

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 9 JAN 2004

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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.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

April 2004

2 April 2004

July 2004

2 July 2004

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Table 5.1 has been modified to include trend Wage Cost Index data at the Australia level and for public and private sectors. Trend Wage Cost Index data has replaced original data in the Labour Market Summary. See 'Labour Statistics News' on the facing page for more details.

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 12 December 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 at <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

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE

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

CHANGES TO WAGE COST INDEX PUBLICATION

The experimental seasonally adjusted wage cost indexes previously published in *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0) as Appendix 2 are now considered as being of a suitable standard for ABS publication purposes and so the 'experimental' label has been removed. Trend series are also available. From the September quarter 2003 issue of 6345.0, the format of the publication and associated spreadsheets has changed to include the trend and seasonally adjusted indexes for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for each of the private and public sectors and for all sectors.

As a result of these changes, table 5.1 of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) has been revised to include trend data alongside the original data. Revisions have also been made to the Labour Market Summary table and graphs, which now contain only trend Wage Cost Index data.

FORMAT CHANGES TO INITIAL RELEASE LFS PRODUCTS

The format of the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), and other products associated with the initial release of monthly data from the LFS, will be changing from the November 2003 issue. These changes, including the revised layout of the publication, were detailed in the second issue of *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), released on 23 October 2003.

LFS STANDARD ERRORS

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors (cat. no. 6298.0) was released on 15 December 2003. Accompanying the release of this paper was a spreadsheet that automates the process of calculating standard errors for most estimates produced from the Labour Force Survey. For more information see the Labour Theme Page at <http://www.abs.gov.au> (Themes — Labour — LFS Standard Errors).

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS ELECTRONIC RELEASE

The June quarter 2003 issue of *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0) was the final release in the form of a printed publication. The publication will be replaced with a quarterly electronic publication under catalogue number 6248.0.55.001, containing a small number of summary tables, available free from the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. More detailed tables are available in electronic format. The first issue of the new electronic publication (with reference period September quarter 2003) will be released on 15 January 2004.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ELECTRONIC RELEASE

The monthly publication *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0) will be replaced with a quarterly electronic publication commencing with the release of statistics for March quarter 2004. The electronic publication will contain a small number of tables presenting quarterly data and will be available free from the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>. The December 2003 issue, which is scheduled for release on 18 March 2004, will be the final release in the form of a printed publication.

REVIEW OF ABS WORKING ARRANGEMENTS STATISTICS

The ABS is conducting a review of working arrangements statistics. As part of the review, the ABS is consulting with users to find out more about their data needs. A discussion paper has been prepared to provide users with information about the purpose and scope of the review and some of the data issues that have been identified. The findings from the review will feed into the planning process for the household survey program and into the content of the relevant surveys.

Interested users of ABS working arrangements statistics are invited to read the discussion paper and provide their feedback by completing the questionnaire and returning it by 6 February 2004. The questionnaire and discussion paper are available at the Labour Theme page at <http://www.abs.gov.au> (Themes — Labour).

UNDERSTANDING LABOUR STATISTICS COURSE

In 2004, a one-day course on *Understanding Labour Statistics* will be conducted in each capital city for users of labour statistics. This one-day course will provide an overview of the range of concepts and issues associated with ABS labour statistics. It will explore the data produced by both household and employer based collections, and highlight the range of products available to access labour-related data. For more information about the course, see the Labour Theme Page, or contact Debbie Hansard on Canberra 02 6252 5895, or via email d.hansard@abs.gov.au.

EDUCATION AND WORK

Education and Work, Australia (cat. no. 6227.0) was released on 5 December 2003. See the article in this issue for more details.

AGEING IN AUSTRALIA

The National Ageing Statistics Unit released the publication *Census of Population and Housing: Ageing in Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2048.0) on 13 October 2003. This publication analyses the characteristics of the older population (persons aged 65 years and older) drawing on 2001 census data. Information is organised into seven chapters, by major areas of social concern: population; cultural diversity; living arrangements; work and economic environment; transport; education; and technology.

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

Results from the 2002 General Social Survey were released on 18 December 2003 in the publication *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0). In addition, a data reference package, a user guide and state and territory data (cat. no. 4159.0.55.001 etc.) are due for release.

This survey brings together a wide range of information for various population groups and areas of social concern. Topics include: health; housing; education; work; income; financial stress; broad assets and liabilities; transport, family and community; and crime and justice.

REGIONAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNER STATISTICS

The first issue of *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia — Electronic Publication* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.001) was released on 19 December 2003. This electronic release contains estimates of the total number of wage and salary earners and their characteristics for various levels of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs), in each state and territory of Australia for the year 2000–01.

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

REGIONAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNER STATISTICS *continued*

The data have been compiled from aggregated data supplied from the Australian Taxation Office's Individual Income Tax Return Database, and are part of an ABS initiative to increase the range of regional statistics available, particularly through the use of administrative information held by other government agencies.

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES LABOUR FORCE

Health and Community Services Labour Force, 2001, published jointly by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (cat. no. HWL 27) and the ABS (cat. no. 8936.0) on 30 September 2003, is the second in an AIHW series that presents health and community services workforce data from the Census. It includes information on the number, distribution and characteristics of employed persons in 105 occupations identified as providing health and community services in 2001, and discusses growth and other changes in this workforce since 1996.

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
January 2004		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2004	6105.0
Indigenous Australians in the Contemporary Labour Market	2001	2052.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	October 2003	6321.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2003	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2003	6202.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia — electronic release	September quarter 2003	6248.0.55.001
February 2004		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	November 2003	6302.0
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2003	6310.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	November 2003	6321.0
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2003	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia	January 2004	6202.0
Wage Cost Index, Australia	December quarter 2003	6345.0
March 2004		
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December 2003	6321.0
Labour Force, Australia	February 2004	6202.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2003	6220.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia	September 2003	6265.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	December quarter 2003	6248.0.55.001
April 2004		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2004	6105.0
Indigenous Social Survey, Australia	2002	4714.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2004	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	March 2004	6202.0
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	2004	6104.0
Workplace Functions in Regional Labour Markets, Queensland	1976 to 2001	6601.3

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

			% CHANGE FROM		
Measure		Period	Current figure	Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed — Trend					
Persons	'000	Nov 2003	9 610.5	0.8	1.8
Full-time	'000	Nov 2003	6 896.4	1.1	2.1
Part-time	'000	Nov 2003	2 714.1	0.1	0.9
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Nov 2003	28.2	(c) -0.2	(c) -0.2
Unemployed — Trend					
Persons	'000	Nov 2003	572.4	-4.3	-6.5
Looking for full-time work	'000	Nov 2003	425.1	-5.4	-5.8
Looking for part-time work	'000	Nov 2003	147.2	-1.1	-8.5
Unemployment rate — Trend					
Persons	%	Nov 2003	5.6	(c) -0.3	(c) -0.5
Long-term unemployment — Trend					
Persons	'000	Nov 2003	123.4	-5.1	-8.2
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Nov 2003	21.6	(c) -0.2	(c) -0.4
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 2003	17.2	na	(c) -0.7
Labour force participation rate — Trend					
Persons	%	Nov 2003	63.6	(c) 0.1	(c) -0.3
Actual hours worked — Original					
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Nov 2003	334.0	2.0	1.9
Average weekly hours — Persons	hours	Nov 2003	34.7	0.1	-0.1
Average weekly hours — Full-time	hours	Nov 2003	41.9	-0.1	-0.2
Average weekly hours — Part-time	hours	Nov 2003	16.5	0.0	0.0
Part-time workers — Original					
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Nov 2003	27.8	(c) 2.4	(c) 1.4
Wage cost index — Trend					
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Sep qtr 2003	121.4	0.8	3.6
Average weekly earnings — Trend					
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Aug 2003	931.40	1.5	6.1
All employees total earnings	\$	Aug 2003	734.00	1.3	5.4
Compensation of employees — Trend					
Household income account	\$m	Sep qtr 2003	93 078	1.4	6.3
Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal) per week	\$	Sep qtr 2003	880	1.1	3.7
Industrial disputes — Original					
Working days lost	'000	Sep qtr 2003	166.0	199.1	210.9
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Sep qtr 2003	20.2	200.6	202.5
Job vacancies — Trend					
Australia	'000	Aug 2003	104.3	-1.7	5.1

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.

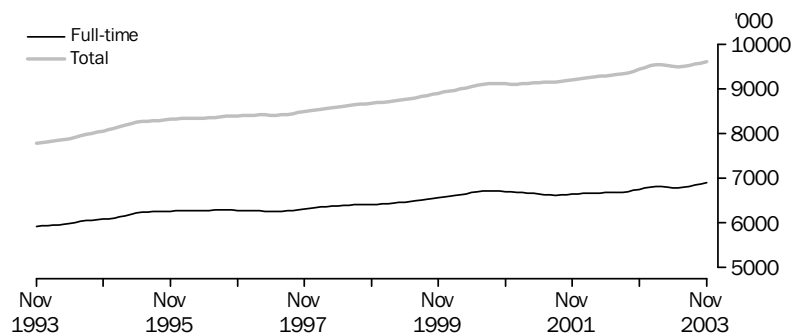
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

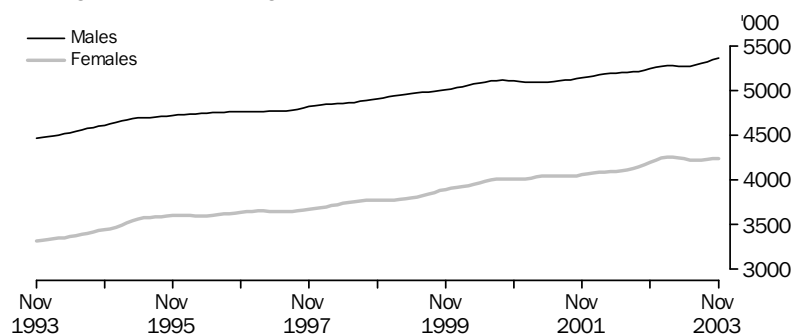
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

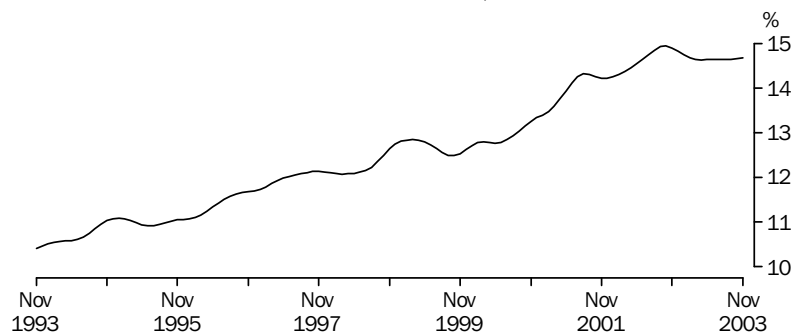


MALES AND FEMALES

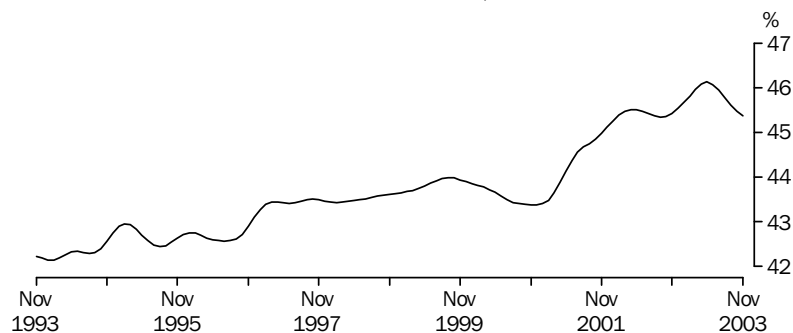


PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



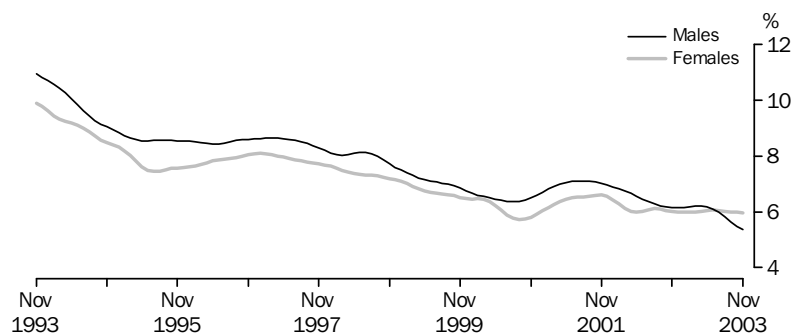
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

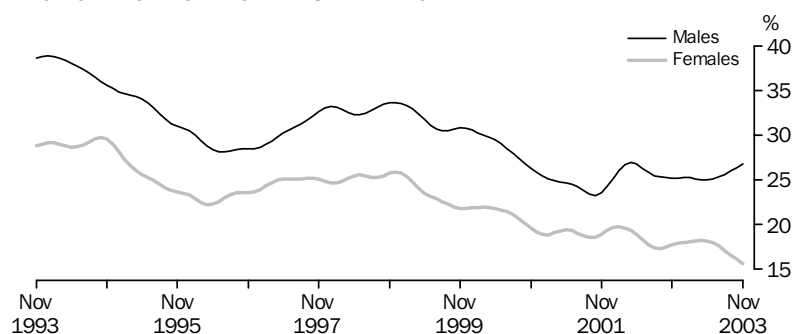
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

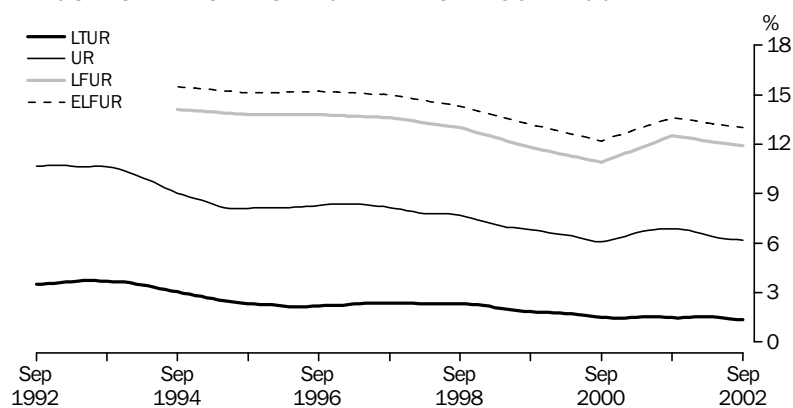
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



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.

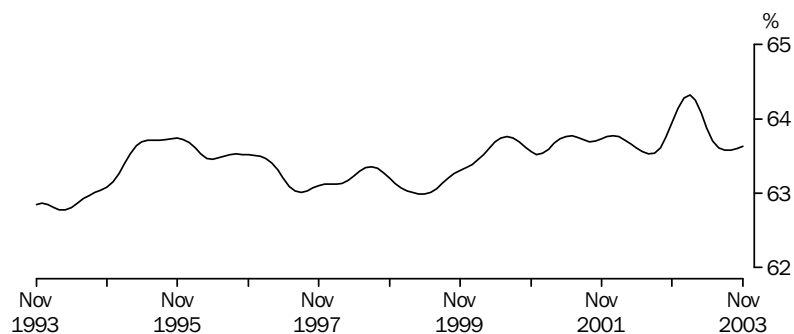
Source: Labour Force, Underemployed Workers, and Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

PARTICIPATION RATE:

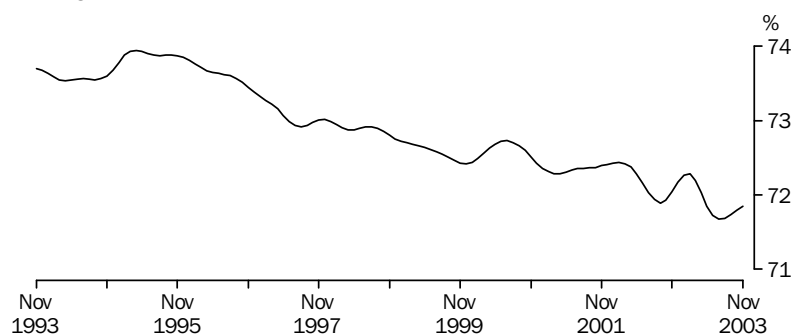
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



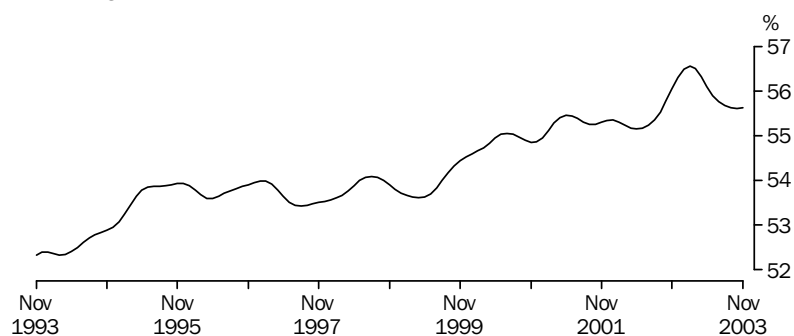
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

FEMALES

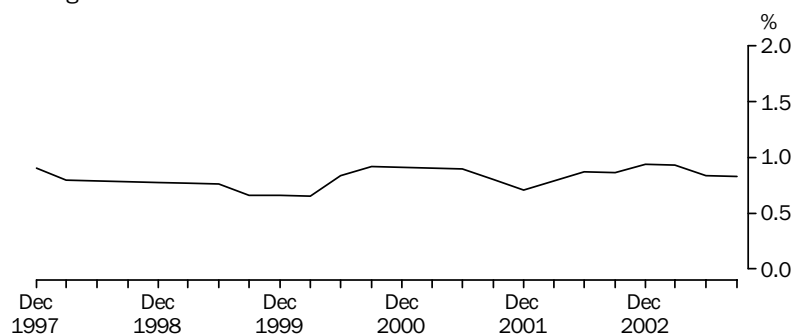


Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE COST INDEX:

TREND SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

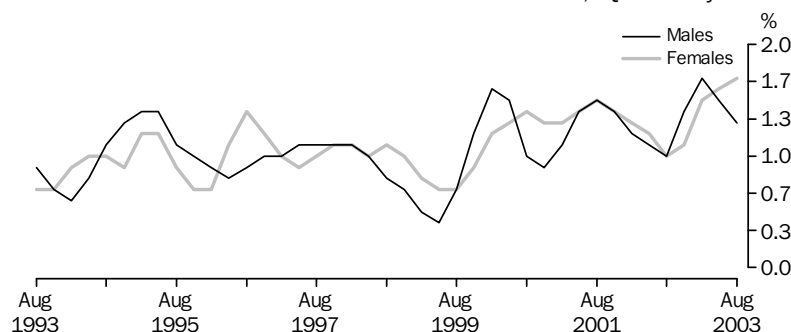


Source: Wage Cost Index.

