	885.5	1 326.4	299.9	873.5	1 173.4
30-34	390.7	457.9	848.6	153.9	338.4	492.3
35-39	731.2	631.2	1 362.4	1 017.7	855.9	1 873.6
40	852.4	490.3	1 342.7	1 270.1	682.2	1 952.3
41-44	294.3	168.1	462.4	220.3	118.9	339.2
45-49	567.7	215.0	782.7	549.4	206.8	756.1
50 and over	1 369.5	360.1	1 729.6	1 396.7	334.1	1 730.8
Total	5 269.7	4 248.9	9 518.6	5 269.7	4 248.9	9 518.6

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS(a), Who worked less than 35 hours: Original—May 2003

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	379.9	258.7	638.6
Own illness or injury	107.8	82.3	190.2
Bad weather, plant breakdown	47.4	*2.1	49.5
Began or left job in the reference week	7.1	*3.0	10.1
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	44.0	13.5	57.5
Shift work, standard work arrangements	69.0	42.0	111.0
Other reasons	18.5	10.4	28.9
Total	673.6	412.0	1 085.6

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

(a) Full-time workers comprise employed persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week, and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours per week, actually worked 35 or more hours in the reference week.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	635.4	3 546.1	4 181.5	201.1	431.5	632.6	836.5	3 977.6	4 814.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	80.4	164.9	245.4	60.1	70.2	130.2	140.5	235.1	375.6
Involuntary/economic reasons	35.1	26.7	61.8	13.0	*5.2	18.1	48.1	31.9	80.0
Total	115.6	191.7	307.2	73.0	75.3	148.4	188.6	267.0	455.6
Total	751.0	3 737.8	4 488.8	274.1	506.8	780.9	1 025.1	4 244.6	5 269.7
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	356.8	1 712.5	2 069.3	401.4	1 329.0	1 730.4	758.2	3 041.5	3 799.7
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	55.6	109.2	164.7	86.8	124.1	210.8	142.3	233.2	375.5
Involuntary/economic reasons	24.8	17.9	42.7	17.3	13.7	31.0	42.1	31.6	73.7
Total	80.4	127.1	207.4	104.0	137.8	241.8	184.4	264.8	449.3
Total	437.2	1 839.6	2 276.7	505.4	1 466.7	1 972.2	942.6	3 306.3	4 248.9
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	992.2	5 258.6	6 250.8	602.5	1 760.4	2 362.9	1 594.7	7 019.1	8 613.8
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	136.0	274.1	410.1	146.8	194.2	341.1	282.8	468.3	751.2
Involuntary/economic reasons	59.9	44.6	104.6	30.3	18.9	49.1	90.2	63.5	153.7
Total	195.9	318.7	514.7	177.1	213.1	390.2	373.0	531.8	904.9
Total	1 188.2	5 577.4	6 765.5	779.6	1 973.5	2 753.1	1 967.7	7 550.9	9 518.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2000		2001				2002			
	November	February	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
TREND										
Australia										
Total	1 458.2	1 464.7	1 482.1	1 498.3	1 504.2	1 500.4	1 497.8	1 501.1	1 507.9	
% change from previous quarter	-0.1	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.5	
Level of government										
Commonwealth Government	244.9	245.2	253.1	261.7	262.2	253.9	244.8	241.1	240.8	
State government	1 070.2	1 074.5	1 082.2	1 087.7	1 091.7	1 095.6	1 101.2	1 106.8	1 112.2	
Local government	143.1	145.0	146.8	148.9	150.3	150.9	151.8	153.2	154.9	
States and territories										
New South Wales	461.4	460.8	466.0	471.5	472.9	470.8	469.2	470.3	472.7	
Victoria	307.4	311.4	319.5	326.9	330.5	329.8	329.1	330.1	332.8	
Queensland	291.7	292.6	295.0	297.3	299.4	301.3	301.7	300.3	297.8	
South Australia	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.4	115.0	114.3	113.2	112.5	112.4	
Western Australia	151.4	152.7	153.0	152.0	149.6	147.4	147.1	148.5	150.6	
Tasmania	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.7	
Northern Territory	22.5	22.8	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.8	24.1	
Australian Capital Territory	69.6	69.4	69.6	69.9	70.3	70.7	71.6	73.0	74.4	
ORIGINAL										
Australia	1 471.7	1 427.5	1 485.8	1 519.0	1 552.5	1 457.5	1 514.0	1 501.9	1 524.1	
Industry^(a)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.9	5.1	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.2	
Manufacturing	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.3	40.7	36.1	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	38.9	39.1	
Construction	24.1	24.9	25.0	20.6	21.0	21.2	19.9	18.8	18.4	
Transport and storage	43.9	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	
Finance and insurance	7.6	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	
Property and business services	28.9	28.7	32.9	33.0	33.7	33.5	34.4	30.5	29.8	
Government administration and defence	339.8	350.3	345.9	386.2	411.0	370.2	371.5	375.7	387.6	
Education	451.1	398.3	449.0	453.1	456.3	398.7	456.8	458.4	465.0	
Health and community services	314.3	317.9	326.8	316.4	320.0	322.7	324.1	320.9	326.0	
Cultural and recreational services	29.8	29.2	31.0	33.1	33.7	33.6	33.0	27.7	28.0	
Personal and other services	97.4	96.9	98.8	99.0	99.7	99.5	100.9	99.6	101.0	

(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. See Appendix 1.