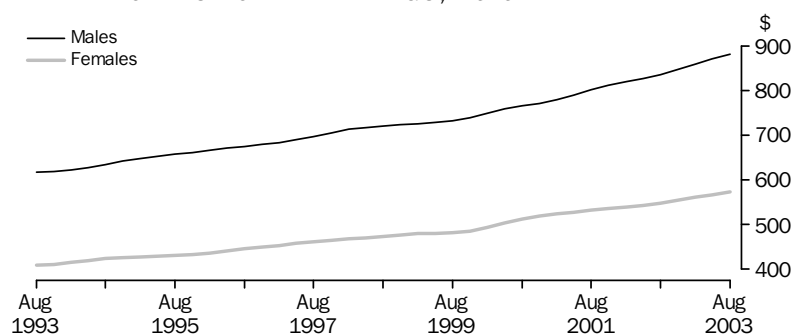
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

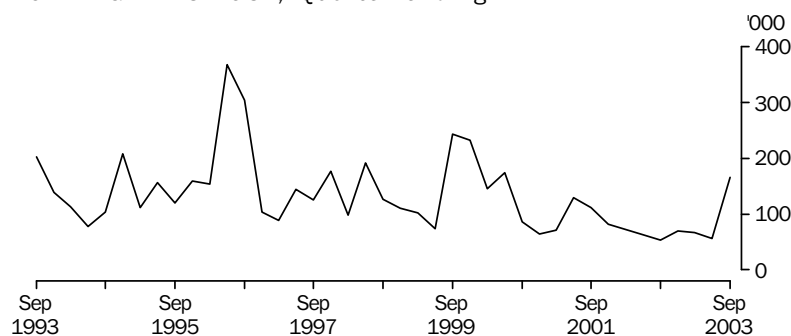


ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



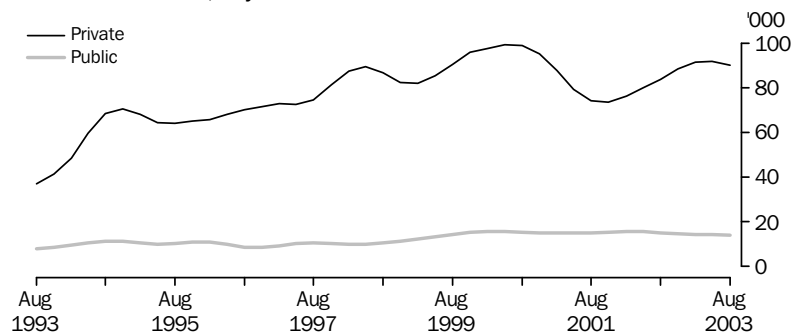
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

EMPLOYMENT IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The importance of ICT in enhancing long-term economic growth, increasing productivity and furthering technological development was acknowledged in the ABS discussion paper *Measuring a Knowledge-based Economy and Society, An Australian Framework, 2002* (cat. no. 1375.0). This article uses data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to analyse various characteristics of persons employed in ICT occupations (also referred to as 'ICT workers') in Australia over the past five years.

CLASSIFICATION OF ICT OCCUPATIONS

ABS collections use the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition* (cat. no. 1220.0) to classify occupations according to skill level and skill specialisation. LFS data on occupations are collected each February, May, August and November, and coded to the Unit Group (i.e. 4-digit) level of ASCO. For the purposes of this article, Unit Groups relating to ICT occupations have been grouped into two broader occupational groups: computing professionals and technicians; and electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians.

		ASCO	
		unit	
Grouping	group	Occupation description	
Computing professionals and technicians	1224	Information technology managers	
	2231	Computing professionals	
	3294	Computing support technicians	
Electronic engineers/ technicians and communication technicians	2125	Electrical and electronic engineers	
	3124	Electronic engineering associate professionals	
	4315	Electronic and office equipment tradespersons	
	4316	Communication tradespersons	
	9918	Electrical and telecommunication trades assistants	

EMPLOYMENT IN ICT OCCUPATIONS

The total number of ICT workers has increased by 26% over the past five years, from 268,700 in 1998 to 337,500 in 2002. ICT workers comprised 3.6% of all employed persons in 2002, compared with 3.1% in 1998.

The following table shows, for 1998 to 2002, the number of persons employed in ICT occupations and the number of all employed persons. Data shown are annual averages.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY *continued*

EMPLOYMENT IN ICT OCCUPATIONS *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT occupation groups—total ICT workers and total employed—1998 to 2002(a)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Computing professionals and technicians					
Information technology managers	15.4	15.0	17.9	29.0	29.7
Computing professionals	132.1	141.0	150.8	162.9	174.3
Computing support technicians	16.8	24.6	25.9	30.0	30.8
<i>Total</i>	164.3	180.7	194.6	221.9	234.8
Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians					
Electrical and electronics engineers	24.1	27.2	25.2	24.8	25.5
Electronic engineering associate professionals	15.4	15.6	16.8	16.1	14.5
Electronic and office equipment tradespersons	34.6	33.9	37.4	32.7	36.9
Communications tradespersons	27.8	28.8	27.3	24.9	22.9
Electrical and telecommunications trades assistants	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.8
<i>Total</i>	104.4	107.9	109.8	101.1	102.7
Total ICT workers	268.7	288.5	304.4	323.0	337.5
Total employed	8 553.1	8 747.4	9 009.4	9 123.9	9 311.4
<i>Proportion of total employed that are ICT workers (%)</i>	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6

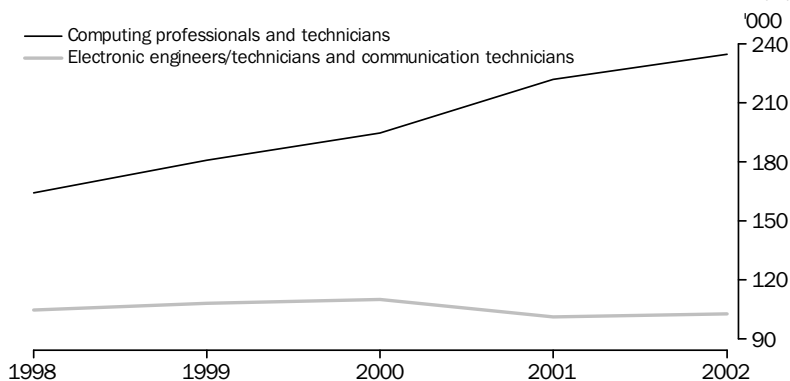
(a) Annual average.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

In 2002, about half of all ICT workers (52%) were computing professionals, a grouping which covers system managers, designers, programmers and auditors, software designers, and applications and analyst programmers.

Growth in ICT employment was strongest for computing professionals and technicians. The number of persons in these occupation groups increased by 43%, from 164,300 in 1998 to 234,800 in 2002. In comparison, the number of persons employed as electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians remained relatively stable, declining by 1.6% over the five years to 2002 (from 104,400 to 102,700).

EMPLOYED PERSONS IN ICT OCCUPATIONS—1998 to 2002(a)



(a) Annual average.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY *continued*

EMPLOYMENT IN ICT OCCUPATIONS *continued*

In 2002, 85% of all ICT workers were men, which is a considerably higher proportion than that of all employed persons (56%). The proportion of men is highest in electronic engineers/technicians and communication technician occupations. In 2002, 97% of persons employed in these occupations were men, compared with 80% of those employed as computing professionals and technicians.

The proportion of ICT workers who were women changed little between 1998 (16%) and 2002 (15%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT workers and total employed by sex—1998 and 2002 (a)

	1998			2002		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ICT workers						
Computing professionals and technicians	127.0	37.3	164.3	187.2	47.6	234.8
Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians	99.9	4.5	104.4	99.3	3.3	102.7
Total	226.9	41.8	268.7	286.6	50.9	337.5
Total employed	4 838.6	3 714.5	8 553.1	5 191.9	4 119.5	9 311.4
Proportion of total employed that are ICT workers (%)	4.7	1.1	3.1	5.5	1.2	3.6

(a) Annual average.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ICT

The LFS provides data on the last occupation of unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more within the previous two years. Of the 631,300 people unemployed in 2002 (average for the year), occupation was coded for 58%.

In 2002, there were 14,000 people, on average, who were unemployed but had last worked (for two weeks or more in the previous two years) in an ICT occupation. These represented 3.8% of all unemployed people who had occupation coded, which is similar to the proportion of employed people working in ICT occupations (3.6%).

HOURS WORKED

In 2002, the proportion of ICT workers employed full-time was higher than the proportion of all employed persons working full-time (93% compared with 72%). Average hours usually worked each week were higher for ICT workers than all employed persons (41.5 hours compared with 37.0 hours). This difference is primarily due to the large proportion of ICT workers working full-time. Average weekly hours usually worked by full-time ICT workers were slightly lower than average hours usually worked by all full-time workers (43.1 hours compared with 44.6 hours).

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY *continued*

HOURS WORKED *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT workers and total employed by average weekly hours usually worked in all jobs—2002(a)

		ICT WORKERS			
		Computing professionals and technicians	Electronic engineers/ technicians and communication technicians	Total	Total employed
Employed					
Full-time	%	93.2	93.1	93.2	71.7
Part-time	%	6.8	6.9	6.8	28.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average weekly hours usually worked in all jobs					
Employed full-time	hours	43.2	42.9	43.1	44.6
Employed part-time	hours	19.9	16.3	18.8	17.7
Total	hours	41.6	41.0	41.5	37.0

(a) Annual average
Source: Labour Force Survey.

LOCATION

ICT workers tend to be concentrated in capital cities; in 2002, 81% of all persons employed in ICT occupations lived in a capital city, compared with 64% of all employed persons.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT workers and total employed by state/territory and capital city/balance of state—2002(a)

	ICT WORKERS			Proportion of total employed that are ICT workers	
	Computing professionals and technicians	Electronic engineers/ technicians and communication technicians	Total	Total employed	
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	38.2	38.3	38.2	33.2	4.2
Victoria	31.8	23.2	29.2	25.3	4.2
Queensland	10.4	15.9	12.1	18.8	2.3
South Australia	5.4	7.3	6.0	7.4	2.9
Western Australia	7.5	10.0	8.2	10.2	2.9
Tasmania	0.7	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.0
Northern Territory	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.7
Australian Capital Territory	5.6	2.3	4.6	1.8	9.1
Capital cities	84.4	73.4	81.1	64.0	4.6
Balance of states/territories	15.6	26.6	18.9	36.0	1.9
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.6

(a) Annual average.
Source: Labour Force Survey.

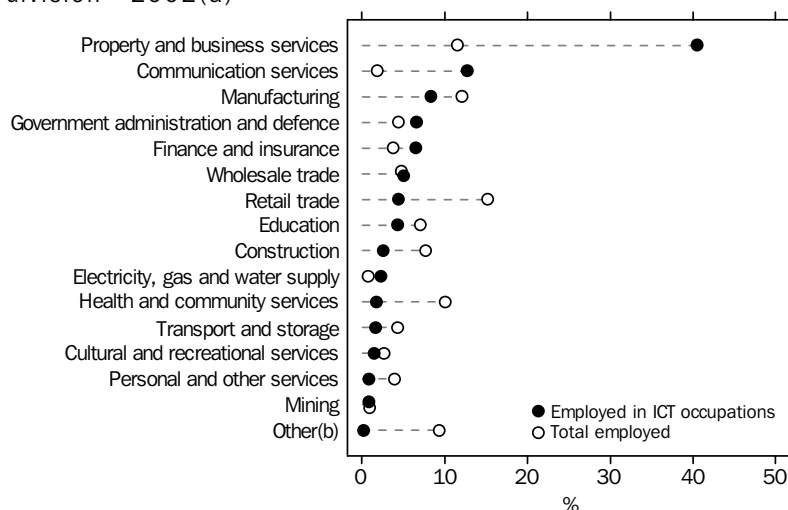
LOCATION *continued*

The two most populous states, New South Wales and Victoria, had the greatest number of ICT workers (129,000 and 98,400 persons, respectively). However, the Australian Capital Territory had the greatest concentration of ICT workers, with 9.1% of all employed persons in ICT occupations. The lowest proportions of ICT workers were in the Northern Territory (1.7% of all employed persons) and Tasmania (2.0%).

INDUSTRY

The Property and business services industry (which includes a computer services sub-division) is the largest employer of ICT workers (41%, or 136,700 persons in 2002). Most ICT workers in this industry (84%) were in computing professionals and technicians occupations. The second highest number of ICT workers were in the Communication services industry (42,800 persons or 13%), with 62% of these people in electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians occupations. More information on the businesses that produce and distribute information technology and telecommunication goods and services (many of which are in these two industry divisions) is available in *Information Technology, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8126.0).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT occupations and total employed by industry division—2002(a)



(a) Annual average.

(b) Includes Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The ICT labour force has a relatively high proportion of persons born overseas. In 2002, 37% of ICT workers were overseas-born, compared with 25% of all employed persons. In 1998 the corresponding proportions were 34% and 25%.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY *continued*

COUNTRY OF BIRTH
continued

EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT occupations by country of birth—1998 and 2002

	1998			2002		
	<i>Born in Australia</i>	<i>Born overseas</i>		<i>Born in Australia</i>	<i>Born overseas</i>	
	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%
Employed persons						
ICT workers	178.6	90.1	33.5	213.9	123.6	36.6
Total	6 454.4	2 098.7	24.5	7 027.0	2 284.4	24.5
<i>Proportion of total employed that are ICT workers (%)</i>	2.8	4.3	. .	3.0	5.4	. .

. . not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the characteristics of persons in the ICT labour force, please contact Tim Power on Canberra 02 6252 7895, or via email at tim.power@abs.gov.au. For further information about the Labour Force Survey please contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra 02 6252 6565, or via email at peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

INTRODUCTION

Most people in Australia participate in the labour force at some stage in their lives, with paid employment of importance financially and personally. Labour force participation changes as people join or leave the labour force, and may be affected by other decisions such as combining work with study or family responsibilities.

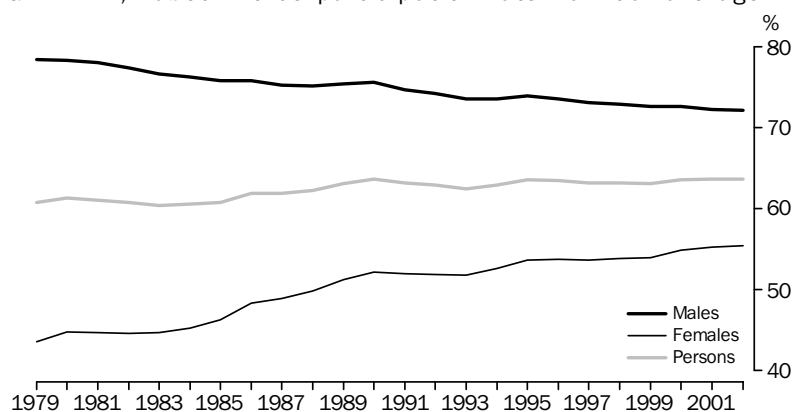
There is considerable interest in labour force participation from both a social and economic perspective. One particular issue is the ageing Australian population and the implications this may have for the size of the labour force. In the July 2003 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0), the article *Population, Participation and Productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth* analysed the contribution of population demographics, labour force participation and productivity to the generation of economic growth (as measured by GDP).

The labour force participation rate is defined as the labour force (persons employed or unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the population.

CHANGES IN AUSTRALIA

Over the last two decades, Australia's labour force participation rate has increased slowly, rising from 60.8% in 1979 to 63.7% in 2002. The main factor behind the long-term rise in the labour force participation rate has been an increase in female participation, which has risen from 43.6% in 1979 to 55.5% in 2002. In contrast, male participation fell from 78.4% to 72.2% over the same period. Graph 1 shows male and female participation rates from 1979 to 2002.

GRAPH 1, Labour Force participation rate—annual average: **Australia**



Source: Labour Force Survey, Australia

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

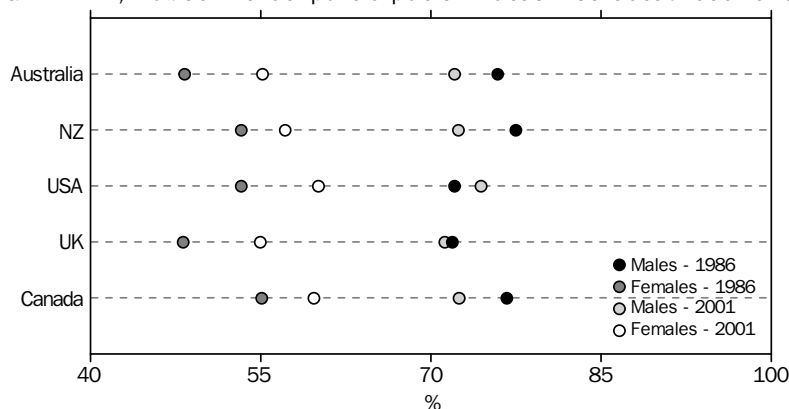
To determine how trends in labour force participation in Australia compare with those elsewhere, a comparison was made with other countries that are similar to Australia in many ways (that is, with developed economies, and with similar cultures). The countries selected for this study were New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America and Canada. Data collated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were used.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION *continued*

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON *continued*

In all these countries, as well as Australia, the participation rate for women increased over the period of the study (1986 to 2001), while the participation rate for men decreased (except for USA, where it increased). However, there were differences in the magnitude of the changes, and in the levels of participation, as shown in graph 2.

GRAPH 2, Labour force participation rates—selected countries



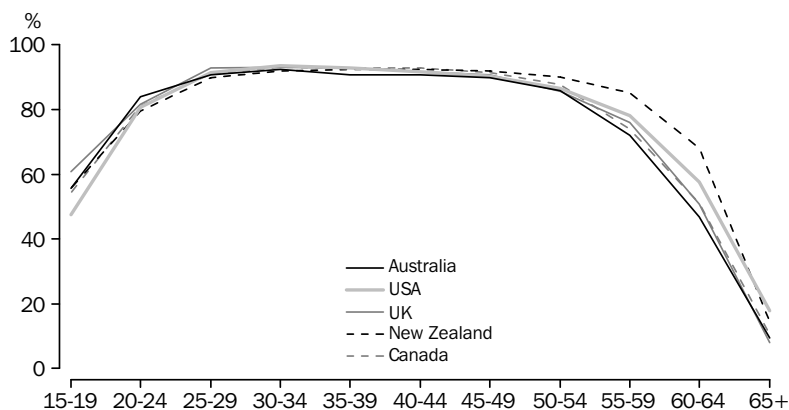
Source: ILO LABORSTA database

The USA had the highest participation rate overall in 2001 at 66.9%, with the participation rate for women considerably higher than most of the other countries shown, except for Canada. The participation rate of the UK was below that of the other countries. In part, this could reflect the older population in the UK — 19% of the population was aged 65 or over, compared to between 15 and 16% in the other countries; while 14% of the UK population was aged between 15 and 24, compared to between 16% and 19% for the other countries (data are for 2002).