Duration of unemployment	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work		
MALES										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	16.0	14.8	18.2	8.2	5.2	*4.1	52.3	14.4	66.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	13.1	16.6	16.3	9.2	8.2	*3.5	51.7	15.2	66.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	23.6	13.2	18.6	11.3	10.7	*4.0	63.8	17.6	81.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	8.3	5.7	10.8	7.1	6.2	*2.8	35.2	5.6	40.9
52 weeks and over	'000	7.9	13.7	19.7	17.7	17.8	11.5	80.7	7.5	88.2
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	4.9	5.6	8.1	4.8	6.1	*3.1	30.1	*2.4	32.5
104 weeks and over	'000	*2.9	8.2	11.6	12.9	11.7	8.4	50.6	5.1	55.7
Total	'000	68.9	64.1	83.7	53.5	48.1	25.8	283.7	60.3	344.0
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	24.2	38.2	47.4	74.9	82.9	104.8	59.3	32.4	54.6
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	15	13	16	22	25	38	19	14	18
FEMALES										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	13.7	12.7	16.7	13.1	7.0	*3.1	36.2	30.1	66.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	14.3	10.7	12.9	11.9	6.0	*0.9	34.6	22.2	56.8
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	19.4	14.6	12.6	11.7	6.3	*3.4	44.2	23.8	68.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.1	5.3	*2.3	22.6	7.2	29.9
52 weeks and over	'000	*4.3	7.8	13.3	12.2	13.3	4.9	45.2	10.7	55.9
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	*3.1	*4.0	5.8	6.2	5.3	*0.8	19.1	6.0	25.0
104 weeks and over	'000	*1.2	*3.9	7.6	6.0	8.1	*4.1	26.1	4.7	30.9
Total	'000	56.6	51.3	61.5	55.0	37.9	14.7	182.8	94.1	276.9
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	18.6	27.5	37.8	49.1	83.2	87.6	52.4	24.9	43.0
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	13	14	14	14	23	25	18	10	15
PERSONS										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	29.8	27.5	34.9	21.3	12.2	7.3	88.5	44.5	133.0
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	27.4	27.3	29.3	21.1	14.2	4.4	86.3	37.4	123.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	43.0	27.8	31.2	23.0	17.0	7.3	108.0	41.4	149.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	13.0	11.2	16.8	13.2	11.5	5.1	57.8	12.9	70.7
52 weeks and over	'000	12.2	21.6	33.0	29.9	31.1	16.4	125.9	18.3	144.2
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	8.0	9.5	13.9	11.0	11.3	*3.9	49.2	8.4	57.6
104 weeks and over	'000	*4.2	12.0	19.2	18.9	19.8	12.5	76.7	9.9	86.6
Total	'000	125.4	115.4	145.1	108.5	86.0	40.5	466.5	154.4	620.9
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	21.7	33.5	43.3	61.8	83.0	98.6	56.6	27.8	49.4
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	14	14	14	18	25	32	19	11	16

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

3.2

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: Trend

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
MALES				
May 1998	61.7	76.8	138.5	32.3
May 1999	48.9	72.7	121.6	31.8
May 2000	37.6	66.1	103.6	29.5
2001				
May	36.5	59.1	95.6	24.7
August	32.8	60.6	93.5	23.9
November	33.4	58.0	91.4	23.6
2002				
February	40.1	58.4	98.6	26.0
May	39.5	58.4	97.9	26.8
August	35.1	53.8	88.9	25.5
November	33.8	52.8	86.7	25.2
2003				
February	33.6	54.2	87.8	25.3
May	32.7	55.0	87.6	25.1
FEMALES				
May 1998	37.1	38.7	75.8	25.5
May 1999	29.9	34.7	64.6	23.5
May 2000	25.4	32.3	57.7	21.8
2001				
May	24.6	29.6	54.3	19.4
August	22.9	30.1	53.1	18.7
November	23.5	30.7	54.2	18.9
2002				
February	23.0	31.0	54.1	19.8
May	23.1	26.3	49.4	18.9
August	21.7	25.0	46.7	17.4
November	20.0	27.7	47.7	17.8
2003				
February	21.9	26.8	48.7	18.0
May	22.2	26.7	48.8	18.1
PERSONS				
May 1998	98.8	115.5	214.3	29.5
May 1999	78.8	107.4	186.2	28.3
May 2000	63.0	98.3	161.3	26.2
2001				
May	61.1	88.8	149.9	22.5
August	55.8	90.8	146.6	21.7
November	56.9	88.8	145.6	21.6
2002				
February	63.2	89.5	152.6	23.4
May	62.6	84.7	147.3	23.5
August	56.8	78.8	135.6	22.0
November	53.8	80.6	134.4	22.0
2003				
February	55.5	81.0	136.5	22.1
May	54.8	81.6	136.5	22.1