Comparison by age

Comparison of the countries by age shows that the patterns of participation were quite similar between countries for males across all age groups, while there were some differences through the life cycle for females. Graph 3 below shows participation rates for males in 2002, and graph 4 shows participation rates for females in 2002.

GRAPH 3, Labour force participation rates—selected countries:
Males—2002



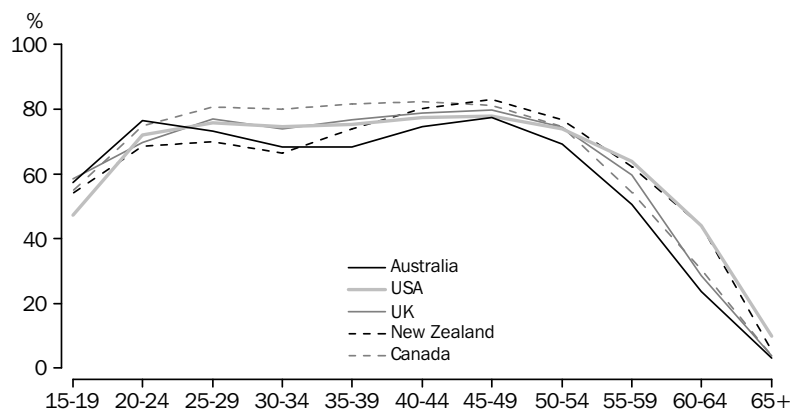
Source: OECD Labour Market Statistics

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION *continued*

Comparison by age continued

Participation in the labour force is relatively high for men between age groups 20–24 and 50–54 in all countries. A slightly higher proportion of teenage males participate in the labour force in the UK than in other countries, while the proportion of men aged 50 and over participating in the labour force is highest in New Zealand.

**GRAPH 4, Labour force participation rates—selected countries:
Females—2002**



Source: OECD Labour Market Statistics

For women in Australia, there is a notable decrease in labour force participation in age groups 25–29 to 35–39. This is not apparent to the same extent in the USA, UK or Canada. In New Zealand, the participation rate for women is relatively low for the age groups up to 30–34; it then rises, and is relatively high for the age groups 45–49 and older.

In USA and Canada, the higher participation rates for women of child bearing ages lead to a higher labour force participation rate for women overall. However, in the UK, despite relatively high participation rates for women of child-bearing ages, the female participation rate is still lower overall than other countries, reflecting the older population in the UK.

The differences in participation rates between countries for women in child-bearing ages do not just reflect differences in the proportion of women who return to work soon after having children, but also differences in fertility rates, in availability of paid maternity leave, and in the treatment of maternity leave in labour force surveys. Generally, a woman on paid maternity leave would be treated in labour force surveys as being attached to a job, and hence employed, while a woman on unpaid maternity leave would be treated as not being attached to a job, and so not in the labour force. In some countries, women may be entitled to longer periods of paid maternity leave than in Australia, and so would be considered to be employed for a longer period, leading to higher participation rates in child-bearing years.

Participation in part-time employment

The nature of participation in the labour market, as assessed through the proportion of employees working part-time, differs considerably among the selected countries. The definition of 'part-time' varies between countries, but an OECD study has attempted to provide results on a comparable basis (based on a definition of part-time being less than 30 hours worked per week, while the standard definition used in Australia is based on a 35-hour cutoff). This analysis showed that Australia had a relatively high proportion of

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION *continued*

Participation in part-time employment continued

employees working part-time (27% in 2002), with the next highest rate being 23% in UK and New Zealand. The proportion of part-time employment had increased in all countries shown since 1986.

It was noted above that the overall rate of participation in the labour force is higher in the USA than the other four countries. The OECD data show that the nature of participation is also very different, with the proportion of employees working part-time in the USA in 2002 (13%) less than half that in Australia (27%). The difference is greatest for women, with only 19% of female employees working part-time in the USA, compared to 40% in Australia and 39% in the UK.

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES TO TOTAL EMPLOYEES RATIO, Selected countries—2002

	MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	1986	2002	1986	2002	1986	2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	9.7	15.9	35.4	40.3	20.2	27.1
USA	4.5	8.3	11.8	18.8	7.9	13.4
UK	4.3	8.2	41.3	39.2	20.8	22.9
New Zealand	5.7	11.8	31.0	35.2	16.8	23.2
Canada	8.5	10.4	26.3	26.4	16.5	18.2

Source: OECD *Labour Market Statistics*; note that the OECD defines part-time work as "usual weekly working hours of 30 or less".

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information relating to data from the Labour Force Survey, please contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra 02 6252 6565 or email peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au. For further information relating to the analysis in this article, please contact Mark Webb on 02 6252 7323 or email mark.webb@abs.gov.au.

The labour force data used for the international comparisons in this article were sourced from the OECD's web site data service Labour Market Statistics at <http://www.oecd.org> and ILO's web site data service Laborsta at <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>.

EDUCATION AND WORK

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication: *Education and Work, Australia* (cat. no. 6227.0).

Survey title: Education and Work.

Conducted: Annually, last conducted in May 2003.

Scope: Persons within the standard scope for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes).

Key output: Selected information on participation in education, highest non-school qualification, highest year of school completed, transition from education to work, and current labour force and demographic characteristics of persons aged 15–64 years.
Data on apprenticeships are also provided.

Further information: James Ashburner, National Centre for Education and Training Statistics, Canberra, 02 6252 7934.

LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION

Labour force status

In May 2003, employed people were more likely to have a non-school qualification than those who were unemployed or not in the labour force. More than half (56%) of employed people had a non-school qualification, compared with 38% of unemployed people and 31% of those not in the labour force.

Employed people were twice as likely (21%) as unemployed people (10%) or those not in the labour force (10%) to have a Bachelor degree or above as their highest non-school qualification. Employed people were also more likely to have an Advanced diploma or Diploma, or Certificate III or IV as their highest non-school qualification.

CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–64 YEARS, Labour force status and level of highest non-school qualification

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total
<i>Level of highest non-school qualification</i>	%	%	%	%
Bachelor degree or above	21.4	10.4	9.7	18.1
Advanced diploma or Diploma	8.2	5.5	5.3	7.4
Certificate III or IV	18.0	11.5	8.0	15.2
Certificate I or II	5.8	6.9	6.2	6.0
Certificate n.f.d	1.7	2.8	0.9	1.5
Level not determined	1.0	*0.6	0.6	0.9
Total with non-school qualification	56.1	37.7	30.6	49.1
Without a non-school qualification	43.9	62.3	69.4	50.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	9 281.2	615.0	3 178.9	13 075.1

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

Age

Overall, lower proportions of older people had non-school qualifications than younger people. People aged 25–34 years were most likely to have a non-school qualification (65%) followed by those aged 35–44 years (62%). In May 2003, more than one-quarter (28%) of all employed people aged 25–34 years had a Bachelor degree or above as their highest non-school qualification, compared with 23% of people aged 35–44 years and 45–54 years.

EDUCATION AND WORK *continued*

Age continued

Employed people aged 15–24 years were less likely to hold non-school qualifications (33%) than any other age group, reflecting the fact that many employed people in this age group (47%) were still undertaking some form of study. Three-quarters of employed people aged 15–24 years who were studying (75%) combined their studies with part-time employment.

Full-time and part-time status

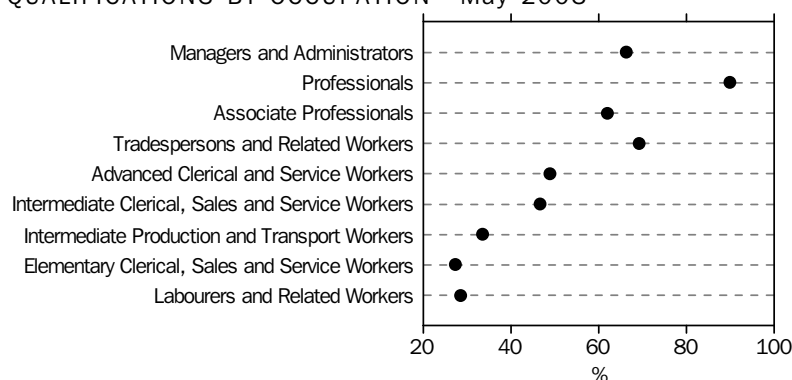
Full-time workers were more likely to hold a non-school qualification than part-time workers (61% compared with 44% in May 2003). A larger proportion of full-time workers (24%) had a Bachelor degree or above as their highest non-school qualification than did part-time workers (16%).

Occupation

People in the higher skills-based occupations were more likely to have a non-school qualification than people in other occupations. Professionals were most likely to have a non-school qualification (90% in May 2003), followed by Tradespersons and Related Workers (69%) and Managers and Administrators (66%). In contrast, just over one-quarter (27%) of Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers held a non-school qualification.

More than two-thirds (69%) of Professionals had a highest non-school qualification of Bachelor degree or above, followed by Managers and Administrators (33%). More than half of all Tradespersons and Related Workers (57%) had a Certificate III or IV as their highest non-school qualification.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS BY OCCUPATION—May 2003



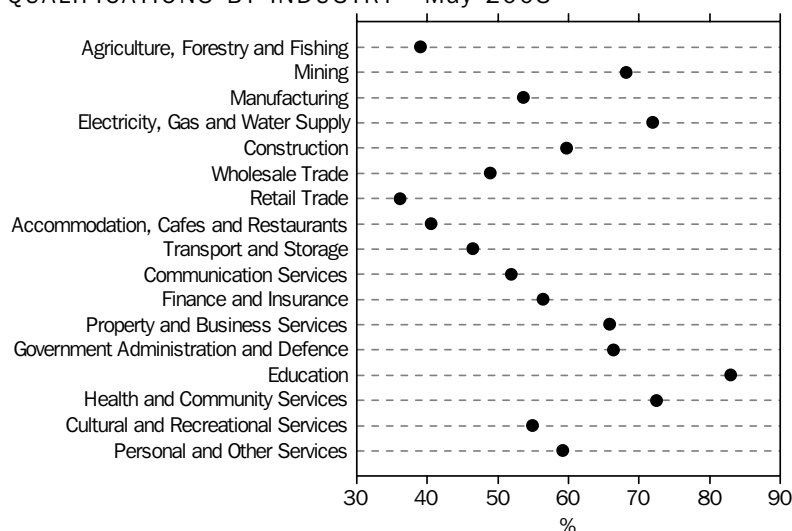
EDUCATION AND WORK *continued*

Industry

The Education industry had the largest proportion of people with a non-school qualification (83% in May 2003), followed by people working in Health and Community Services (72%), Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (72%) and Mining (68%).

Education also had the largest proportion of people whose highest non-school qualification was a Bachelor degree or above (60%) followed by Health and Community Services (37%). The Construction (44%), Mining (36%) and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (34%) industries had the highest proportions of employed persons whose highest non-school qualification was a Certificate III or IV.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS BY INDUSTRY—May 2003



SCHOOL LEAVERS

There were 291,00 persons aged 15–19 years who attended school in 2002 but were not attending school in May 2003. Three-quarters (75%) of these school leavers were in the labour force with 62% employed and 13% unemployed.

In May 2003, 70% of school leavers aged 15–19 years who were not in the labour force were enrolled in a course of study leading to a qualification, compared to 56% of employed school leavers and 40% of unemployed school leavers. School leavers who were not in the labour force were more likely to be undertaking a Bachelor degree (40%) than employed school leavers (23%) and unemployed school leavers (14%). However, employed school leavers were more likely to be undertaking Certificate III or IV qualifications (17%) than unemployed school leavers (6%) or school leavers not in the labour force (5%).

CHANGES TO LFS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT PROCESSES

INTRODUCTION

The monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the most important ABS labour collections, providing timely information on labour market activity within Australia. The statistics of most interest each month are estimates of the number of employed and unemployed, the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate.

In December 2003, the ABS published *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0). This paper described a number of changes being made to labour force statistics in late 2003 and early 2004, including two changes to seasonal adjustment processes:

- implementation of concurrent seasonal adjustment; and
- introduction of an adjustment for survey proximity to holiday periods.

This article describes the changes to LFS seasonal adjustment processes.

These changes will result in better quality seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The changes will not impact on original estimates, but will cause revisions to previously published seasonally adjusted and trend estimates.

The first LFS estimates incorporating these changes to seasonal adjustment processes will be those published in the December 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), to be released on 15 January 2004.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT PROCESSES

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from a time series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. For a fuller explanation of seasonal adjustment see the article *Using the Unemployment Rate Series to Illustrate the Seasonal Adjustment Process* published in both the April 2000 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0), and the May 2000 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

Forward Factor Method

In the LFS, seasonal factors are currently estimated using the forward factor method, which reviews the factors annually to take account of each additional year's original data and to examine series for trend breaks, seasonal breaks and outliers. At each annual review, seasonally adjusted estimates for previous periods are revised, and the new forward adjustment factors are projected and then used for the following 12 months.

Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment

Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses original data up to and including the current time period to estimate seasonal factors, and then produce seasonally adjusted and trend series. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is technically superior to the forward factor method of reanalysing seasonal patterns once each year because it uses all available data to fine tune the estimates of the seasonal component each month. With concurrent adjustment, monthly seasonally adjusted series are subject to revisions each month as the estimates of the seasonal factors are improved. It eliminates the need to use projected seasonal factors, and results in improvements in accuracy and consistency of the seasonally adjusted series. In most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the estimates for the previous month and for the same month in the preceding year.

In concurrent seasonal adjustment, an annual reanalysis is still conducted, but is limited to examining the series for trend breaks, seasonal breaks and outliers.

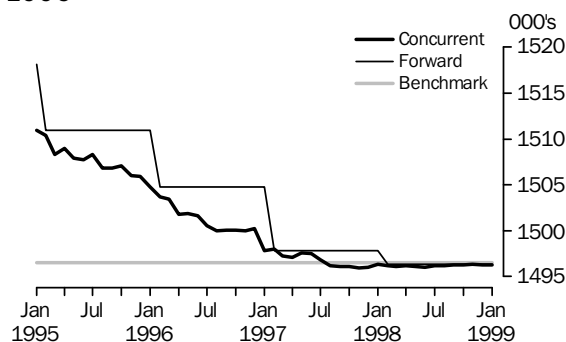
COMPARING CONCURRENT ADJUSTMENT WITH FORWARD FACTOR ADJUSTMENT

The ABS considers that concurrent adjustment is preferable to forward factor adjustment. Analysis of ABS labour force data has shown that concurrent adjustment generally produces a more accurate initial seasonally adjusted estimate, has less revision over time, and converges more quickly to the final estimate. The use of concurrent seasonal adjustment would have reduced the volatility in some LFS statistics in recent years.

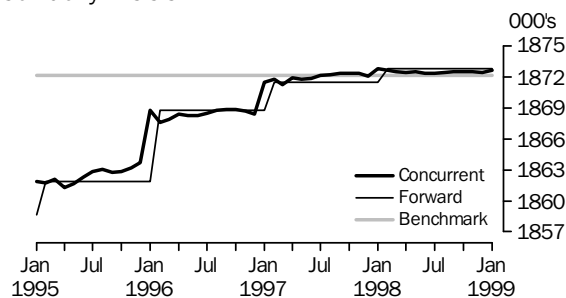
Graphs 1 to 3 show simulated revision histories for a selection of seasonally adjusted series using both the concurrent and forward factor methods. Each graph shows how the estimate for a particular month would have changed over time, from when it was first published to 48 months later. The straight grey line is the 'historical benchmark', which is essentially a stable final estimate (only available at least five years after initial estimation) against which the performance of the two methods can be compared. The thick line is the concurrent estimate and the thin line is the forward factor estimate.

Graphs 1 and 2 are examples of the typical situation where the initial concurrent estimate is closer to the benchmark than the initial forward factor estimate, moving in a series of small revisions that converge on the benchmark earlier than the forward factor estimate. Graph 3 provides an example where concurrent adjustment doesn't provide a better estimate consistently over time, but still shows that the concurrent method converges on the benchmark earlier than the forward factor method. While concurrent estimates will generally be closer to the benchmark than the forward factor estimate, this does not mean that all concurrent estimates will be closer to the benchmarks. It means only that they are closer to the benchmarks on average.

GRAPH 1, Females employed part-time—revision history for January 1995



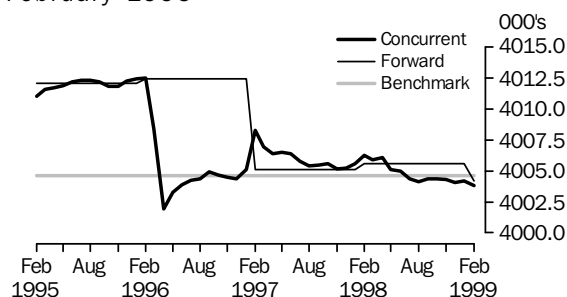
GRAPH 2, Adult* females employed full-time—revision history for January 1995



* Aged 20 years and over.

COMPARING CONCURRENT
ADJUSTMENT WITH
FORWARD FACTOR
ADJUSTMENT *continued*

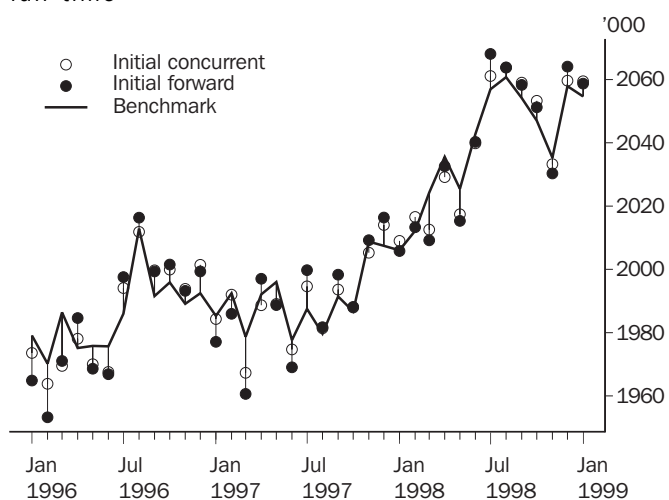
GRAPH 3, Adult* males employed full-time—revision history for February 1995



* Aged 20 years and over.

While the examples above demonstrate how the seasonally adjusted estimate for a particular month is revised over time, they do not give a good indication of how the two estimation methods compare over the length of the series. Graphs 4 and 5 display initial seasonally adjusted estimates and the benchmark series for the most recent years that a reliable benchmark can be estimated. This type of analysis is particularly useful for seeing how the two methods would compare for months with large movements when initially released. The thick line is the benchmark series, the circles are the initial concurrent estimates of the seasonally adjusted series, and the solid dots are the initial forward factor estimates of the adjusted series. Graphs 4 and 5 show that, most of the time, the initial concurrent seasonally adjusted estimate is closer to the benchmark series than the initial forward factor estimate.

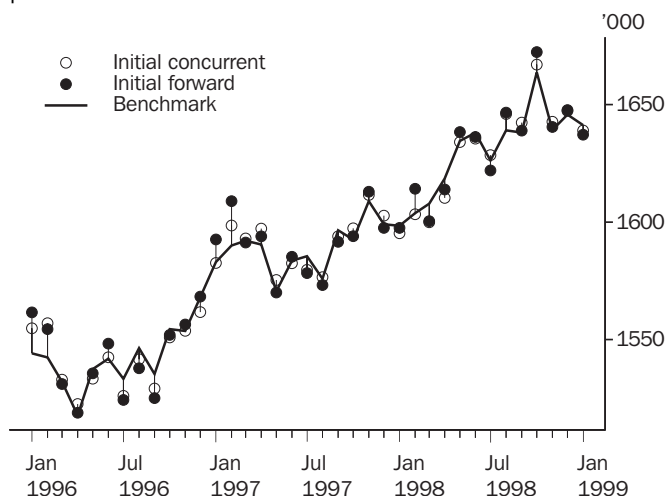
GRAPH 4, Seasonally adjusted estimates—adult* females employed full-time



* Aged 20 years and over.

COMPARING CONCURRENT
ADJUSTMENT WITH
FORWARD FACTOR
ADJUSTMENT *continued*

GRAPH 5, Seasonally adjusted estimates—females employed part-time



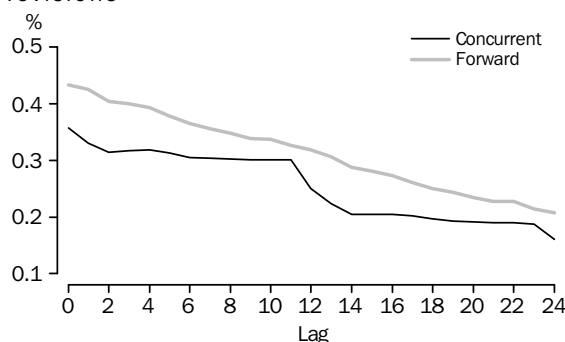
A recent illustration of the improvements that can flow from using concurrent adjustment occurred with the release of labour force figures for January 2003. For employed persons, the initial seasonally adjusted monthly movement (based on forward factors) was +111,000. Had concurrent adjustment been in use at the time, the initial movement estimate would have been +94,000. Although a benchmark estimate for January 2003 will not be available for several years, it is clear from comparisons with recent trend data that the concurrent adjusted movement of +94,000 is likely to be closer to the benchmark than the figure of +111,000 that was released at the time.

Whereas graphs 1, 2 and 3 show the seasonally adjusted estimates for a particular point in time at various 'lags', graphs 6 and 7 show the average (over the period of study) of the absolute percentage revisions of lagged seasonally adjusted estimates for both the concurrent and forward factor methods. The average of the absolute percent revisions of lagged estimates is a global measure of the revision size and convergence speed of the seasonally adjusted estimates. It is calculated using all estimates at a specific lag. That is, the lag zero (0) average revision uses all initial estimates over the period under study; the lag 1 average revision uses the second estimate available for all months of the period under study; and so on. For example, the lag zero January 1995 estimate is the initial estimate using data up to January 1995; the lag 1 estimate is the second estimate of January 1995 using data up to February 1995.

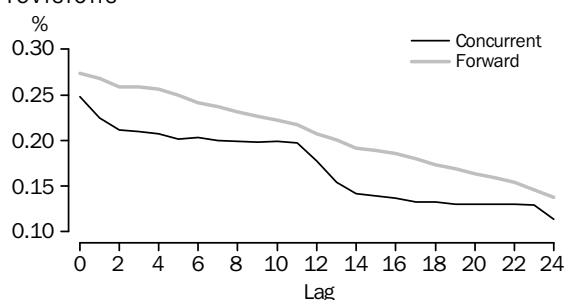
Graphs 6 and 7 show that, on average, the concurrent seasonally adjusted estimates have less revision at each lag than the forward factor estimates, and converge to the benchmark more quickly. These patterns are typical of all the national component series of employment and unemployment.

COMPARING CONCURRENT ADJUSTMENT WITH FORWARD FACTOR ADJUSTMENT *continued*

GRAPH 6, Females employed part-time—seasonally adjusted revisions



GRAPH 7, Adult* females employed full-time—seasonally adjusted revisions



* Aged 20 years and over.

IMPLICATIONS OF INTRODUCING CONCURRENT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

In the LFS, original data (i.e. data that is not seasonally adjusted) is generally only revised at the five yearly re-benchmarking to population estimates based on the latest census, and occasionally following definitional changes. As a result, revisions to seasonally adjusted data in the past generally occurred only once a year when the annual reanalysis of seasonal factors was conducted.

Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, all seasonal factors will be subject to revision every month — consequently, all seasonally adjusted and trend estimates may also be revised every month. However, significant revisions will generally only occur for the previous one or two months, as well as one year prior to the current month.

The monthly revisions will require users of LFS seasonally adjusted and trend series to access more data each month in order to ensure that they possess the latest data for all time periods. Previously, for all releases other than February, users needed only access the latest month's seasonally adjusted estimates, and the last seven months' trend estimates (February was the month when revisions to seasonally adjusted labour force series resulting from the annual seasonal reanalysis were released). The move to monthly revisions (under concurrent seasonal adjustment) should not adversely affect the use of seasonally adjusted data, as users generally access an entire time series at once rather than adding the current month's data only. Recent changes to LFS products have facilitated this use of complete time series.

CHANGES TO LFS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT PROCESSES *continued*

SURVEY PROXIMITY TO HOLIDAY PERIODS

Both forward factor and concurrent seasonal adjustment methods are able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey each year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia.

The effects of these types of events on LFS estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events which have been identified, and can be adjusted for in estimates, are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter.

Interviews for the LFS generally start on the Monday which falls between the 6th and the 12th of each month, except in January, where interviews start on the Monday which falls between the 8th and the 14th, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the LFS around the Christmas and New Year holiday period. If interviews start at the beginning of this bracket, as they did in 2001, then the survey reference period (i.e. the calendar week prior to interview) would include New Year's Day. Alternatively, if interviews start at the end of this bracket, as they did in 2002, then the reference period will start on 7 January.

The timing of Easter varies from late March to late April. As a result, Easter may fall between the March and April interview periods, during the April interview period, or after the April interview period.

Analysis has shown that the proximity of LFS interviewing to holidays can have an effect on both people's availability for the interview and on their labour market involvement.

A specific adjustment for this effect in respect of the January interview start date and the timing of Easter will be introduced to coincide with the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment. For more information on the effect of the survey proximity to holiday periods on labour force estimates, please refer to the feature article *Volatility of Labour Force Estimates* in the December 2002 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

INTRODUCTION OF SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT PROCESS CHANGES

The first estimates to incorporate concurrent adjustment and the holiday effect changes to the seasonal adjustment process will be those published in the December 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), to be released on 15 January 2004. The introduction of these two changes will mean that some estimates in seasonally adjusted and trend series may be revised as far back as February 1978.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6292.0), released on 16 December 2003, provides further details of changes being introduced to the LFS.

For further information about the technical details of concurrent seasonal adjustment, contact Craig McLaren on Canberra 02 6252 6540, or via email craig.mclaren@abs.gov.au.

For further information about the implementation of concurrent seasonal adjustment in the LFS, contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra 02 6252 6565, or via email peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au.

LIST OF TABLES

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THE LABOUR FORCE

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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	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
November 1998	4 289.3	620.9	4 910.2	359.4	51.1	410.5	5 320.7	7.7	72.8	1.3	6.1	1.8	-0.6	-0.2
November 1999	4 382.6	628.2	5 010.7	313.1	55.2	368.3	5 379.0	6.8	72.4	2.2	1.2	2.0	-0.9	-0.4
November 2000	4 433.5	677.5	5 110.9	301.4	53.6	354.9	5 465.8	6.5	72.5	1.2	7.8	2.0	-0.4	0.1
2001														
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	4 507.3	775.6	5 282.9	286.7	61.3	348.0	5 631.0	6.2	72.3	1.0	-0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2
May	4 500.6	772.3	5 272.9	287.9	59.9	347.8	5 620.7	6.2	71.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
August	4 529.1	776.9	5 306.0	271.3	56.1	327.4	5 633.4	5.8	71.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.4	-0.2
November	4 578.2	788.4	5 366.6	251.7	52.2	303.9	5 670.5	5.4	71.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	-0.5	0.2
FEMALES														
November 1998	2 127.5	1 645.6	3 773.1	195.6	96.8	292.3	4 065.4	7.2	53.9	2.5	3.0	2.7	-0.5	0.4
November 1999	2 183.7	1 712.0	3 895.7	178.4	93.1	271.5	4 167.2	6.5	54.4	2.6	4.0	3.2	-0.7	0.5
November 2000	2 269.3	1 738.4	4 007.7	156.7	90.3	247.0	4 254.7	5.8	54.9	3.9	1.5	2.9	-0.7	0.4
2001														
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	2 306.0	1 950.3	4 256.3	179.7	90.8	270.5	4 526.8	6.0	56.6	0.6	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.5
May	2 282.3	1 954.6	4 236.9	181.8	90.6	272.3	4 509.2	6.0	56.1	-1.0	0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.5
August	2 290.8	1 934.3	4 225.1	178.2	92.7	270.9	4 496.0	6.0	55.7	0.4	-1.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
November	2 318.2	1 925.7	4 243.9	173.5	95.0	268.5	4 512.4	5.9	55.6	1.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.0
PERSONS														
November 1998	6 416.8	2 266.4	8 683.3	555.0	147.9	702.9	9 386.1	7.5	63.2	1.7	3.8	2.2	-0.6	0.1
November 1999	6 566.2	2 340.2	8 906.4	491.5	148.3	639.8	9 546.2	6.7	63.3	2.3	3.3	2.6	-0.8	0.1
November 2000	6 702.8	2 415.8	9 118.6	458.1	143.8	601.9	9 720.5	6.2	63.6	2.1	3.2	2.4	-0.5	0.3
2001														
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	6 813.3	2 725.9	9 539.3	466.4	152.1	618.5	10 157.8	6.1	64.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.4
May	6 782.9	2 726.9	9 509.8	469.6	150.5	620.1	10 129.9	6.1	63.9	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
August	6 819.9	2 711.3	9 531.1	449.6	148.8	598.4	10 129.5	5.9	63.6	0.5	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.3
November	6 896.4	2 714.1	9 610.5	425.1	147.2	572.4	10 182.8	5.6	63.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	-0.3	0.1

(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	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES											
Married											
15–19	5.6	*3.4	9.0	*1.5	*—	*1.5	10.5	*1.3	11.8	*14.4	89.0
20–24	100.8	10.5	111.3	5.8	*—	5.8	117.0	8.1	125.2	4.9	93.5
25–34	723.7	46.6	770.3	17.0	*2.5	19.5	789.8	37.5	827.3	2.5	95.5
35–44	935.9	58.7	994.6	25.0	*2.6	27.5	1 022.1	67.8	1 089.9	2.7	93.8
45–54	870.5	66.2	936.7	20.7	*2.2	22.9	959.6	97.2	1 056.9	2.4	90.8
55–59	314.1	39.3	353.4	12.6	*0.5	13.2	366.6	113.5	480.1	3.6	76.4
60–64	144.7	38.7	183.4	4.4	*1.3	5.7	189.1	164.7	353.7	3.0	53.5
65 and over	45.3	41.0	86.3	*0.6	*0.7	*1.3	87.6	733.4	821.0	*1.5	10.7
Total	3 140.7	304.3	3 444.9	87.6	9.8	97.4	3 542.4	1 223.4	4 765.8	2.8	74.3
Not married											
15–19	138.7	196.1	334.8	27.7	26.4	54.1	388.9	304.7	693.5	13.9	56.1
20–24	332.0	133.7	465.7	32.9	6.1	39.0	504.7	108.2	612.9	7.7	82.3
25–34	454.3	61.3	515.6	40.5	*0.6	41.0	556.7	94.5	651.2	7.4	85.5
35–44	252.5	26.5	278.9	25.6	*1.8	27.4	306.4	76.5	382.9	9.0	80.0
45–54	173.0	33.1	206.2	14.2	*1.6	15.8	221.9	78.2	300.1	7.1	74.0
55–59	50.3	7.6	57.9	4.4	*0.3	4.7	62.6	46.4	109.0	7.5	57.4
60–64	26.0	7.3	33.3	*1.8	*1.0	*2.7	36.0	49.0	85.0	*7.6	42.3
65 and over	11.1	10.3	21.4	*—	*0.1	*0.1	21.5	278.1	299.6	*0.5	7.2
Total	1 437.9	475.9	1 913.7	147.0	37.9	184.9	2 098.6	1 035.5	3 134.2	8.8	67.0
Total											
15–19	144.3	199.5	343.8	29.2	26.4	55.6	399.4	306.0	705.3	13.9	56.6
20–24	432.8	144.1	576.9	38.7	6.1	44.8	621.8	116.3	738.1	7.2	84.2
25–34	1 178.0	107.9	1 285.9	57.4	*3.1	60.6	1 346.5	132.0	1 478.4	4.5	91.1
35–44	1 188.4	85.2	1 273.5	50.6	4.4	55.0	1 328.5	144.4	1 472.8	4.1	90.2
45–54	1 043.6	99.3	1 142.9	34.9	*3.8	38.7	1 181.6	175.4	1 356.9	3.3	87.1
55–59	364.4	46.9	411.4	17.1	*0.8	17.9	429.2	159.8	589.1	4.2	72.9
60–64	170.7	45.9	216.6	6.2	*2.3	8.5	225.1	213.7	438.8	3.8	51.3
65 and over	56.4	51.3	107.7	*0.6	*0.8	*1.4	109.1	1 011.4	1 120.5	*1.3	9.7
Total	4 578.5	780.1	5 358.7	234.6	47.7	282.3	5 641.0	2 259.0	7 900.0	5.0	71.4
Mean age	39.5	34.7	38.8	34.6	26.5	33.2	38.5	54.7	43.1	. .	. .
Median age	39	28	38	32	19	31	38	62	42	. .	. .

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

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

continued

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	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
FEMALES											
Married											
15–19	7.6	7.6	15.2	*3.7	*—	*3.7	18.9	9.9	28.8	*19.5	65.6
20–24	101.6	40.5	142.1	6.9	4.7	11.6	153.6	58.1	211.8	7.5	72.6
25–34	378.1	258.9	637.0	15.5	7.5	23.0	660.0	298.6	958.6	3.5	68.9
35–44	371.9	394.4	766.4	17.3	11.3	28.7	795.0	313.7	1 108.7	3.6	71.7
45–54	384.8	343.9	728.8	10.6	4.5	15.1	743.9	259.8	1 003.7	2.0	74.1
55–59	104.5	102.8	207.4	*3.5	*2.0	5.5	212.9	201.7	414.6	2.6	51.3
60–64	30.0	51.6	81.6	*—	*0.1	*0.1	81.7	223.3	305.0	*0.2	26.8
65 and over	7.7	18.6	26.4	*—	*—	*—	26.4	581.5	607.9	*—	4.3
Total	1 386.4	1 218.3	2 604.7	57.5	30.2	87.7	2 692.4	1 946.7	4 639.1	3.3	58.0
Not married											
15–19	75.3	258.1	333.4	21.3	29.6	50.9	384.3	262.6	646.9	13.2	59.4
20–24	207.4	154.7	362.2	30.9	5.1	36.0	398.2	110.0	508.2	9.0	78.4
25–34	270.1	95.6	365.7	22.3	7.0	29.3	395.0	122.8	517.8	7.4	76.3
35–44	152.1	85.6	237.7	15.6	8.2	23.8	261.6	114.5	376.0	9.1	69.6
45–54	158.7	78.0	236.8	15.3	5.1	20.4	257.2	98.4	355.6	8.0	72.3
55–59	49.4	26.9	76.3	*2.9	*1.5	4.4	80.7	77.5	158.3	5.5	51.0
60–64	20.5	14.4	34.9	*0.9	*—	*0.9	35.8	91.0	126.8	*2.6	28.2
65 and over	*4.1	12.8	17.0	*—	*0.3	*0.3	17.2	772.8	790.1	*1.5	2.2
Total	937.8	726.2	1 664.0	109.3	56.7	166.0	1 830.0	1 649.5	3 479.5	9.1	52.6
Total											
15–19	83.0	265.7	348.6	24.9	29.6	54.5	403.2	272.5	675.6	13.5	59.7
20–24	309.0	195.2	504.2	37.8	9.8	47.6	551.8	168.1	719.9	8.6	76.7
25–34	648.2	354.6	1 002.8	37.8	14.5	52.3	1 055.0	421.4	1 476.4	5.0	71.5
35–44	524.0	480.1	1 004.1	32.9	19.6	52.5	1 056.6	428.2	1 484.8	5.0	71.2
45–54	543.6	421.9	965.5	26.0	9.6	35.6	1 001.1	358.2	1 359.3	3.6	73.6
55–59	153.9	129.7	283.7	6.4	*3.5	9.9	293.6	279.2	572.9	3.4	51.3
60–64	50.5	65.9	116.5	*0.9	*0.1	*1.1	117.5	314.2	431.7	*0.9	27.2
65 and over	11.9	31.5	43.3	*—	*0.3	*0.3	43.6	1 354.4	1 397.9	*0.6	3.1
Total	2 324.2	1 944.5	4 268.7	166.8	86.9	253.7	4 522.4	3 596.2	8 118.6	5.6	55.7
Mean age	37.6	37.4	37.6	32.2	29.7	31.3	37.2	53.9	44.6	. .	. .
Median age	37	38	38	30	27	29	37	57	43	. .	. .