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	Job loser	Job leaver	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.7	*2.8	12.8	6.7	19.5
Mining	*2.4	*0.4	*2.6	*0.3	*2.8
Manufacturing	37.7	12.4	36.4	13.7	50.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.6	*0.2	*0.6	*0.3	*0.8
Construction	25.9	6.9	29.7	*3.0	32.8
Wholesale trade	8.8	5.8	10.5	*4.2	14.7
Retail trade	30.6	29.3	28.0	31.9	59.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	16.2	15.5	14.6	17.1	31.7
Transport and storage	8.9	7.4	12.0	*4.2	16.3
Communication services	6.4	*3.4	7.0	*2.8	9.8
Finance and insurance	6.0	*2.5	*3.2	5.3	8.5
Property and business services	26.5	12.4	23.9	14.9	38.9
Government administration and defence	7.5	5.1	7.9	4.8	12.6
Education	7.3	4.6	*4.2	7.7	11.9
Health and community services	10.8	12.1	*3.7	19.3	23.0
Cultural and recreational services	8.3	*3.4	7.0	4.7	11.7
Personal and other services	6.9	5.0	6.7	5.2	11.9
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	5.2	*3.1	6.1	*2.2	8.3
Professionals	22.5	10.3	21.1	11.8	32.8
Associate professionals	13.4	8.7	11.7	10.5	22.1
Tradespersons and related workers	27.3	10.9	32.7	5.5	38.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	*3.1	*3.9	*1.4	5.5	7.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	38.4	35.6	24.4	49.5	73.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	26.5	13.6	33.4	6.8	40.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	26.1	24.3	18.3	32.1	50.4
Labourers and related workers	65.0	19.1	61.7	22.4	84.0
Total	227.5	129.4	210.7	146.2	356.9
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	28.7	21.7	50.5
Total	..	..	54.9	47.7	102.7
Former worker	..	..	78.4	83.0	161.3
Total	..	..	133.3	130.7	264.0
TOTAL	227.5	129.4	344.0	276.9	620.9

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.1

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

Sep 1994 Sep 1995 Sep 1996 Sep 1997 Sep 1998 Sep 1999 Sep 2000 Sep 2001 Sep 2002

MALES

Underemployed(a)	'000	196.4	220.4	223.8	214.8	217.4	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3
Unemployed	'000	470.3	448.8	450.8	452.9	429.8	392.1	353.2	396.7	355.5
Long-term unemployed	'000	173.3	142.5	134.2	153.2	148.1	123.0	95.0	100.6	89.5
Labour force	'000	5 086.3	5 192.2	5 229.2	5 270.2	5 366.9	5 410.9	5 502.0	5 552.9	5 599.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	15.1	13.7	15.8	14.6	12.6	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	31.7	39.0	29.5	39.7	36.7	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
Unemployment rate(d)	%	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.2	6.4	7.1	6.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.1	10.6	10.2	11.5	10.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	12.9	11.5	11.1	12.2	11.4

FEMALES

Underemployed(a)	'000	262.1	297.3	277.4	292.5	283.9	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0
Unemployed	'000	328.4	286.1	317.2	306.5	301.4	287.7	243.5	275.9	273.0
Long-term unemployed	'000	98.4	68.3	80.9	84.6	78.0	68.6	51.5	52.0	50.6
Labour force	'000	3 825.2	3 907.6	3 983.2	4 029.9	4 127.6	4 203.7	4 319.0	4 374.7	4 475.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	23.3	19.1	18.9	21.1	20.6	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	74.8	72.9	89.4	78.7	74.3	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1
Unemployment rate(d)	%	8.6	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.3	6.1
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.2	13.4	11.8	13.7	13.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	17.6	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.1	15.3	13.7	15.2	15.0

PERSONS

Underemployed(a)	'000	458.5	517.7	501.2	507.3	501.3	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3
Unemployed	'000	798.8	734.9	768.1	759.4	731.2	679.8	596.7	672.5	628.5
Long-term unemployed	'000	271.7	210.8	215.1	237.8	226.2	191.6	146.4	152.6	140.1
Labour force	'000	8 911.5	9 099.8	9 212.4	9 300.1	9 494.5	9 614.5	9 821.0	9 927.6	10 075.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	38.4	32.8	34.7	35.7	33.2	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	106.5	111.9	118.9	118.4	110.9	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Unemployment rate(d)	%	9.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.1	6.8	6.2
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.0	11.8	10.9	12.5	11.9
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.3	13.2	12.2	13.6	13.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(b)			LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(c)			EXTENDED LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(d)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	1.6	1.1	1.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	10.6	13.6	11.9	11.4	15.0	13.0
States and territories												
New South Wales	1.6	1.3	1.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.4	13.5	11.7	11.0	14.9	12.7
Victoria	1.7	0.9	1.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	9.8	12.7	11.1	10.7	14.0	12.2
Queensland	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.5	7.3	6.9	11.4	15.3	13.2	12.2	17.0	14.4
South Australia	2.0	1.6	1.8	6.4	6.3	6.4	10.6	14.7	12.4	11.3	16.3	13.6
Western Australia	1.5	0.7	1.1	7.4	4.9	6.3	11.7	12.9	12.2	12.4	14.3	13.2
Tasmania	4.0	1.9	3.1	9.6	8.8	9.3	15.0	17.9	16.3	16.0	19.9	17.8
Northern Territory	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	3.1	4.0	8.1	5.5	7.0	8.8	6.7	7.9
Australian Capital Territory	1.0	0.7	0.9	4.5	3.6	4.0	9.0	6.8	7.9	9.5	8.3	8.9
Age group (years)												
15–19	1.3	1.6	1.5	16.3	15.8	16.1	27.9	30.4	29.1	29.5	31.4	30.5
20–24	2.4	1.3	1.9	11.7	8.9	10.4	19.5	18.2	18.9	20.3	18.9	19.7
25–34	1.4	0.9	1.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	9.1	12.0	10.4	9.6	13.1	11.1
35–44	1.4	1.0	1.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	7.7	12.8	10.0	8.0	14.1	10.8
45–54	1.5	1.1	1.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	7.2	10.0	8.5	7.7	11.3	9.4
55–69	2.0	1.3	1.8	4.2	2.4	3.5	7.4	6.2	7.0	9.1	10.6	9.6
Total(e)	1.6	1.1	1.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	10.6	13.6	11.9	11.4	15.0	13.0

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

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

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

(d) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour

force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached workers.