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

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

continued

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						
PERSONS											
Married											
15–19	13.2	11.0	24.2	5.2	*—	5.2	29.4	11.2	40.6	17.7	72.4
20–24	202.4	50.9	253.3	12.7	4.7	17.4	270.7	66.2	336.9	6.4	80.3
25–34	1 101.8	305.5	1 407.3	32.5	10.0	42.5	1 449.8	336.1	1 785.9	2.9	81.2
35–44	1 307.8	453.1	1 760.9	42.3	13.9	56.2	1 817.1	381.5	2 198.7	3.1	82.6
45–54	1 255.4	410.1	1 665.5	31.4	6.7	38.0	1 703.5	357.0	2 060.6	2.2	82.7
55–59	418.7	142.1	560.8	16.1	*2.6	18.7	579.5	315.2	894.7	3.2	64.8
60–64	174.7	90.2	265.0	4.4	*1.4	5.9	270.8	387.9	658.7	2.2	41.1
65 and over	53.0	59.6	112.7	*0.6	*0.7	*1.3	113.9	1 314.9	1 428.8	*1.1	8.0
Total	4 527.1	1 522.6	6 049.6	145.1	40.0	185.2	6 234.8	3 170.1	9 404.9	3.0	66.3
Not married											
15–19	214.0	454.2	668.2	48.9	56.0	104.9	773.1	567.2	1 340.4	13.6	57.7
20–24	539.5	288.4	827.9	63.8	11.2	75.0	902.9	218.2	1 121.1	8.3	80.5
25–34	724.4	156.9	881.4	62.8	7.6	70.3	951.7	217.3	1 169.0	7.4	81.4
35–44	404.6	112.1	516.7	41.2	10.0	51.3	567.9	191.0	758.9	9.0	74.8
45–54	331.8	111.1	442.9	29.5	6.7	36.2	479.1	176.5	655.7	7.6	73.1
55–59	99.7	34.5	134.2	7.4	*1.7	9.1	143.4	123.9	267.3	6.4	53.6
60–64	46.5	21.7	68.1	*2.7	*1.0	*3.7	71.8	140.0	211.8	*5.1	33.9
65 and over	15.2	23.1	38.3	*—	*0.4	*0.4	38.7	1 050.9	1 089.6	*1.0	3.6
Total	2 375.7	1 202.1	3 577.7	256.3	94.6	350.9	3 928.7	2 685.0	6 613.7	8.9	59.4
Total											
15–19	227.3	465.1	692.4	54.1	56.0	110.1	802.5	578.4	1 381.0	13.7	58.1
20–24	741.8	339.3	1 081.2	76.5	15.9	92.4	1 173.6	284.4	1 458.0	7.9	80.5
25–34	1 826.2	462.4	2 288.7	95.2	17.6	112.8	2 401.5	553.4	2 954.9	4.7	81.3
35–44	1 712.4	565.2	2 277.6	83.5	24.0	107.5	2 385.1	572.5	2 957.6	4.5	80.6
45–54	1 587.2	521.3	2 108.4	60.8	13.4	74.3	2 182.7	533.6	2 716.3	3.4	80.4
55–59	518.4	176.7	695.0	23.5	*4.3	27.8	722.8	439.1	1 161.9	3.8	62.2
60–64	221.2	111.9	333.1	7.1	*2.4	9.5	342.6	527.9	870.5	2.8	39.4
65 and over	68.3	82.7	151.0	*0.6	*1.1	*1.7	152.7	2 365.8	2 518.5	*1.1	6.1
Total	6 902.7	2 724.7	9 627.4	401.4	134.6	536.1	10 163.5	5 855.1	16 018.6	5.3	63.4
Mean age	38.8	36.6	38.2	33.6	28.5	32.3	37.9	54.2	43.9	. .	. .
Median age	39	36	38	31	23	30	38	59	42	. .	. .

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

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	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					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 030.1	150.0	1 180.1	44.4	10.1	54.5	1 234.6	463.5	1 698.1	4.4	72.7
Females	565.3	370.4	935.6	26.5	17.8	44.3	980.0	765.4	1 745.4	4.5	56.1
Persons	1 595.3	520.4	2 115.7	70.9	27.9	98.8	2 214.5	1 229.0	3 443.5	4.5	64.3
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	508.4	90.0	598.4	31.0	6.3	37.2	635.6	310.1	945.7	5.9	67.2
Females	226.7	240.3	467.1	28.1	11.2	39.3	506.4	463.9	970.3	7.8	52.2
Persons	735.1	330.3	1 065.4	59.1	17.5	76.6	1 142.0	774.0	1 916.0	6.7	59.6
Total											
Males	1 538.4	240.0	1 778.4	75.4	16.4	91.7	1 870.1	773.7	2 643.8	4.9	70.7
Females	792.0	610.7	1 402.7	54.6	29.0	83.7	1 486.4	1 229.3	2 715.7	5.6	54.7
Persons	2 330.4	850.7	3 181.1	130.0	45.4	175.4	3 356.5	2 003.0	5 359.5	5.2	62.6
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	849.3	151.6	1 000.9	39.7	7.8	47.5	1 048.4	411.4	1 459.8	4.5	71.8
Females	457.8	345.4	803.2	27.4	17.1	44.5	847.7	669.2	1 516.9	5.2	55.9
Persons	1 307.1	497.0	1 804.1	67.1	24.9	92.0	1 896.1	1 080.6	2 976.7	4.9	63.7
Balance of Victoria											
Males	287.4	60.0	347.4	13.9	*1.7	15.6	363.1	159.5	522.5	4.3	69.5
Females	123.3	141.4	264.7	9.4	5.5	14.9	279.6	255.1	534.8	5.3	52.3
Persons	410.7	201.5	612.1	23.2	7.3	30.5	642.7	414.6	1 057.3	4.7	60.8
Total											
Males	1 136.7	211.6	1 348.3	53.6	9.6	63.1	1 411.4	570.9	1 982.3	4.5	71.2
Females	581.1	486.9	1 067.9	36.8	22.6	59.4	1 127.3	924.3	2 051.7	5.3	54.9
Persons	1 717.8	698.5	2 416.3	90.3	32.2	122.5	2 538.8	1 495.2	4 034.0	4.8	62.9
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	401.4	71.3	472.7	21.3	5.0	26.3	499.0	185.6	684.5	5.3	72.9
Females	231.4	172.2	403.5	16.3	7.9	24.2	427.7	287.6	715.4	5.7	59.8
Persons	632.8	243.4	876.2	37.6	12.9	50.5	926.7	473.2	1 399.9	5.4	66.2
Balance of Queensland											
Males	467.8	78.6	546.4	23.6	4.3	27.9	574.3	237.4	811.7	4.9	70.8
Females	213.4	217.4	430.8	19.7	9.5	29.3	460.1	360.6	820.7	6.4	56.1
Persons	681.3	296.0	977.2	43.3	13.8	57.2	1 034.4	597.9	1 632.3	5.5	63.4
Total											
Males	869.3	149.8	1 019.1	44.9	9.2	54.2	1 073.3	423.0	1 496.2	5.0	71.7
Females	444.8	389.6	834.4	36.0	17.5	53.5	887.8	648.2	1 536.0	6.0	57.8
Persons	1 314.1	539.4	1 853.5	80.9	26.7	107.6	1 961.1	1 071.2	3 032.2	5.5	64.7

* 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	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						
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	243.8	45.9	289.8	16.7	3.0	19.8	309.5	137.6	447.1	6.4	69.2
Females	117.9	116.6	234.4	9.6	6.1	15.8	250.2	223.1	473.3	6.3	52.9
Persons	361.7	162.5	524.2	26.4	9.2	35.6	559.8	360.7	920.4	6.4	60.8
Balance of South Australia											
Males	89.6	14.7	104.3	5.8	*0.9	6.7	111.0	48.3	159.3	6.1	69.7
Females	38.5	44.1	82.6	3.1	*1.3	4.4	87.0	70.2	157.1	5.0	55.4
Persons	128.0	58.8	186.9	8.9	*2.3	11.1	198.0	118.4	316.4	5.6	62.6
Total											
Males	333.4	60.6	394.0	22.5	4.0	26.5	420.5	185.8	606.4	6.3	69.4
Females	156.4	160.7	317.0	12.7	7.5	20.2	337.2	293.3	630.5	6.0	53.5
Persons	489.8	221.3	711.1	35.2	11.4	46.7	757.7	479.1	1 236.8	6.2	61.3
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	345.7	59.7	405.5	18.1	4.0	22.1	427.6	152.7	580.3	5.2	73.7
Females	169.5	154.4	323.9	15.4	5.8	21.2	345.0	251.5	596.6	6.1	57.8
Persons	515.2	214.1	729.4	33.5	9.8	43.3	772.6	404.2	1 176.8	5.6	65.7
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	138.5	15.5	154.1	6.8	*2.4	9.2	163.2	45.8	209.0	5.6	78.1
Females	53.6	48.4	102.1	4.3	*1.6	6.0	108.0	86.6	194.6	5.5	55.5
Persons	192.2	64.0	256.1	11.1	4.0	15.1	271.3	132.4	403.7	5.6	67.2
Total											
Males	484.3	75.3	559.5	24.8	6.4	31.3	590.8	198.5	789.3	5.3	74.9
Females	223.1	202.8	426.0	19.7	7.4	27.1	453.1	338.1	791.2	6.0	57.3
Persons	707.4	278.1	985.5	44.5	13.9	58.4	1 043.9	536.6	1 580.5	5.6	66.0
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	38.7	6.7	45.4	3.5	*0.7	4.2	49.6	26.6	76.2	8.4	65.0
Females	21.8	21.0	42.8	1.4	*0.7	2.1	44.9	38.2	83.1	4.6	54.0
Persons	60.6	27.6	88.2	4.9	1.4	6.2	94.4	64.9	159.3	6.6	59.3
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	60.2	8.0	68.2	5.3	*0.2	5.5	73.7	35.1	108.8	7.5	67.8
Females	25.6	26.9	52.6	2.9	*0.7	3.6	56.2	57.0	113.2	6.4	49.6
Persons	85.8	35.0	120.7	8.2	*0.9	9.1	129.9	92.1	222.0	7.0	58.5
Total											
Males	98.9	14.7	113.6	8.8	*0.9	9.7	123.3	61.7	185.0	7.9	66.6
Females	47.4	47.9	95.3	4.3	1.4	5.7	101.0	95.2	196.3	5.6	51.5
Persons	146.3	62.6	208.9	13.1	2.3	15.4	224.3	157.0	381.3	6.9	58.8

* 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	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						
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	43.0	10.8	53.8	2.2	*0.4	2.6	56.5	17.3	73.8	4.7	76.5
Females	27.7	15.2	42.9	1.1	*0.4	1.5	44.4	24.0	68.4	3.3	64.9
Persons	70.8	26.0	96.8	3.3	*0.8	4.1	100.9	41.4	142.2	4.0	70.9
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	74.6	17.3	91.9	2.4	*0.9	3.2	95.1	28.1	123.2	3.4	77.2
Females	51.7	30.8	82.4	1.6	1.2	2.8	85.2	43.6	128.8	3.3	66.1
Persons	126.2	48.1	174.3	4.0	2.0	6.0	180.3	71.7	252.0	3.3	71.5
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 909.1	485.2	3 394.2	143.7	30.6	174.4	3 568.6	1 377.4	4 946.0	4.9	72.2
Females	1 563.6	1 179.9	2 743.5	96.6	55.4	152.0	2 895.5	2 235.1	5 130.6	5.2	56.4
Persons	4 472.7	1 665.1	6 137.8	240.3	86.0	326.3	6 464.1	3 612.5	10 076.6	5.0	64.1
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 669.5	295.0	1 964.4	90.9	17.1	108.0	2 072.4	881.6	2 954.0	5.2	70.2
Females	760.6	764.6	1 525.2	70.2	31.5	101.7	1 626.9	1 361.1	2 988.0	6.3	54.4
Persons	2 430.0	1 059.6	3 489.6	161.1	48.6	209.7	3 699.3	2 242.6	5 942.0	5.7	62.3
Total											
Males	4 578.5	780.1	5 358.7	234.6	47.7	282.3	5 641.0	2 259.0	7 900.0	5.0	71.4
Females	2 324.2	1 944.5	4 268.7	166.8	86.9	253.7	4 522.4	3 596.2	8 118.6	5.6	55.7
Persons	6 902.7	2 724.7	9 627.4	401.4	134.6	536.1	10 163.5	5 855.1	16 018.6	5.3	63.4

* 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				UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO					Looking for f/t work
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	139.7	38.1	177.7	24.7	13.3	*2.5	27.2	204.9	30.1	235.0	13.3	87.2	10.5
20–24	424.5	71.7	496.2	34.5	8.7	*1.7	36.2	532.4	41.0	573.4	6.8	92.9	6.0
Total	564.2	109.8	674.0	59.2	22.1	*4.2	63.3	737.3	71.1	808.4	8.6	91.2	7.3
Females													
15–19	79.4	63.8	143.2	19.3	10.2	*3.3	22.6	165.8	33.0	198.8	13.6	83.4	9.7
20–24	300.3	93.6	393.9	31.5	12.8	5.0	36.5	430.4	95.3	525.7	8.5	81.9	6.0
Total	379.7	157.4	537.1	50.7	22.9	8.4	59.1	596.2	128.3	724.5	9.9	82.3	7.0
Persons													
15–19	219.1	101.8	320.9	44.0	23.5	5.8	49.8	370.7	63.1	433.8	13.4	85.4	10.1
20–24	724.8	165.3	890.2	65.9	21.5	6.7	72.7	962.8	136.3	1 099.1	7.5	87.6	6.0
Total	943.9	267.2	1 211.0	109.9	45.0	12.5	122.4	1 333.5	199.4	1 532.9	9.2	87.0	7.2
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	4.6	161.4	166.1	4.5	*3.8	23.9	28.4	194.5	275.9	470.3	14.6	41.4	1.0
20–24	8.3	72.4	80.7	*4.2	*1.7	4.4	8.6	89.3	75.3	164.7	9.7	54.3	*2.6
Total	12.9	233.9	246.8	8.7	5.5	28.4	37.1	283.8	351.2	635.0	13.1	44.7	1.4
Females													
15–19	*3.6	201.9	205.5	5.7	5.7	26.3	31.9	237.4	239.5	476.8	13.4	49.8	1.2
20–24	8.7	101.6	110.3	6.4	*2.5	4.8	11.1	121.4	72.8	194.2	9.2	62.5	3.3
Total	12.3	303.5	315.8	12.0	8.1	31.0	43.0	358.8	312.2	671.0	12.0	53.5	1.8
Persons													
15–19	8.2	363.3	371.5	10.1	9.4	50.2	60.4	431.9	515.3	947.2	14.0	45.6	1.1
20–24	17.0	174.0	191.0	10.6	*4.2	9.2	19.8	210.8	148.1	358.9	9.4	58.7	3.0
Total	25.2	537.3	562.5	20.7	13.6	59.4	80.1	642.6	663.4	1 306.0	12.5	49.2	1.6
TOTAL													
Males													
15–19	144.3	199.5	343.8	29.2	17.1	26.4	55.6	399.4	306.0	705.3	13.9	56.6	4.1
20–24	432.8	144.1	576.9	38.7	10.4	6.1	44.8	621.8	116.3	738.1	7.2	84.2	5.2
Total	577.1	343.6	920.7	67.9	27.6	32.5	100.4	1 021.1	422.3	1 443.4	9.8	70.7	4.7
Females													
15–19	83.0	265.7	348.6	24.9	15.8	29.6	54.5	403.2	272.5	675.6	13.5	59.7	3.7
20–24	309.0	195.2	504.2	37.8	15.3	9.8	47.6	551.8	168.1	719.9	8.6	76.7	5.3
Total	392.0	460.8	852.9	62.7	31.1	39.4	102.1	955.0	440.6	1 395.5	10.7	68.4	4.5
Persons													
15–19	227.3	465.1	692.4	54.1	32.9	56.0	110.1	802.5	578.4	1 381.0	13.7	58.1	3.9
20–24	741.8	339.3	1 081.2	76.5	25.7	15.9	92.4	1 173.6	284.4	1 458.0	7.9	80.5	5.2
Total	969.1	804.5	1 773.6	130.6	58.6	71.9	202.5	1 976.1	862.8	2 838.9	10.2	69.6	4.6

* 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		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 148.3	7 258.3	396.2	7 654.5	3 709.4	5.2	67.4
Born overseas	1 753.6	2 368.3	139.8	2 508.1	1 870.3	5.6	57.3
Oceania and Antarctica	249.4	317.4	16.8	334.2	104.4	5.0	76.2
New Zealand	189.7	242.1	11.2	253.3	69.3	4.4	78.5
North-West Europe	568.5	769.7	32.1	801.8	600.5	4.0	57.2
UK and Ireland	467.7	631.2	25.0	656.2	458.6	3.8	58.9
Germany	39.2	56.2	*2.2	58.4	54.7	*3.8	51.6
Netherlands	29.5	39.4	*1.6	41.1	48.9	*4.0	45.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	242.5	325.7	19.0	344.7	472.3	5.5	42.2
Italy	54.9	75.1	*2.7	77.8	139.2	*3.5	35.9
Greece	28.3	40.0	*1.7	41.7	92.6	*4.0	31.1
North Africa and the Middle East	72.7	98.7	12.7	111.4	126.8	11.4	46.8
Lebanon	17.3	25.4	4.5	29.9	41.3	15.0	42.0
South-East Asia	237.9	311.6	26.2	337.8	208.7	7.8	61.8
Viet Nam	66.7	82.0	10.3	92.3	69.1	11.2	57.2
Malaysia	44.3	59.1	*2.2	61.3	38.0	*3.6	61.8
Philippines	57.8	73.9	4.4	78.3	29.7	5.6	72.5
North-East Asia	121.9	177.3	13.3	190.6	176.3	7.0	52.0
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	62.6	90.4	7.0	97.4	94.9	7.2	50.7
Southern and Central Asia	103.7	140.2	7.9	148.0	75.8	5.3	66.1
India	53.2	71.3	4.6	75.9	37.5	6.0	66.9
Americas	70.9	105.1	6.8	111.9	56.2	6.1	66.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	86.1	122.6	5.2	127.8	49.3	4.1	72.2
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	74.7	96.0	6.6	102.6	34.4	6.4	74.9
North-West Europe	77.2	110.0	4.8	114.8	36.7	4.1	75.8
Southern and Eastern Europe	34.7	47.9	*4.1	52.1	23.9	*7.9	68.6
North Africa and the Middle East	21.0	29.2	4.6	33.8	32.5	*13.6	51.0
South-East Asia	89.6	118.1	10.3	128.5	73.6	8.0	63.6
North-East Asia	56.1	79.6	5.2	84.8	54.1	6.1	61.0
Southern and Central Asia	37.7	46.4	*1.0	47.4	21.6	*2.1	68.7
Americas	18.6	25.1	*2.7	27.9	18.3	*9.8	60.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.5	32.3	*1.3	33.6	6.8	*3.8	83.1
Total born overseas	430.1	584.7	40.7	625.3	301.9	6.5	67.4
Arrived 1996–2003							
Oceania and Antarctica	61.0	75.2	4.9	80.1	21.3	6.1	79.0
North-West Europe	72.7	91.3	4.7	96.0	32.3	4.9	74.8
Southern and Eastern Europe	25.6	34.7	4.4	39.1	29.5	11.2	57.0
North Africa and the Middle East	9.9	14.1	*3.5	17.7	34.0	*20.0	34.2
South-East Asia	39.9	63.3	7.7	71.0	64.7	10.9	52.3
North-East Asia	33.6	57.4	6.4	63.8	92.0	10.0	40.9
Southern and Central Asia	34.9	51.4	5.5	56.8	30.4	9.6	65.2
Americas	14.6	22.1	*1.4	23.5	11.2	*5.8	67.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.3	40.6	*2.9	43.6	15.7	*6.7	73.5
Total born overseas	322.5	450.1	41.4	491.5	331.2	8.4	59.7