(e) Includes those aged 70 years and over.

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

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.

Whether preferred to work more hours	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	56.2	92.6	69.9	103.5	45.9	42.8	81.4	32.7	525.0
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	7.1	18.0	17.0	13.8	8.8	11.0	11.4	*2.3	89.5
Wanted to work part-time	5.0	5.5	5.5	*2.6	*0.8	*0.4	*0.3	*1.1	21.1
Total	12.1	23.5	22.5	16.4	9.5	11.4	11.8	*3.5	110.6
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*0.6	*1.0	*1.0	*1.7	*—	*1.1	*0.5	*2.5	8.6
Total	12.8	24.5	23.5	18.1	9.5	12.5	12.3	5.9	119.2
Had not actively looked for more hours	16.0	30.4	16.1	21.4	10.8	15.3	17.3	9.4	136.8
Total	28.8	54.9	39.7	39.5	20.4	27.8	29.7	15.3	256.0
Total	84.9	147.5	109.6	143.1	66.3	70.6	111.0	48.0	780.9
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	130.9	245.7	220.8	281.4	178.9	160.2	221.9	80.2	1 520.1
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	8.7	14.4	14.0	18.0	13.0	16.1	13.3	*1.8	99.2
Wanted to work part-time	11.8	13.9	11.2	7.3	*2.8	*3.3	*1.0	*1.4	52.7
Total	20.5	28.3	25.2	25.3	15.8	19.4	14.3	*3.1	151.9
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.8	*2.7	*2.6	*2.8	*2.3	*2.6	*1.5	*2.6	18.9
Total	22.3	31.0	27.8	28.1	18.1	22.0	15.8	5.7	170.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	38.2	47.5	41.8	51.2	23.6	29.8	28.2	21.0	281.3
Total	60.5	78.5	69.6	79.3	41.7	51.8	44.0	26.7	452.1
Total	191.4	324.2	290.4	360.7	220.6	212.0	265.9	106.9	1 972.2
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	187.1	338.3	290.7	385.0	224.8	203.0	303.3	113.0	2 045.1
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	15.8	32.4	31.0	31.8	21.7	27.1	24.7	*4.1	188.7
Wanted to work part-time	16.8	19.4	16.7	9.9	*3.6	*3.7	*1.3	*2.5	73.8
Total	32.6	51.8	47.7	41.7	25.3	30.8	26.0	6.6	262.5
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.4	*3.8	*3.6	4.5	*2.3	*3.7	*2.1	5.0	27.5
Total	35.1	55.5	51.3	46.2	27.7	34.5	28.1	11.6	290.0
Had not actively looked for more hours	54.2	77.9	58.0	72.6	34.4	45.1	45.5	30.4	418.1
Total	89.3	133.4	109.3	118.8	62.1	79.6	73.6	42.0	708.1
Total	276.4	471.7	400.0	503.7	286.9	282.6	376.9	155.0	2 753.1

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

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

4.4

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: Original—May 2003

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	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

MALES

Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.4	*1.6	*5.5	*4.0	*2.5	*0.6	*0.8	*—	17.3
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.8	*1.0	*2.1	*1.2	*0.5	*0.5	*0.3	*0.2	6.6
Total	*3.2	*2.6	7.6	5.2	*3.0	*1.1	*1.1	*0.2	23.9
Did not take active steps to find work	9.3	*6.5	5.6	7.6	*3.8	*2.4	*1.1	*0.7	37.0
Total	12.5	*9.0	13.2	12.7	6.8	*3.5	*2.2	*0.8	60.9
Not looking for work(b)	285.1	93.3	99.2	115.4	129.2	130.9	180.6	927.1	1 960.8
Permanently unable to work	*1.5	*1.6	7.5	11.7	19.3	16.6	23.9	12.0	94.2
Institutionalised	*0.6	8.0	13.8	10.2	5.8	*1.9	*3.0	50.2	93.5
Total	299.7	112.0	133.8	150.0	161.1	153.0	209.7	990.1	2 209.4

FEMALES

Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.6	*4.1	7.3	7.0	*2.3	*0.3	*0.4	*—	23.9
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.7	*1.8	*1.5	*2.4	*1.3	*0.2	*—	*—	8.0
Total	*3.3	6.0	8.8	9.4	*3.7	*0.4	*0.4	*—	31.9
Did not take active steps to find work	8.8	*1.3	10.5	11.4	7.8	*2.1	*0.8	*—	42.7
Total	12.1	7.3	19.3	20.8	11.5	*2.5	*1.2	*—	74.6
Not looking for work(b)	257.9	153.1	398.7	369.1	322.7	250.8	285.1	1 189.5	3 226.8
Permanently unable to work	*0.4	*1.5	*2.7	5.4	12.8	9.8	10.8	10.5	53.9
Institutionalised	*0.2	*0.4	*0.2	*2.8	5.9	*2.1	*4.2	140.2	156.0
Total	270.6	162.3	420.9	398.0	352.8	265.2	301.3	1 340.1	3 511.2

PERSONS

Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	5.0	5.7	12.8	10.9	4.8	*0.8	*1.2	*—	41.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.5	*2.8	*3.7	*3.6	*1.8	*0.7	*0.3	*0.2	14.6
Total	6.5	8.5	16.4	14.5	6.6	*1.5	*1.5	*0.2	55.8
Did not take active steps to find work	18.1	7.8	16.1	19.0	11.7	4.5	*1.8	*0.7	79.7
Total	24.6	16.4	32.5	33.5	18.3	6.0	*3.3	*0.8	135.5
Not looking for work(b)	542.9	246.5	498.0	484.5	451.9	381.6	465.6	2 116.6	5 187.6
Permanently unable to work	*1.9	*3.2	10.2	17.1	32.1	26.5	34.7	22.5	148.1
Institutionalised	*0.8	8.4	14.0	13.0	11.6	*4.0	7.2	190.3	249.4
Total	570.3	274.4	554.6	548.1	513.9	418.2	510.9	2 330.3	5 720.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes persons permanently not intending to work and boarding school residents.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

5.1

WAGE COST INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses: Original

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	Mar	
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	3.7	3.1	3.6
Sector												
Private	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	3.6	3.1	3.5
Public	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.7	3.8	3.4	4.0
States and territories												
New South Wales	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	4.0	3.2	3.9
Victoria	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.3	3.4	3.7
Queensland	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.3	3.1	3.3
South Australia	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	3.4	3.3	3.7
Western Australia	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	4.0	2.8	3.7
Tasmania	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	2.8	3.3	3.1
Northern Territory	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.2	2.9	3.3	3.1
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	3.8	2.9	3.8
Industry												
Mining	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	3.2	3.6	3.3
Manufacturing	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	3.9	2.9	3.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	3.7	4.6	3.9
Construction	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	4.1	3.4	3.7
Wholesale trade	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	3.5	2.6	3.6
Retail trade	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.6	2.6	3.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	3.2	2.9	3.6
Transport and storage	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	3.5	2.4	3.8
Communication services	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	3.9	3.3	1.5
Finance and insurance	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.6	3.7	4.0	3.3
Property and business services	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.5	4.8	3.2	3.2
Government administration and defence	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	3.4	3.3	3.7
Education	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.6	4.2	3.4	5.1
Health and community services	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.8	3.1	3.6	3.8
Cultural and recreational services	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.1	3.9
Personal and other services	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	3.2	3.8	3.5
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	4.0	2.9	3.8
Professionals	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	4.3	3.5	4.2
Associate professionals	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.6	3.2	3.3
Tradepersons and related workers	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	3.4	3.2	3.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.5	2.4	3.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.1	3.1	3.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	3.4	3.0	3.2
Elementary clerical sales and service workers	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.3	2.5	3.5
Labourers and related workers	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	3.3	3.2	3.3

Source: Wage Cost Index. See Appendix 1.

5.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
February 1998	767.80	640.60	720.50	695.50	793.20	713.20	467.90	595.20
February 1999	791.50	666.40	745.30	716.20	835.60	726.70	479.60	607.20
February 2000	822.70	690.70	773.60	744.10	867.40	749.30	493.50	623.90
2001								
February	860.90	728.30	812.50	783.20	911.00	779.70	523.70	656.40
May	872.90	738.80	824.20	795.00	922.40	789.90	528.30	664.20
August	886.40	749.80	837.20	809.00	932.60	801.50	532.30	672.00
November	898.80	760.20	849.00	821.50	942.00	811.90	535.60	678.10
2002								
February	909.40	769.90	859.20	831.80	953.10	820.30	539.00	683.90
May	919.20	779.20	868.90	841.50	964.00	827.70	542.50	689.60
August	929.60	787.80	878.80	851.90	972.90	836.50	547.80	696.70
November	941.30	796.00	889.10	863.10	980.40	847.40	554.00	704.70
2003								
February	953.90	804.10	899.80	874.90	986.80	859.50	560.60	713.40
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2001								
February	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
May	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2
August	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2
November	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9
2002								
February	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
May	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8
August	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
November	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2
2003								
February	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
February 1998	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.4
February 1999	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.0	5.4	1.9	2.5	2.0
February 2000	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.8
February 2001	4.6	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.1	6.1	5.2
February 2002	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.2	4.6	5.2	2.9	4.2
February 2003	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.5	4.8	4.0	4.3

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

5.3

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED MEASURES: Trend

Quarter	Compensation of employees for household income account \$m	Gross mixed income for household sector \$m	Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal) (a) \$ per week	Gross domestic product (GDP) \$m	GDP per hour worked (b) index number
TREND					
March 1998	67 669	12 666	731	141 291	95.9
March 1999	72 092	13 167	760	148 994	99.1
March 2000	76 309	14 084	784	158 881	99.9
2001					
March	80 920	14 854	814	168 323	100.0
June	82 055	15 491	825	171 219	101.5
September	83 060	16 314	834	174 215	103.0
December	83 963	16 985	840	176 773	103.9
2002					
March	85 065	17 282	848	179 320	104.3
June	86 407	17 091	857	181 762	104.6
September	87 858	16 762	864	184 224	104.9
December	89 318	16 498	869	186 859	104.8
2003					
March	90 781	16 396	873	189 598	104.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2001					
March	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.7
June	1.4	4.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
September	1.2	5.3	1.1	1.7	1.5
December	1.1	4.1	0.8	1.5	0.9
2002					
March	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.4
June	1.6	-1.1	1.0	1.4	0.3
September	1.7	-1.9	0.9	1.4	0.3
December	1.7	-1.6	0.6	1.4	-0.1
2003					
March	1.6	-0.6	0.4	1.5	-0.3
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
March 1998	4.0	4.5	2.5	6.1	3.5
March 1999	6.5	4.0	4.0	5.5	3.3
March 2000	5.8	7.0	3.2	6.6	0.8
March 2001	6.0	5.5	3.8	5.9	0.1
March 2002	5.1	16.3	4.2	6.5	4.3
March 2003	6.7	-5.1	2.9	5.7	0.2