* 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
<i>Relationship in household</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 372.1	93.6	3 465.7	1 170.4	4 636.1	2.7	74.8
Lone parent	89.6	7.0	96.6	49.6	146.2	7.3	66.1
Dependent student	198.4	29.4	227.8	263.6	491.4	12.9	46.4
Non-dependent child	638.2	67.0	705.2	123.9	829.1	9.5	85.1
Other related individual	112.7	10.7	123.4	62.5	185.9	8.6	66.4
Total	4 411.0	207.7	4 618.7	1 670.0	6 288.7	4.5	73.4
Non-family member							
Person living alone	480.6	36.3	517.0	307.0	823.9	7.0	62.7
Not living alone	309.1	26.2	335.3	95.4	430.7	7.8	77.8
Total	789.7	62.5	852.2	402.4	1 254.6	7.3	67.9
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 200.7	270.2	5 470.9	2 072.4	7 543.3	4.9	72.5
Relationship not determined(a)	157.9	12.2	170.1	186.6	356.7	7.2	47.7
Total	5 358.7	282.3	5 641.0	2 259.0	7 900.0	5.0	71.4

FEMALES

Family member							
Wife or partner	2 528.1	84.6	2 612.6	1 862.1	4 474.7	3.2	58.4
Lone parent	328.0	44.7	372.7	329.3	702.0	12.0	53.1
Dependent student	250.6	32.2	282.8	227.4	510.2	11.4	55.4
Non-dependent child	386.9	37.8	424.8	68.9	493.7	8.9	86.0
Other related individual	68.8	10.0	78.9	111.5	190.3	12.7	41.4
Total	3 562.4	209.3	3 771.7	2 599.2	6 371.0	5.6	59.2
Non-family member							
Person living alone	362.1	21.5	383.6	617.0	1 000.6	5.6	38.3
Not living alone	201.2	16.4	217.7	68.2	285.9	7.6	76.1
Total	563.3	38.0	601.3	685.2	1 286.5	6.3	46.7
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 125.7	247.3	4 373.0	3 284.4	7 657.4	5.7	57.1
Relationship not determined(a)	143.0	6.4	149.5	311.7	461.2	4.3	32.4
Total	4 268.7	253.7	4 522.4	3 596.2	8 118.6	5.6	55.7

PERSONS

Family member							
Spouse or partner	5 900.2	178.2	6 078.3	3 032.5	9 110.8	2.9	66.7
Lone parent	417.6	51.7	469.3	378.9	848.3	11.0	55.3
Dependent student	449.0	61.6	510.6	490.9	1 001.5	12.1	51.0
Non-dependent child	1 025.1	104.8	1 130.0	192.8	1 322.8	9.3	85.4
Other related individual	181.5	20.7	202.2	174.0	376.3	10.2	53.8
Total	7 973.4	417.0	8 390.4	4 269.2	12 659.6	5.0	66.3
Non-family member							
Person living alone	842.7	57.8	900.6	924.0	1 824.5	6.4	49.4
Not living alone	510.3	42.6	552.9	163.7	716.6	7.7	77.2
Total	1 353.0	100.5	1 453.5	1 087.6	2 541.1	6.9	57.2
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	9 326.4	517.5	9 843.9	5 356.8	15 200.7	5.3	64.8
Relationship not determined(a)	301.0	18.6	319.6	498.3	817.9	5.8	39.1
Total	9 627.4	536.1	10 163.5	5 855.1	16 018.6	5.3	63.4

(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.

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
Family type/labour force status	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 288.1	942.2	1 281.4	2 859.0	1 016.1	1 636.5	5 511.6
Couple family	2 840.1	670.2	1 050.9	2 528.1	698.3	1 334.8	4 561.1
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	81.3	30.7	52.2	72.5	29.4	62.3	164.3
Husband employed, wife unemployed	27.7	14.0	22.1	24.7	11.9	27.2	63.8
Husband unemployed, wife employed	22.1	6.2	9.8	20.0	6.5	11.5	38.1
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	8.1	*1.5	*4.1	7.2	*1.8	4.8	13.7
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	17.0	8.2	14.2	15.0	8.2	16.1	39.3
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 758.7	639.5	998.7	2 455.5	668.9	1 272.5	4 396.9
Husband employed, wife employed	1 377.5	413.7	570.4	1 153.0	428.7	779.9	2 361.6
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	332.9	174.5	364.0	288.3	175.6	407.5	871.5
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	128.0	19.3	21.1	116.3	23.0	29.1	168.4
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	906.0	31.9	43.2	884.2	41.0	55.9	981.1
One-parent family	358.1	272.0	230.5	241.0	317.8	301.7	860.5
Parent unemployed	13.0	21.8	17.0	6.9	23.1	21.8	51.8
Male parent unemployed	*1.8	*3.6	*1.7	*1.3	*3.7	*2.1	7.0
Female parent unemployed	11.2	18.2	15.3	5.6	19.5	19.7	44.7
Parent employed	184.6	145.0	93.7	99.3	185.5	138.5	423.2
Male parent employed	53.4	23.7	12.9	32.6	37.1	20.2	90.0
Female parent employed	131.2	121.3	80.8	66.6	148.3	118.3	333.2
Parent not in the labour force	160.5	105.2	119.8	134.9	109.2	141.4	385.5
Male parent not in the labour force	30.4	11.5	8.8	24.8	15.5	10.4	50.7
Female parent not in the labour force	130.1	93.7	111.0	110.0	93.7	131.0	334.8
Other family	89.9	..	..	89.9	..	..	89.9
Family reference person unemployed	*4.0	..	..	*4.0	..	..	*4.0
Family reference person employed	54.3	..	..	54.3	..	..	54.3
Family reference person not in the labour force	31.6	..	..	31.6	..	..	31.6

* 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		
	Refer-ence period	Persons	Refer-ence period	Males	Females(c)	Persons	Refer-ence period	Persons	Refer-ence period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
Australia	2002	9 942.7	1999	82.1	63.9	72.9	2002	9 311.4	2002	631.3	6.3
Canada	2002	16 689.5	2000	82.1	70.5	76.3	2002	15 411.8	2002	1 277.6	7.7
France	2002	26 653.1	2000	74.4	61.7	68.0	2002	23 942.0	2002	2 341.0	8.9
Greece	2001	4 362.2	1998	77.1	48.5	62.5	2002	3 948.9	2002	420.1	9.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2002	3 487.9	1998	84.0	55.8	70.0	2002	3 232.3	2002	255.5	7.3
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	86.3	53.2	69.6	2002	91 647.0	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2001	23 900.0	1999	74.1	45.5	59.8	2002	21 922.0	2002	2 163.0	9.0
Japan	2001	67 520.0	2000	85.2	59.6	72.5	2002	63 300.0	2002	3 590.0	5.4
Korea (Republic of)	2001	22 181.0	1999	77.3	50.7	63.9	2002	22 169.0	2002	708.0	3.1
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2002	9 520.8	2002	381.0	3.8
New Zealand	2001	1 925.8	1999	83.2	67.4	75.2	2002	1 876.8	2002	102.5	5.2
Singapore	2002	2 128.4	1998	82.7	56.3	69.0	2002	2 017.4	2002	111.2	5.2
Sweden	2002	4 421.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2002	4 244.0	2002	176.0	4.0
United Kingdom	2002	29 934.0	1999	84.1	68.4	76.3	2002	28 414.5	2002	1 519.4	5.1
United States of America	2001	141 815.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2002	136 485.0	2002	8 378.0	5.8

- (a) For most countries the employed and unemployed populations are aged 15 years and over. However the age range varies for some countries: Malaysia — 15–64 years; Sweden — 16–64 years; UK and USA — 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*, International Labour Organisation LABORSTA database: <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry: Trend(a)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				2003			
	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	416.7	436.1	433.9	443.8	432.9	412.8	387.5	369.0	363.2	368.1	373.7	376.4
Mining	81.2	77.9	77.9	81.0	81.7	80.4	81.0	85.5	89.4	89.4	87.7	86.3
Manufacturing	1 086.5	1 085.2	1 139.2	1 092.9	1 096.4	1 110.9	1 131.0	1 142.3	1 136.3	1 113.9	1 088.0	1 062.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.8	64.5	65.7	68.0	66.1	64.5	66.4	70.7	76.1	77.6	75.9	72.3
Construction	629.8	694.4	686.9	702.6	715.5	710.4	709.9	723.5	744.9	760.2	768.3	774.6
Wholesale trade	504.7	528.1	440.7	435.2	439.7	439.3	440.0	447.4	453.7	453.7	450.7	448.2
Retail trade	1 292.4	1 325.5	1 326.9	1 389.5	1 398.0	1 408.2	1 422.4	1 445.1	1 465.3	1 472.2	1 468.2	1 459.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	413.5	430.5	474.4	462.3	464.5	462.5	456.3	451.4	455.0	463.8	472.7	481.8
Transport and storage	407.3	403.7	423.0	418.5	411.0	403.9	402.1	406.4	412.5	421.8	432.1	441.5
Communication services	151.0	161.1	181.7	169.8	168.6	168.7	169.3	171.6	175.8	177.5	177.9	177.1
Finance and insurance	327.5	317.2	331.5	352.0	347.7	344.1	346.6	352.8	355.7	352.0	346.2	341.1
Property and business services	945.0	978.2	1 091.5	1 029.3	1 044.6	1 068.9	1 081.1	1 084.0	1 090.3	1 108.1	1 133.8	1 160.7
Government administration and defence	341.1	346.7	362.9	389.4	393.8	401.9	415.3	428.3	436.0	438.4	441.5	446.7
Education	601.6	614.2	620.7	645.2	649.3	651.1	658.3	665.5	670.5	675.2	682.6	690.4
Health and community services	822.9	818.5	866.9	905.9	911.8	926.8	941.3	943.6	931.8	924.1	929.9	942.7
Cultural and recreational services	208.0	213.3	226.2	229.1	239.5	249.0	249.6	242.6	236.1	234.9	235.9	235.1
Personal and other services	341.7	354.2	335.5	364.4	362.6	365.7	375.5	385.4	388.6	382.5	371.3	358.8

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.8	4.7	-0.5	0.2	-2.4	-4.6	-6.1	-4.8	-1.6	1.4	1.5	0.7
Mining	-0.4	-4.1	-0.1	2.3	0.9	-1.6	0.8	5.6	4.5	0.0	-1.9	-1.6
Manufacturing	-3.9	-0.1	5.0	-0.8	0.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	-0.5	-2.0	-2.3	-2.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9	-0.4	1.9	-0.3	-2.7	-2.4	2.9	6.5	7.6	1.9	-2.1	-4.8
Construction	6.6	10.3	-1.1	3.1	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.1	0.8
Wholesale trade	2.1	4.6	-16.5	1.8	1.0	-0.1	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	-0.7	-0.5
Retail trade	3.4	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.6	4.1	10.2	0.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transport and storage	2.9	-0.9	4.8	-1.2	-1.8	-1.7	-0.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
Communication services	1.3	6.7	12.8	-3.2	-0.7	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.2	-0.5
Finance and insurance	5.8	-3.1	4.5	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	0.7	1.8	0.8	-1.0	-1.7	-1.5
Property and business services	6.3	3.5	11.6	-1.1	1.5	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.4
Government administration and defence	-0.6	1.7	4.7	1.4	1.1	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.2
Education	3.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1
Health and community services	3.3	-0.5	5.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.2	-1.2	-0.8	0.6	1.4
Cultural and recreational services	1.6	2.6	6.0	2.4	4.5	4.0	0.3	-2.8	-2.7	-0.5	0.4	-0.3
Personal and other services	0.1	3.6	-5.3	-0.5	-0.5	0.9	2.7	2.6	0.8	-1.5	-2.9	-3.4

(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.

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
ALL INDUSTRIES	6 902.7	2 724.7	5 358.7	4 268.7	9 627.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	286.0	86.6	265.5	107.1	372.6
Agriculture	242.1	78.3	222.2	98.1	320.4
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	20.0	*4.3	19.8	4.5	24.3
Forestry and logging	10.6	*0.8	9.4	*2.0	11.4
Commercial fishing	13.3	*3.3	14.1	*2.5	16.6
Mining	89.9	*3.6	80.9	12.6	93.6
Coal mining	22.0	*0.3	21.2	*1.1	22.4
Oil and gas extraction	7.6	*0.2	6.8	*0.9	7.8
Metal ore mining	37.5	*1.0	32.8	5.7	38.5
Other mining	6.5	*0.4	6.0	*1.0	6.9
Services to mining	16.2	*1.8	14.1	*3.9	18.0
Manufacturing	934.5	122.3	771.6	285.2	1 056.8
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	148.7	26.1	117.2	57.6	174.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	53.4	16.5	26.0	43.9	69.9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	76.9	5.9	73.2	9.6	82.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	85.6	22.9	61.9	46.6	108.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	94.3	9.7	67.5	36.5	104.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	42.6	*3.3	39.1	6.8	45.9
Metal product manufacturing	153.7	10.5	142.0	22.2	164.2
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	213.1	16.5	184.9	44.7	229.6
Other manufacturing	66.1	11.1	59.7	17.5	77.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	66.1	*3.7	54.3	15.5	69.8
Electricity and gas supply	49.2	*1.8	38.9	12.1	51.0
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	16.9	*1.9	15.4	*3.4	18.8
Construction	679.2	112.2	697.1	94.3	791.4
General construction	217.8	31.9	216.6	33.0	249.6
Construction trade services	461.4	80.3	480.5	61.3	541.8
Wholesale trade	380.7	73.7	308.7	145.7	454.4
Basic material wholesaling	95.8	15.1	80.9	30.0	110.9
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	144.0	18.9	124.9	38.0	163.0
Personal and household good wholesaling	140.9	39.7	102.9	77.7	180.6
Retail trade	791.4	686.4	727.6	750.3	1 477.8
Food retailing	238.8	337.9	261.6	315.0	576.6
Personal and household good retailing	327.6	299.1	249.6	377.1	626.7
Motor vehicle retailing and services	225.0	49.4	216.4	58.1	274.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	246.1	239.1	210.8	274.4	485.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	246.1	239.1	210.8	274.4	485.3
Transport and storage	372.3	73.7	339.6	106.4	445.9
Road transport	195.1	43.0	195.0	43.1	238.1
Rail transport	38.6	*1.7	34.3	6.0	40.3
Water transport	12.6	*2.8	11.2	*4.2	15.4
Air and space transport	40.9	9.3	35.0	15.2	50.3
Other transport	*0.9	—	*0.9	—	*0.9
Services to transport	58.2	12.2	40.0	30.5	70.5
Storage	25.9	4.6	23.1	7.4	30.5

* 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.

continued

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
ALL INDUSTRIES cont.	6 902.7	2 724.7	5 358.7	4 268.7	9 627.4
Communication services	150.1	25.8	121.1	54.8	175.9
Communication services	150.1	25.8	121.1	54.8	175.9
Finance and insurance	281.2	66.4	165.2	182.3	347.6
Finance	144.8	35.8	75.4	105.3	180.7
Insurance	60.6	8.6	32.4	36.7	69.2
Services to finance and insurance	75.8	21.9	57.4	40.3	97.7
Property and business services	854.1	305.2	629.4	529.9	1 159.3
Property services	123.4	31.5	80.4	74.6	155.0
Business services	730.7	273.6	549.0	455.3	1 004.3
Government administration and defence	370.7	83.9	243.0	211.6	454.6
Government administration	349.6	83.1	228.7	204.0	432.7
Defence	21.1	*0.8	14.3	7.6	21.9
Education	456.9	243.5	229.0	471.4	700.4
Education	456.9	243.5	229.0	471.4	700.4
Health and community services	549.4	402.2	207.8	743.8	951.6
Health services	421.7	294.7	161.4	555.0	716.4
Community services	127.7	107.5	46.3	188.8	235.2
Cultural and recreational services	138.5	94.1	118.6	113.9	232.5
Motion picture, radio and television services	33.1	10.0	22.3	20.8	43.1
Libraries, museums and the arts	33.5	22.6	26.5	29.6	56.1
Sport and recreation	71.9	61.5	69.9	63.5	133.4
Personal and other services	255.6	102.2	188.4	169.4	357.8
Personal services	110.9	72.1	76.9	106.1	183.0
Other services	144.5	28.3	111.3	61.4	172.7
Private households employing staff	*0.2	*1.9	*0.2	*2.0	*2.1