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

(b) Reference base of index: 2001-02 = 100.0.
Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

6.1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2001				2002				2003
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	70.3	129.5	111.1	82.2	72.7	63.4	53.4	69.6	66.2
% change from previous quarter	10.7	84.2	-14.2	-26.0	-11.6	-12.8	-15.8	30.3	-4.9
States and territories									
New South Wales	22.7	78.6	41.7	22.1	28.7	13.2	10.3	21.3	9.3
Victoria	27.7	28.0	33.2	42.1	25.7	27.4	18.9	22.5	22.4
Queensland	14.8	16.7	16.9	6.2	8.6	13.0	12.4	9.2	24.9
South Australia	1.0	0.9	11.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.1
Western Australia	3.9	5.1	7.3	8.8	5.4	6.3	8.3	12.1	5.0
Tasmania	—	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	—
Northern Territory	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	1.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.9	0.6
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	12.2	5.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.9
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	23.8	30.2	31.8	15.3	12.1	14.2	5.2	3.5	5.1
Other	8.4	32.4	28.0	25.7	12.5	16.8	13.0	10.4	2.7
Construction	20.0	41.9	29.3	29.3	23.6	24.2	19.0	34.7	42.8
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	1.8	3.5	8.0	0.6	13.5	0.4	3.3	1.0	6.6
Education; Health and community services	0.1	6.7	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	2.3
Other industries(a)	3.8	8.8	10.6	7.4	7.5	4.4	9.7	16.8	4.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 'Other industries' comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and

restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes Collection. See Appendix 1.

6.2

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

	2001				2002				2003
	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr
Australia									
Total	9.0	16.4	14.2	10.3	9.1	7.9	6.7	8.3	8.0
% change from previous quarter	10.2	82.5	-13.7	-27.1	-11.8	-13.2	-15.6	24.3	-3.5
States and territories									
New South Wales	8.7	29.5	15.8	8.3	10.7	4.9	3.8	7.8	3.4
Victoria	13.7	13.8	16.5	20.5	12.6	13.3	9.2	10.7	10.6
Queensland	10.5	11.6	11.7	4.4	5.9	8.9	8.5	6.2	16.3
South Australia	1.7	1.6	21.0	3.0	3.7	5.3	5.4	3.5	3.4
Western Australia	4.9	6.4	9.2	9.3	6.6	7.9	10.3	14.1	6.0
Tasmania	—	1.0	1.0	5.3	10.4	1.1	1.3	7.6	—
Northern Territory	—	—	—	1.5	2.4	2.0	0.3	14.9	18.9
Australian Capital Territory	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	—	0.1	5.0	3.8
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	762.9	278.6	28.7	21.1	43.7	98.6	99.6	117.4	82.6
Other	4.8	5.1	5.9	17.5	12.4	1.7	4.0	15.9	5.8
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	60.1	77.6	82.8	38.8	31.0	35.5	13.1	2.5	12.5
Other	12.9	50.2	44.6	41.1	20.0	26.6	20.2	15.7	4.1
Construction	47.7	96.7	67.7	62.5	50.3	51.8	43.1	70.1	84.6
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	3.2	6.7	15.9	1.2	27.3	0.9	6.6	2.2	12.9
Education; Health and community services	0.1	4.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.5
Other industries(a)	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.7	1.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 'Other industries' comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and

restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
February 1998	31.2	30.0	19.5	*4.3	10.1	*0.8	2.0	1.2	99.2	97.3
February 1999	32.6	15.3	20.3	*5.4	8.2	*1.5	1.6	2.5	87.5	94.5
February 2000	49.6	26.5	16.4	5.9	*12.4	*2.1	1.6	4.1	118.5	113.4
2001										
February	34.4	28.8	12.4	6.6	10.5	2.6	1.3	3.3	100.0	102.9
May	30.6	23.3	15.5	5.7	6.8	1.7	1.1	2.6	87.4	94.4
August	29.8	28.1	16.4	6.6	10.3	1.4	1.1	3.3	96.9	89.3
November	28.9	24.7	14.9	6.6	6.6	*1.8	0.8	3.0	87.4	89.1
2002										
February	23.9	28.1	16.8	7.0	8.5	*1.5	1.2	4.2	91.3	92.2
May	31.1	24.9	11.7	7.0	*9.5	*1.7	1.1	3.2	90.3	95.7
August	34.7	29.8	22.1	7.8	*8.2	*2.2	1.5	3.2	109.6	98.9
November	34.8	22.0	21.0	5.2	7.3	*2.1	1.9	1.7	96.1	102.7
2003										
February	39.0	27.2	19.9	7.1	12.0	*2.1	1.8	2.3	111.3	106.8
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2001										
February	-21.1	-16.5	-9.5	17.9	14.1	13.0	44.4	-10.8	-11.9	-6.7
May	-11.0	-19.1	25.0	-13.6	-35.2	-34.6	-15.4	-21.2	-12.6	-8.3
August	-2.6	20.6	5.8	15.8	51.5	-17.6	0.0	26.9	10.9	-5.4
November	-3.0	-12.1	-9.1	0.0	-35.9	28.6	-27.3	-9.1	-9.8	-0.2
2002										
February	-17.3	13.8	12.8	6.1	28.8	-16.7	50.0	40.0	4.5	3.5
May	30.1	-11.4	-30.4	0.0	11.8	13.3	-8.3	-23.8	-1.1	3.8
August	11.6	19.7	88.9	11.4	-13.7	29.4	36.4	0.0	21.4	3.3
November	0.3	-26.2	-5.0	-33.3	-11.0	-4.5	26.7	-46.9	-12.3	3.8
2003										
February	12.1	23.6	-5.2	36.5	64.4	0.0	-5.3	35.3	15.8	4.0
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
February 1998	2.6	88.7	16.8	-12.2	-1.9	-61.9	150.0	0.0	20.7	18.7
February 1999	4.5	-49.0	4.1	25.6	-18.8	87.5	-20.0	108.3	-11.8	-2.9
February 2000	52.1	73.2	-19.2	9.3	51.2	40.0	0.0	64.0	35.4	20.0
February 2001	-30.6	8.7	-24.4	11.9	-15.3	23.8	-18.8	-19.5	-15.6	-9.3
February 2002	-30.5	-2.4	35.5	6.1	-19.0	-42.3	-7.7	27.3	-8.7	-10.4
February 2003	63.2	-3.2	18.5	1.4	41.2	40.0	50.0	-45.2	21.9	15.8

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 *Australian Labour Market Statistics* brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

2 In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Wage Cost Index, Job Vacancies, Public Sector Employment and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

3 This publication also includes international data for selected labour market indicators. In the future, the publication may also include additional ABS and non-ABS labour market data.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), which is also available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (About Statistics — Concepts & Classifications).

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0); information about labour related surveys including the data items each survey collects and contact details for further assistance; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys.

TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include *original* and *trend* series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed annually for most ABS labour series, to take account of each additional year's original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. Information about the most recent annual review of seasonal factors for the LFS was published in a feature article in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0). For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour employer surveys, see the following publications:

- 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)
- 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 Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of Trend* (cat. no. 1316.0).

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), due to be released in August 2003.

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Supplementary surveys

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

23 Tables 4.1 and 4.2 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

24 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Reference period

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

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.

Population benchmarks

27 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.

28 Population benchmarks used in the estimation of LFS data are revised after each Census, when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1999 to take account of the results of the 1996 Census. This revision affected all monthly estimates from January 1995 to January 1999. The next revision is scheduled for February 2004 to take account of the results from the 2001 Census.

Families series

29 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)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Families series continued

- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

30 In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

Further information and data on the LFS

31 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. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, later each month. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

32 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra 02 6252 6565.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

33 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

34 Except where otherwise noted, the ABS labour employer surveys are selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme and (prior to 1 June 2000) the Group Employer 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

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

Description of the survey

36 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

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

Notes on data

38 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

39 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), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth 08 9360 5304.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA	40 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings (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.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	
<i>Reference period</i>	41 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.
<i>Notes on data</i>	42 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.
<i>Further information</i>	43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth 08 9360 3141.
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	44 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	45 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. 46 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.
<i>Reference period</i>	47 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.
<i>Further information</i>	48 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth 08 9360 5304.
WAGE COST INDEX DATA	49 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	50 The Wage Cost Index (WCI) is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Changes in wages and salaries resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are excluded from the WCI movements. Index numbers have been compiled and published since December quarter 1997 (with a reference base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). Approximately 19,000 matched jobs from 4,100 qualifying businesses are priced each quarter.
<i>Reference period</i>	51 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data

52 The Wage Cost Index collection methodology has not changed since its inception in September quarter 1997.

Seasonally adjusted data

53 Experimental seasonally adjusted data have been released in *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0), commencing with the June quarter 2002 edition. The data is likely to continue to be noted as 'experimental' for at least the first two years the series are published.

54 The WCI uses a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to derive adjustment factors for its experimental seasonally adjusted series. This method uses the whole series available at each reference quarter to estimate seasonal factors. Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each quarter to seasonally adjusted estimates for earlier periods, although the most significant change is likely to occur in the last quarter of the series previously published.

55 For more information about seasonally adjusted estimates from the WCI, see *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0) and the article titled *Seasonally Adjusting the Wage Cost Index: Experimental Estimates*, published in the April 2002 edition of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

Further information

56 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), 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

Description of the survey

58 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.

59 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).

60 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

61 The collection reference period is the calendar month. Data on working days lost are collated and published on a quarterly basis in this publication.

Further information

62 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth 08 9360 5159.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

continued

64 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

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

66 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 <www.abs.gov.au> [Publications]. Search for the first two digits of the catalogue number under the subject listing, e.g. to find the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Catalogue numbers are listed under the relevant subject listing.