* 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
ALL OCCUPATIONS	6 902.7	2 724.7	5 358.7	4 268.7	9 627.4
Managers and administrators	634.5	74.1	526.4	182.2	708.6
Generalist managers	140.0	14.1	133.6	20.5	154.1
Specialist managers	333.1	19.6	247.1	105.6	352.7
Farmers and farm managers	161.4	40.4	145.7	56.1	201.8
Professionals	1 405.4	411.6	896.8	920.2	1 817.0
Science, building and engineering professionals	165.9	17.6	147.4	36.1	183.5
Business and information professionals	487.2	63.2	349.9	200.5	550.4
Health professionals	203.3	130.8	80.8	253.3	334.1
Education professionals	300.9	122.3	141.0	282.2	423.2
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	248.1	77.6	177.6	148.1	325.7
Associate professionals	982.3	180.7	690.6	472.4	1 163.0
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	119.3	17.7	105.2	31.8	137.0
Business and administration associate professionals	317.2	59.6	197.9	178.8	376.8
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	419.7	58.2	291.4	186.5	477.9
Health and welfare associate professionals	52.5	21.8	25.8	48.6	74.3
Other associate professionals	73.6	23.4	70.3	26.7	96.9
Tradespersons and related workers	1 123.9	113.6	1 117.3	120.2	1 237.5
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	209.2	5.8	213.3	*1.7	215.0
Automotive tradespersons	138.0	6.1	142.7	*1.3	144.1
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	180.2	8.7	186.9	*2.0	188.9
Construction tradespersons	287.9	19.4	302.1	5.2	307.3
Food tradespersons	66.9	22.4	60.9	28.4	89.3
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	68.0	16.9	73.3	11.6	84.9
Other tradespersons and related workers	173.7	34.4	138.2	69.9	208.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	216.8	172.6	44.9	344.4	389.3
Secretaries and personal assistants	120.4	65.2	3.9	181.7	185.6
Other advanced clerical and service workers	96.4	107.4	41.0	162.7	203.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	994.6	647.4	458.2	1 183.8	1 642.0
Intermediate clerical workers	631.3	292.4	235.5	688.2	923.7
Intermediate sales and related workers	121.0	20.9	96.7	45.2	141.9
Intermediate service workers	242.3	334.1	126.0	450.4	576.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	651.5	133.2	683.2	101.6	784.7
Intermediate plant operators	172.8	11.3	176.1	8.0	184.1
Intermediate machine operators	60.7	12.0	44.2	28.5	72.7
Road and rail transport drivers	248.8	40.4	270.4	18.9	289.2
Other intermediate production and transport workers	169.2	69.5	192.5	46.1	238.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	363.4	607.4	345.9	624.9	970.8
Elementary clerks	39.2	30.3	32.8	36.7	69.5
Elementary sales workers	260.6	523.9	235.7	548.8	784.5
Elementary service workers	63.5	53.2	77.4	39.4	116.8
Labourers and related workers	530.4	384.1	595.4	319.1	914.5
Cleaners	74.5	148.6	93.9	129.2	223.1
Factory labourers	178.0	45.0	141.8	81.1	223.0
Other labourers and related workers	277.8	190.6	359.7	108.7	468.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	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	237.0	49.0	286.0	28.4	58.2	86.6	265.5	107.1	372.6
Mining	79.0	10.9	89.9	*1.9	*1.7	*3.6	80.9	12.6	93.6
Manufacturing	731.3	203.2	934.5	40.3	82.0	122.3	771.6	285.2	1 056.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	53.0	13.1	66.1	*1.3	*2.4	*3.7	54.3	15.5	69.8
Construction	646.9	32.3	679.2	50.2	62.0	112.2	697.1	94.3	791.4
Wholesale trade	286.8	93.9	380.7	21.9	51.8	73.7	308.7	145.7	454.4
Retail trade	507.6	283.8	791.4	220.0	466.5	686.4	727.6	750.3	1 477.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	139.3	106.8	246.1	71.5	167.6	239.1	210.8	274.4	485.3
Transport and storage	301.0	71.3	372.3	38.6	35.1	73.7	339.6	106.4	445.9
Communication services	112.2	37.8	150.1	8.9	16.9	25.8	121.1	54.8	175.9
Finance and insurance	152.2	129.0	281.2	13.0	53.3	66.4	165.2	182.3	347.6
Property and business services	526.1	328.0	854.1	103.3	201.9	305.2	629.4	529.9	1 159.3
Government administration and defence	219.0	151.7	370.7	24.1	59.8	83.9	243.0	211.6	454.6
Education	180.5	276.3	456.9	48.5	195.0	243.5	229.0	471.4	700.4
Health and community services	168.1	381.3	549.4	39.7	362.5	402.2	207.8	743.8	951.6
Cultural and recreational services	81.3	57.2	138.5	37.3	56.7	94.1	118.6	113.9	232.5
Personal and other services	157.1	98.4	255.6	31.3	71.0	102.2	188.4	169.4	357.8
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	498.0	136.5	634.5	28.4	45.7	74.1	526.4	182.2	708.6
Professionals	795.9	609.4	1 405.4	100.9	310.7	411.6	896.8	920.2	1 817.0
Associate professionals	631.7	350.6	982.3	58.9	121.8	180.7	690.6	472.4	1 163.0
Tradespersons and related workers	1 051.1	72.7	1 123.9	66.2	47.4	113.6	1 117.3	120.2	1 237.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	38.1	178.6	216.8	6.8	165.8	172.6	44.9	344.4	389.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	378.2	616.4	994.6	79.9	567.5	647.4	458.2	1 183.8	1 642.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	591.8	59.7	651.5	91.3	41.8	133.2	683.2	101.6	784.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	181.3	182.1	363.4	164.6	442.8	607.4	345.9	624.9	970.8
Labourers and related workers	412.2	118.2	530.4	183.2	200.9	384.1	595.4	319.1	914.5
Australia	4 578.5	2 324.2	6 902.7	780.1	1 944.5	2 724.7	5 358.7	4 268.7	9 627.4

* 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		5 973.9	266.4	655.0	6 902.7
Part-time	'000		2 331.4	56.2	308.8	2 724.7
Total	'000		8 305.3	322.6	963.7	9 627.4
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	'000		178.4	45.3	138.6	372.6
Mining	'000		90.9	*0.3	*2.4	93.6
Manufacturing	'000		988.7	16.2	50.2	1 056.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	'000		69.0	*—	*0.8	69.8
Construction	'000		516.6	47.1	221.2	791.4
Wholesale trade	'000		412.5	11.3	29.1	454.4
Retail trade	'000		1 296.7	69.7	106.1	1 477.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	'000		435.1	29.8	15.4	485.3
Transport and storage	'000		380.7	11.9	52.9	445.9
Communication services	'000		154.9	*2.5	18.2	175.9
Finance and insurance	'000		327.7	*3.3	15.9	347.6
Property and business services	'000		966.7	42.2	148.4	1 159.3
Government administration and defence	'000		452.0	*—	*2.6	454.6
Education	'000		670.8	*3.8	25.4	700.4
Health and community services	'000		892.2	18.5	40.9	951.6
Cultural and recreational services	'000		188.3	5.5	37.8	232.5
Personal and other services	'000		284.0	15.3	57.8	357.8
Occupation						
Managers and administrators	'000		510.0	52.1	142.8	708.6
Professionals	'000		1 622.5	50.1	143.8	1 817.0
Associate professionals	'000		950.3	96.5	114.7	1 163.0
Tradespersons and related workers	'000		943.1	58.7	235.2	1 237.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	'000		318.3	17.4	47.8	389.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	'000		1 553.5	14.8	65.5	1 642.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	'000		675.0	16.7	92.1	784.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	'000		932.1	*4.0	31.7	970.8
Labourers and related workers	'000		800.5	12.2	90.3	914.5
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS						
Average weekly hours worked	h		34.0	47.1	37.2	34.7
Aggregate weekly hours worked	'000 h		282 251.3	15 185.0	35 839.9	333 966.3

* 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.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.4	46.6	52.3	15.8	14.8	15.1	49.4	29.3	43.6
Mining	45.3	45.9	45.4	*15.7	*14.7	*15.2	44.6	41.7	44.2
Manufacturing	41.1	38.5	40.5	17.9	18.0	18.0	39.9	32.6	37.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	37.9	38.1	38.0	*24.1	*18.3	*20.3	37.6	35.0	37.0
Construction	42.8	38.6	42.6	16.5	12.5	14.3	40.9	21.4	38.6
Wholesale trade	43.3	39.9	42.5	18.1	16.9	17.2	41.5	31.7	38.4
Retail trade	44.8	40.9	43.4	13.6	15.4	14.8	35.4	25.0	30.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	48.7	44.0	46.6	15.9	15.8	15.9	37.5	26.8	31.5
Transport and storage	45.2	40.0	44.2	18.7	17.0	17.9	42.2	32.4	39.9
Communication services	39.2	36.0	38.4	19.1	18.7	18.9	37.7	30.7	35.5
Finance and insurance	42.7	37.2	40.1	14.3	19.7	18.6	40.4	32.1	36.0
Property and business services	44.2	38.7	42.1	15.4	16.0	15.8	39.5	30.1	35.2
Government administration and defence	37.2	34.8	36.2	18.6	18.5	18.5	35.3	30.2	32.9
Education	42.8	40.0	41.1	16.5	18.6	18.2	37.2	31.1	33.1
Health and community services	40.6	36.8	38.0	18.0	18.6	18.6	36.3	28.0	29.8
Cultural and recreational services	44.3	40.2	42.6	13.6	15.2	14.5	34.6	27.7	31.2
Personal and other services	41.5	38.6	40.4	17.8	15.6	16.2	37.6	28.9	33.5
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	50.7	44.0	49.3	17.2	17.0	17.1	48.9	37.2	45.9
Professionals	43.1	39.3	41.4	16.7	18.2	17.8	40.2	32.1	36.1
Associate professionals	46.5	42.3	45.0	16.8	18.8	18.1	44.0	36.2	40.9
Tradespersons and related workers	41.2	39.6	41.1	17.9	18.6	18.2	39.8	31.3	39.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	41.2	37.7	38.3	15.4	14.9	15.0	37.3	26.7	27.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	39.5	36.7	37.8	16.7	17.6	17.5	35.5	27.5	29.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.6	39.2	43.2	16.6	16.7	16.6	40.0	30.0	38.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.7	37.4	39.0	13.9	14.9	14.6	27.9	21.5	23.8
Labourers and related workers	40.2	37.7	39.7	14.7	15.8	15.3	32.4	23.9	29.4
Australia	43.4	39.0	41.9	15.8	16.7	16.5	39.3	28.8	34.7
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	45.2	41.1	43.9	16.9	17.9	17.6	41.2	30.6	36.5
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	198 540.7	90 600.4	289 141.2	12 292.1	32 533.0	44 825.1	210 832.8	123 133.5	333 966.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Nov Nov Nov Nov Nov Nov Nov Nov
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003

MALES

Weekly hours worked

0	216.6	218.3	208.9	212.2	219.5	231.5	232.9	242.2
1-15	304.1	307.5	315.9	318.0	342.2	355.0	362.9	389.4
16-29	363.6	386.8	418.8	413.8	433.6	459.4	501.5	503.5
30-34	332.8	322.9	322.7	321.9	335.1	381.6	371.5	406.0
35-39	653.9	698.3	654.7	691.5	716.8	703.8	712.1	702.9
40	824.9	804.6	816.5	840.4	897.2	801.4	848.9	843.9
41-44	247.5	229.1	253.3	248.5	264.9	267.6	282.4	307.3
45-49	499.1	486.9	501.6	503.4	508.7	548.4	531.6	556.4
50 and over	1 306.5	1 360.5	1 397.1	1 437.9	1 367.9	1 375.2	1 381.9	1 407.1
Total	4 748.9	4 814.8	4 889.5	4 987.5	5 086.0	5 123.9	5 225.7	5 358.7

Average weekly hours worked

Average hours worked	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.3
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	-1.5	-0.9	-0.2	-0.7

FEMALES

Weekly hours worked

0	183.3	200.7	181.5	188.9	197.5	231.6	234.7	246.1
1-15	694.9	729.8	745.5	754.2	748.6	774.2	784.3	795.5
16-29	728.6	735.3	762.7	795.2	801.2	863.9	900.5	902.3
30-34	356.4	359.9	362.4	381.2	370.2	426.6	454.8	467.6
35-39	580.1	593.2	567.2	589.1	657.9	595.5	631.2	623.7
40	441.7	438.6	457.2	478.7	494.8	450.5	454.6	484.0
41-44	135.3	128.6	144.1	151.1	141.4	166.3	163.6	164.2
45-49	186.3	179.4	197.2	193.2	212.8	216.3	211.9	215.1
50 and over	328.2	334.3	343.8	373.7	357.0	341.5	359.3	370.2
Total	3 634.7	3 699.9	3 761.4	3 905.3	3 981.5	4 066.5	4 195.0	4 268.7

Average weekly hours worked

Average hours worked	29.2	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	28.7	28.8	28.8
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	-2.5	0.3	0.3

PERSONS

Weekly hours worked

0	399.9	419.0	390.4	401.1	417.0	463.1	467.5	488.3
1-15	999.0	1 037.3	1 061.3	1 072.2	1 090.7	1 129.2	1 147.3	1 184.9
16-29	1 092.1	1 122.1	1 181.5	1 209.0	1 234.9	1 323.3	1 402.0	1 405.7
30-34	689.3	682.8	685.1	703.1	705.3	808.2	826.3	873.6
35-39	1 234.0	1 291.5	1 221.9	1 280.6	1 374.8	1 299.3	1 343.2	1 326.6
40	1 266.6	1 243.2	1 273.7	1 319.1	1 392.0	1 251.9	1 303.5	1 327.9
41-44	382.7	357.8	397.3	399.6	406.4	433.9	446.0	471.6
45-49	685.4	666.4	698.8	696.6	721.6	764.6	743.6	771.5
50 and over	1 634.6	1 694.7	1 740.9	1 811.6	1 724.9	1 716.8	1 741.2	1 777.2
Total	8 383.6	8 514.7	8 651.0	8 892.8	9 067.5	9 190.4	9 420.7	9 627.4

Average weekly hours worked

Average hours worked	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.4	34.8	34.8	34.7
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.1	-0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

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

Weekly hours worked in all jobs	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	242.2	246.1	488.3	15.1	19.4	34.5
1–15	389.4	795.5	1 184.9	354.0	778.1	1 132.1
16–29	503.5	902.3	1 405.7	300.6	875.2	1 175.8
30–34	406.0	467.6	873.6	154.2	360.9	515.1
35–39	702.9	623.7	1 326.6	991.5	847.8	1 839.3
40	843.9	484.0	1 327.9	1 295.6	718.0	2 013.5
41–44	307.3	164.2	471.6	230.6	111.9	342.5
45–49	556.4	215.1	771.5	584.0	214.3	798.4
50 and over	1 407.1	370.2	1 777.2	1 433.0	343.2	1 776.2
Total	5 358.7	4 268.7	9 627.4	5 358.7	4 268.7	9 627.4

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

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

	Males	Females	Persons
Reason for working less than 35 hours	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	501.1	312.8	813.8
Own illness or injury	108.3	87.1	195.4
Bad weather, plant breakdown	7.7	*0.3	8.1
Began or left job in the reference week	9.5	*3.8	13.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	39.3	13.2	52.5
Shift work, standard work arrangements	79.4	38.0	117.4
Other reasons	15.7	11.7	27.3
Total	760.9	466.9	1 227.9

* 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	696.4	3 561.5	4 257.9	192.9	422.7	615.7	889.3	3 984.3	4 873.6
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	97.4	161.6	259.1	68.5	80.1	148.7	166.0	241.8	407.7
Involuntary/economic reasons	32.5	29.0	61.5	10.1	5.7	15.8	42.7	34.7	77.4
Total	130.0	190.6	320.6	78.7	85.8	164.5	208.7	276.4	485.1
Total	826.4	3 752.2	4 578.5	271.6	508.5	780.1	1 098.0	4 260.7	5 358.7
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	395.6	1 706.8	2 102.4	394.6	1 290.3	1 685.0	790.3	2 997.1	3 787.4
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	61.1	122.6	183.7	96.5	126.4	222.9	157.6	249.0	406.6
Involuntary/economic reasons	22.9	15.1	38.0	21.1	15.6	36.7	44.0	30.7	74.7
Total	84.0	137.7	221.8	117.5	142.0	259.6	201.6	279.7	481.3
Total	479.7	1 844.5	2 324.2	512.2	1 432.3	1 944.5	991.8	3 276.9	4 268.7
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 092.0	5 268.3	6 360.4	587.6	1 713.1	2 300.6	1 679.6	6 981.4	8 661.0
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	158.5	284.2	442.8	165.0	206.5	371.5	323.6	490.7	814.3
Involuntary/economic reasons	55.5	44.1	99.6	31.2	21.3	52.5	86.7	65.4	152.1
Total	214.0	328.4	542.4	196.2	227.8	424.0	410.2	556.2	966.4
Total	1 306.0	5 596.7	6 902.7	783.8	1 940.9	2 724.7	2 089.8	7 537.6	9 627.4

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2001			2002				2003		
May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May	

TREND

Australia

Total	1 479.1	1 490.4	1 494.7	1 493.3	1 494.5	1 497.8	1 502.5	1 507.9	1 515.3
% change from previous quarter	0.9	0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	250.1	253.7	253.3	248.9	243.9	241.5	241.2	241.7	242.8
State government	1 082.1	1 087.8	1 091.2	1 093.5	1 098.6	1 103.3	1 107.0	1 110.5	1 115.5
Local government	146.9	148.9	150.2	150.9	152.0	153.0	154.3	155.7	157.0
States and territories									
New South Wales	462.8	463.6	464.4	465.9	468.6	470.7	471.4	472.3	474.1
Victoria	319.5	326.7	330.5	330.6	329.9	330.6	332.6	334.2	336.1
Queensland	295.0	297.6	298.9	299.0	298.9	297.1	295.7	296.1	298.0
South Australia	113.6	114.5	115.0	114.2	113.2	112.6	112.9	113.9	114.8
Western Australia	153.1	151.8	149.6	147.5	147.3	148.2	149.1	149.6	150.0
Tasmania	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.7	42.7
Northern Territory	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.7
Australian Capital Territory	69.6	69.9	70.3	70.7	71.6	72.9	74.0	74.6	75.0

ORIGINAL

Australia	1 485.8	1 519.0	1 552.5	1 457.5	1 514.0	1 501.9	1 524.1	1 468.6	1 529.3
Industry (a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9
Manufacturing	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	36.1	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	38.9	39.1	40.5	40.2
Construction	25.0	20.6	21.0	21.2	19.9	18.8	18.4	18.4	16.5
Transport and storage	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.4
Finance and insurance	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3
Property and business services	32.9	33.0	33.7	33.5	34.4	30.5	29.8	29.5	30.1
Government administration and defence	345.9	386.2	411.0	370.2	371.5	375.7	387.6	384.6	394.7
Education	449.0	453.1	456.3	398.7	456.8	458.4	465.0	409.3	460.1
Health and community services	326.8	316.4	320.0	322.7	324.1	320.9	326.0	327.6	328.2
Cultural and recreational services	31.0	33.1	33.7	33.6	33.0	27.7	28.0	27.2	26.8
Personal and other services	98.8	99.0	99.7	99.5	100.9	99.6	101.0	101.8	103.2