Similarly, to find a spreadsheet, go to <www.abs.gov.au> [Time Series Spreadsheets], and to find a data cube, go to <www.abs.gov.au> [Data Cubes]. Individual numbered spreadsheets and data cubes are listed under the catalogue number. Monthly, quarterly and annual products are listed separately.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0 spreadsheet table 3	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	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	ABS data available on request, Labour Force.	
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-02	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 6	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
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
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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
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
		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
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0)	
	Public sector employees: Australia Totals	6248.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by Level of government: Trend	6248.0 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Seasonally adjusted and Original data
	Public sector employees by State: Trend	6248.0 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
Public sector employees by Industry: Original	6248.0 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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
3.3	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Occupation of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1	Underutilised labour	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0), October 2002	Article in publication
4.2	Underutilised labour — states	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0), October 2002	Article in publication
4.3	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.001 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.4	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Wage cost index	Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Wage cost index: Australia, States and Territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1B	
	Wage cost index: Private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes Sector
	Wage cost index: Occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 6B	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
5.3	Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1	Industrial disputes: Working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0)	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost by State	6321.0 spreadsheet table 3	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost by Industry	6321.0 spreadsheet table 2	
6.2	Industrial disputes: Working days lost per 1,000 employees	ABS data available on request, Industrial Disputes	
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
	Job vacancies: Australia, States and Territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1C	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

- April 2003 Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth?
Characteristics of underemployed workers
Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign
Note: the following articles appeared in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).
- February 2003 Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
- December 2002 Volatility of labour force estimates
- October 2002 Measures of labour underutilisation
- February 2002 Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
- October 2001 Full-time and part-time employment
- August 2001 Experimental estimates: labour force characteristics of Indigenous Australians
- June 2001 Duration of unemployment: recent definitional changes
- February 2001 Unemployment and supplementary measures of underutilised labour
Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
- May 2000 Status in employment data changes: correction
- April 2000 Using the unemployment rate series to illustrate the seasonal adjustment process
- February 2000 Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
- December 1999 Why are there differences between two seasonally adjusted measures of Australian total employment?
- November 1999 Industry, occupation and status in employment data
Labour force status and other characteristics of families
- October 1999 Labour force projections: 1999–2016
- July 1999 Casual employment
- April 1999 Introduction of updated standard error estimates
- February 1999 Revisions to monthly labour force estimates
- January 1999 Concordance between the first and second editions of the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)* — revised

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2002
Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire	6295.0	Irregular	2001
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0	Irregular	ABS web site
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2001
Wage Cost Index	6346.0	Irregular	2000
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 1998
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2002
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2002
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2002
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2001
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2002
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2001
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Irregular	Nov 1999
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2002
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2000
Multiple Jobholding(b)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2002
Retirement & Retirement Intentions	6238.0	Irregular	Nov 1997
Retrenchment & Redundancy	6266.0	Irregular	Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2002
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2000
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Feb 2003
Industrial Disputes	6321.0	Monthly	Mar 2003
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	May 2003
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	May 2003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2003
Wage Cost Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2003
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2002
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Labour Costs	6348.0	Irregular	1996-1997
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Jul 2003
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Mar 2003
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2003
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2001-02
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6289.0	Irregular	1994 to 1996
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Mar 2003
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	Mar to Jul 2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Income Distribution	6523.0	Irregular	(c) 2000-2001
Measuring Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2002
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

(a) Latest data available via the ABS web site, and on request, for June 2002.

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

(c) Scheduled for release on 16 July 2003.

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours worked	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Adult employees	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
Aggregate (actual) hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending full-time education	Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Average compensation per employee	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
Average earnings (National Accounts basis)	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Commonwealth government employees	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
Compensation of employees	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and <i>employers' social contributions</i> . Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Couple families	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ considered to be too young/too old by employers■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background■ no jobs in their locality or line of work■ no jobs available at all.
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
Employed	Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers)■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers)■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement■ on strike or locked out■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
Employed part-time	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
Employee	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Cost Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WCI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year) ■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.</p>
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and (ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p>
Family	<p>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.</p>
Family reference person	<p>In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.</p>
Former workers	<p>Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.</p>
Full-time educational attendance	<p>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.</p>
Full-time employed	<p><i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.</p>
Full-time employees	<p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Gross domestic product (GDP)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross mixed income (GMI)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both <i>gross operating surplus</i> for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industrial dispute	A withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.
Industry	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> — that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.
Job losers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> : that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
Job vacancy	A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day■ for jobs of less than one day's duration

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees■ to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date■ for work to be carried out by contractors■ for which no recruitment action has been taken■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Labour force	The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
Local government employees	Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person	A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
Long-term unemployment rate	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Marginal attachment to the labour force	Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available. <p>The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.</p>
Marital status	See <i>social marital status</i> .

GLOSSARY *continued*

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 <i>ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.
One-parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
Ordinary time earnings	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
Other family	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.
Overtime earnings	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
Participation rate	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that population, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
Part-time employed	<i>Household surveys</i> . Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Reason for leaving last job	Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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 <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
State government employees	Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Total earnings	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
Total hourly rates of pay index	<i>Wage Cost Index</i> . This index measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See <i>Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployed workers	Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey■ persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ were available for work in the reference week, or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full-time work 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■ actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and were not available for work in the reference week because they were waiting to start a new full-time job.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part-time work only 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■ actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and were not available for work in the reference week because they were waiting to start a new part-time job.
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Usual hours worked	The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.
Wage and salary earners	See <i>employee</i> .
Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.
Weekly overtime earnings	Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.
Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in an industrial dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.
Working days lost per thousand employees	Calculated by dividing the total number of working days lost by the total number of employees and multiplying by 1,000. The number of employees is obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

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ISSN 1446 540X

RRP \$30.00