(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
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	19.6	14.2	13.6	9.5	5.8	*4.2	47.9	19.0	66.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	11.6	9.2	11.4	8.6	5.4	*4.4	41.2	9.4	50.6
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	12.2	5.7	8.5	8.5	5.2	*2.2	36.7	5.4	42.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	8.7	7.3	9.4	8.2	5.7	*3.2	36.5	6.0	42.5
52 weeks and over	*3.5	8.5	17.7	20.2	16.6	13.7	72.3	7.9	80.2
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*2.5	*2.7	6.4	7.6	*4.0	4.7	25.0	*2.9	27.8
104 weeks and over	*1.1	5.8	11.3	12.6	12.5	9.0	47.3	5.0	52.4
Total	55.6	44.8	60.6	55.0	38.7	27.7	234.6	47.7	282.3
Mean duration of unemployment	18.7	39.3	71.5	81.2	97.9	108.4	68.5	48.7	65.1
Median duration of unemployment	9	12	21	27	38	50	22	7	20
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	21.1	11.3	15.4	13.1	7.1	*1.4	37.8	31.7	69.4
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	12.8	11.1	11.1	11.8	7.1	*2.3	34.5	21.7	56.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.3	5.1	*0.4	28.2	10.3	38.5
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	9.1	9.7	8.8	10.7	5.7	*1.9	33.9	11.9	45.9
52 weeks and over	*3.3	7.7	8.4	8.6	10.6	5.2	32.4	11.3	43.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*2.5	*4.2	*3.8	*4.0	*3.0	*1.8	14.5	4.8	19.2
104 weeks and over	*0.8	*3.5	4.6	4.7	7.6	*3.3	18.0	6.5	24.5
Total	54.5	47.6	52.3	52.5	35.6	11.3	166.8	86.9	253.7
Mean duration of unemployment	16.8	34.5	38.9	39.6	63.2	103.2	44.5	30.5	39.7
Median duration of unemployment	6	16	12	13	21	45	18	7	13
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	40.6	25.4	29.0	22.7	12.9	5.6	85.7	50.6	136.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	24.4	20.2	22.5	20.4	12.5	6.7	75.6	31.2	106.8
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	20.5	13.6	17.1	16.7	10.2	*2.6	64.9	15.8	80.7
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	17.8	17.0	18.2	18.9	11.4	5.1	70.4	18.0	88.4
52 weeks and over	6.8	16.2	26.0	28.8	27.2	18.9	104.8	19.1	123.9
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	4.9	6.9	10.2	11.5	7.0	6.5	39.5	7.6	47.1
104 weeks and over	*1.9	9.3	15.9	17.3	20.1	12.4	65.3	11.5	76.8
Total	110.1	92.4	112.8	107.5	74.3	39.0	401.4	134.6	536.1
Mean duration of unemployment	17.8	36.8	56.4	60.9	81.3	106.9	58.5	37.0	53.1
Median duration of unemployment	8	14	17	19	27	45	21.0	7	16

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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				
November 1998	59.3	79.1	138.4	33.7
November 1999	43.8	69.7	113.5	30.9
November 2000	36.6	56.7	93.3	26.3
2001				
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	33.5	54.4	87.9	25.3
May	34.1	52.9	87.0	25.0
August	34.1	49.7	83.8	25.6
November	31.9	49.4	81.3	26.8
FEMALES				
November 1998	36.4	38.9	75.2	25.8
November 1999	25.4	33.9	59.3	21.8
November 2000	22.5	26.0	48.4	19.6
2001				
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	22.1	26.8	49.0	18.1
May	22.1	27.3	49.4	18.2
August	19.9	26.4	46.3	17.1
November	17.7	24.3	42.0	15.7
PERSONS				
November 1998	95.7	118.0	213.6	30.4
November 1999	69.2	103.6	172.9	27.0
November 2000	59.0	82.7	141.7	23.6
2001				
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	55.6	81.3	136.9	22.1
May	56.2	80.2	136.4	22.0
August	54.0	76.1	130.1	21.7
November	49.6	73.8	123.4	21.6

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	JOB				
	<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.3	*3.0	11.6	4.7	16.3
Mining	*0.9	*0.7	*1.6	*—	*1.6
Manufacturing	29.5	8.7	28.1	10.2	38.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.8	*0.5	*0.8	*0.5	*1.3
Construction	21.4	6.1	25.8	*1.7	27.5
Wholesale trade	5.9	*3.7	6.5	*3.1	9.6
Retail trade	28.9	27.5	24.9	31.5	56.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	14.8	12.2	10.0	17.0	27.0
Transport and storage	6.2	5.8	9.5	*2.6	12.0
Communication services	4.8	*4.2	4.5	4.5	9.0
Finance and insurance	*3.8	*3.5	*3.1	*4.2	7.3
Property and business services	24.5	11.2	21.0	14.7	35.7
Government administration and defence	5.4	*2.3	*3.6	*4.1	7.7
Education	6.3	5.4	*2.8	8.8	11.7
Health and community services	8.6	7.4	*4.1	11.9	16.0
Cultural and recreational services	*4.4	4.7	5.0	*4.1	9.1
Personal and other services	5.7	*3.8	6.0	*3.5	9.5
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	4.5	5.5	7.0	*3.1	10.0
Professionals	17.4	10.2	15.8	11.8	27.6
Associate professionals	12.9	10.4	13.7	9.6	23.3
Tradespersons and related workers	22.4	7.3	25.8	*3.9	29.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	*4.3	*2.0	*0.8	5.5	6.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	25.7	22.1	12.2	35.6	47.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	19.1	11.7	25.9	4.9	30.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	26.0	24.4	18.3	32.1	50.4
Labourers and related workers	53.1	17.0	49.5	20.5	70.1
Total	185.4	110.6	169.0	127.0	296.1
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	24.6	23.2	47.8
Total	..	..	47.0	52.8	99.8
Former worker					
Total	..	..	113.3	126.7	240.0
TOTAL	185.4	110.6	282.3	253.7	536.1

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

		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 persons. 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 persons.

(e) Includes those aged 70 years and over.

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

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

	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		
<i>Whether preferred to work more hours</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	53.4	85.7	75.9	87.5	37.8	39.5	81.7	34.5	496.0
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	7.5	15.6	12.9	15.1	13.5	10.6	12.0	*2.4	89.7
Wanted to work part-time	*3.8	*3.8	*3.3	*2.3	*0.4	*1.2	*0.5	*0.3	15.7
Total	11.3	19.4	16.3	17.4	14.0	11.8	12.5	*2.7	105.4
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*3.4	*2.1	*2.0	*1.3	*1.0	*0.6	*1.7	*2.8	14.9
Total	14.7	21.5	18.2	18.7	14.9	12.5	14.3	5.5	120.3
Had not actively looked for more hours	19.2	36.3	21.4	22.9	12.2	19.1	18.4	14.2	163.8
Total	33.9	57.8	39.6	41.7	27.1	31.6	32.6	19.7	284.1
Total	87.3	143.6	115.5	129.1	64.9	71.1	114.4	54.2	780.1
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	108.7	227.8	211.2	258.6	164.7	169.7	235.2	95.5	1 471.4
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	5.5	15.5	14.3	18.6	11.0	13.0	14.8	*3.0	95.7
Wanted to work part-time	7.0	11.1	13.9	8.6	5.4	*3.2	*0.8	*1.4	51.3
Total	12.5	26.6	28.1	27.2	16.3	16.2	15.6	4.4	147.0
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	4.8	*4.3	4.7	4.6	*1.1	*0.8	*1.4	*2.7	24.4
Total	17.4	30.8	32.9	31.8	17.5	16.9	17.0	7.1	171.4
Had not actively looked for more hours	38.7	56.7	48.0	49.2	27.5	32.3	27.1	22.3	301.8
Total	56.1	87.5	80.8	81.0	45.0	49.2	44.1	29.4	473.1
Total	164.8	315.3	292.1	339.6	209.7	218.9	279.3	124.8	1 944.5
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	162.1	313.5	287.1	346.1	202.5	209.2	316.9	130.0	1 967.4
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	13.0	31.1	27.2	33.7	24.5	23.6	26.8	5.4	185.4
Wanted to work part-time	10.9	14.9	17.2	10.8	5.8	4.4	*1.3	*1.7	66.9
Total	23.8	46.0	44.4	44.6	30.3	28.0	28.1	7.1	252.3
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	8.2	6.4	6.7	5.9	*2.1	*1.4	*3.2	5.5	39.3
Total	32.0	52.3	51.1	50.5	32.4	29.4	31.3	12.6	291.7
Had not actively looked for more hours	58.0	93.0	69.3	72.1	39.7	51.4	45.5	36.5	465.6
Total	90.0	145.4	120.4	122.6	72.1	80.8	76.8	49.1	757.2
Total	252.1	458.9	407.5	468.7	274.6	290.1	393.7	179.1	2 724.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
<i>Whether looking for work</i>	'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	11.5	5.6	*2.3	*3.3	*1.4	*0.4	*0.4	*—	24.9
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.2	*0.9	*2.5	*1.1	*1.8	*0.5	*—	*0.2	9.2
Total	13.7	6.5	4.8	*4.3	*3.2	*0.9	*0.4	*0.2	34.2
Did not take active steps to find work	7.1	*1.9	4.5	*2.9	4.8	*1.3	*2.8	*1.2	26.4
Total	20.8	8.3	9.4	7.2	8.0	*2.2	*3.2	*1.4	60.5
Not looking for work(b)	284.2	104.0	106.3	120.9	141.3	141.5	185.7	944.1	2 028.0
Permanently unable to work	*0.5	*1.3	8.9	11.7	23.1	13.6	20.6	10.0	89.8
Institutionalised	*0.4	*2.7	7.3	4.6	*2.9	*2.6	*4.2	55.9	80.6
Total	306.0	116.3	132.0	144.4	175.4	159.8	213.7	1 011.4	2 259.0

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	11.7	8.8	7.8	6.2	*2.5	*0.8	*0.1	*—	37.8
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.8	*2.4	*3.4	*2.3	*0.8	*0.3	*0.7	*—	10.7
Total	12.5	11.2	11.2	8.5	*3.2	*1.1	*0.8	*—	48.5
Did not take active steps to find work	7.8	*3.8	9.4	10.5	6.1	*3.7	*0.7	*—	42.0
Total	20.3	15.0	20.5	19.0	9.3	4.8	*1.5	*—	90.5
Not looking for work(b)	251.8	152.7	396.8	400.2	332.6	260.8	302.1	1 181.1	3 278.1
Permanently unable to work	*0.3	*0.4	*2.8	7.5	13.7	12.5	7.4	9.2	53.8
Institutionalised	*—	*—	*1.3	*1.4	*2.6	*1.2	*3.1	164.1	173.8
Total	272.5	168.1	421.4	428.2	358.2	279.2	314.2	1 354.4	3 596.2

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	23.3	14.3	10.1	9.5	*3.9	*1.2	*0.5	*—	62.7
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*3.0	*3.3	5.9	*3.3	*2.6	*0.8	*0.7	*0.2	19.9
Total	26.2	17.6	16.0	12.8	6.5	*2.0	*1.3	*0.2	82.6
Did not take active steps to find work	14.9	5.7	13.9	13.4	10.9	5.0	*3.5	*1.2	68.4
Total	41.1	23.3	29.9	26.2	17.3	6.9	4.8	*1.4	151.0
Not looking for work(b)	536.0	256.7	503.1	521.1	473.9	402.3	487.8	2 125.2	5 306.1
Permanently unable to work	*0.8	*1.7	11.7	19.2	36.8	26.1	28.0	19.2	143.6
Institutionalised	*0.4	*2.7	8.7	6.0	5.6	*3.8	7.3	220.0	254.4
Total	578.4	284.4	553.4	572.5	533.6	439.1	527.9	2 365.8	5 855.1

* 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.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
Sep Qtr 2001	Dec Qtr 2001	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Sep Qtr 2002	Dec Qtr 2002	Mar Qtr 2003	Jun Qtr 2003	Sep Qtr 2003	Sep Qtr 2001	Sep Qtr 2002	Sep Qtr 2003
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

TREND

Australia	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.6	3.3	3.6
Sector												
Private	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.6	3.3	3.3
Public	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.8	3.2	4.7

ORIGINAL

Australia	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.6	3.3	3.6
States and territories												
New South Wales	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.4	3.4	3.2	3.9
Victoria	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	3.8	3.5	3.3
Queensland	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	3.7	2.9	3.4
South Australia	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	3.2	3.8	4.0
Western Australia	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.3	3.6	3.9	3.1
Tasmania	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.5
Northern Territory	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	2.8	3.6	2.8
Australian Capital Territory	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	2.0	3.4	3.0	4.1
Industry												
Mining	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.0	4.3	2.7
Manufacturing	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.8	3.5	3.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	4.5	4.0	4.1
Construction	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	3.7	3.1	3.9
Wholesale trade	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.0	3.5	2.8
Retail trade	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	2.3	3.3	2.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.2
Transport and storage	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	3.1	2.3	4.0
Communication services	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	4.0	2.9	3.3
Finance and insurance	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	3.8	3.5	3.4
Property and business services	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.7	4.4	3.3	3.4
Government administration and defence	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.8	3.5	2.9	4.5
Education	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	4.4	3.8	3.8
Health and community services	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.4	2.0	3.6	2.9	5.0
Cultural and recreational services	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.6	3.1	3.5	4.0
Personal and other services	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.3	3.3	3.5	3.5
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.7	3.3	3.2
Professionals	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.5	4.4	3.5	4.2
Associate professionals	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	3.4	3.2	3.3
Tradespersons and related workers	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	3.5	3.4	3.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.9	2.8	2.5	4.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.5	3.1	3.2	3.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	3.1	3.1	3.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.7	3.0	3.6
Labourers and related workers	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.4	3.1	3.3	3.3

Source: Wage Cost Index. See Appendix 1.

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 (\$)								
August 1998	782.30	654.30	735.20	707.70	816.60	720.40	473.30	601.80
August 1999	800.40	676.20	754.60	725.60	848.20	733.10	481.30	609.60
August 2000	843.90	709.50	794.60	765.90	887.90	766.30	512.10	643.60
2001								
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	928.80	787.20	878.00	851.10	972.30	836.20	547.60	696.20
November	941.90	795.90	889.40	863.50	980.20	847.60	554.10	704.90
2003								
February	957.50	807.50	903.40	877.90	991.20	860.40	560.90	714.90
May	972.20	820.80	917.70	891.70	1 005.80	872.10	567.10	724.70
August	985.00	834.80	931.40	904.30	1 022.00	882.30	572.90	734.00
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2001								
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	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
November	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.2
2003								
February	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
May	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4
August	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
August 1998	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.3	2.4	2.8
August 1999	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.9	1.8	1.7	1.3
August 2000	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.5	4.7	4.5	6.4	5.6
August 2001	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.4
August 2002	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.3	2.9	3.6
August 2003	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.1	5.5	4.6	5.4

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					
September 1997	66 095	12 462	715	137 571	91.0
September 1998	70 268	12 952	738	145 538	94.0
September 1999	73 622	13 222	762	152 038	95.4
September 2000	78 628	14 249	783	164 227	95.6
2001					
June	81 826	14 951	811	171 681	97.5
September	82 913	15 816	820	174 699	98.9
December	83 898	16 504	826	177 356	99.9
2002					
March	84 954	16 634	834	179 906	100.4
June	86 209	16 207	842	182 275	100.7
September	87 591	15 696	849	184 611	100.8
December	89 078	15 323	855	186 922	100.7
2003					
March	90 508	15 324	862	189 446	100.7
June	91 832	15 557	870	192 216	101.3
September	93 078	15 877	880	195 167	102.2
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2001					
September	1.3	5.8	1.0	1.8	1.4
December	1.2	4.4	0.8	1.5	1.0
2002					
March	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.5
June	1.5	-2.6	1.0	1.3	0.3
September	1.6	-3.2	0.9	1.3	0.1
December	1.7	-2.4	0.7	1.3	-0.1
2003					
March	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0
June	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.6
September	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.9
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
September 1998	6.3	3.9	3.2	5.8	3.3
September 1999	4.8	2.1	3.3	4.5	1.5
September 2000	6.8	7.8	2.8	8.0	0.2
September 2001	5.4	11.0	4.7	6.4	3.5
September 2002	5.6	-0.8	3.5	5.7	1.9
September 2003	6.3	1.2	3.7	5.7	1.4

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

(b) Reference base of index: 2002-03 = 100.0.
Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2001		2002				2003		
	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr
Australia									
Total	111.1	82.2	72.7	63.4	53.4	69.6	66.2	55.5	166.0
% change from previous quarter	-14.2	-26.0	-11.6	-12.8	-15.8	30.3	-4.9	-16.2	199.1
States and territories									
New South Wales	41.7	22.1	28.7	13.2	10.3	21.3	9.3	15.1	65.1
Victoria	33.2	42.1	25.7	27.4	18.9	22.5	22.4	30.0	60.9
Queensland	16.9	6.2	8.6	13.0	12.4	9.2	24.9	4.2	7.3
South Australia	11.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	3.6
Western Australia	7.3	8.8	5.4	6.3	8.3	12.1	5.0	4.2	28.8
Tasmania	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	—	—	—
Northern Territory	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	1.7	0.4	—
Australian Capital Territory	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.9	0.6	—	0.1
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	3.6
Other	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	11.2
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	31.8	15.3	12.1	14.2	5.2	3.5	5.3	23.6	21.8
Other	28.0	25.7	12.5	16.8	13.0	10.4	2.7	10.8	18.4
Construction	29.3	29.3	23.6	24.2	19.0	34.7	42.7	14.5	27.8
Transport and storage; Communication services	8.0	0.6	13.5	0.4	3.3	1.0	6.6	1.0	6.1
Education; Health and community services	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.5	74.5
Other industries(a)	10.6	7.4	7.5	4.4	9.7	16.8	4.6	4.0	2.6

— 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.

	2001		2002				2003		
	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr
Australia									
Total	14.2	10.3	9.1	7.9	6.7	8.3	8.0	6.7	20.2
% change from previous quarter	-13.7	-27.1	-11.8	-13.2	-15.6	24.3	-3.5	-16.1	200.6
States and territories									
New South Wales	15.8	8.3	10.7	4.9	3.8	7.8	3.4	5.5	23.5
Victoria	16.5	20.5	12.6	13.3	9.2	10.7	10.6	14.3	29.1
Queensland	11.7	4.4	5.9	8.9	8.5	6.2	16.3	2.7	4.8
South Australia	21.0	3.0	3.7	5.3	5.4	3.5	3.4	2.3	5.9
Western Australia	9.2	9.3	6.6	7.9	10.3	14.1	6.0	5.1	35.4
Tasmania	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	4.7	—
Australian Capital Territory	0.2	0.6	1.3	—	0.1	5.0	3.8	—	0.6
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	28.7	21.1	43.7	98.6	99.6	117.4	82.6	40.0	171.4
Other	5.9	17.5	12.4	1.7	4.0	15.9	5.8	2.9	193.1
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	82.8	38.8	31.0	35.5	13.1	2.5	12.5	59.7	56.3
Other	44.6	41.1	20.0	26.6	20.2	15.7	4.1	17.1	29.2
Construction	67.7	62.5	50.3	51.8	43.1	70.1	84.6	29.8	55.3
Transport and storage; Communication services	15.9	1.2	27.3	0.9	6.6	2.2	12.9	1.9	11.8
Education; Health and community services	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.3	48.5
Other industries(a)	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.6

— 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. See Appendix 1.

	ORIGINAL									TREND
Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
August 1998	35.3	21.8	22.0	3.8	8.4	*1.5	*1.6	2.1	96.5	97.2
August 1999	51.8	28.8	13.0	*5.1	*10.0	2.0	1.3	3.4	115.3	105.1
August 2000	47.3	38.0	13.5	5.6	11.3	*3.1	1.8	3.1	123.7	114.5
2001										
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	99.2
November	34.8	22.0	21.0	5.2	7.3	*2.1	1.9	1.7	96.1	103.2
2003										
February	39.0	27.2	19.9	7.1	12.0	*2.1	1.8	2.3	111.3	105.9
May	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	106.1
August	36.1	29.3	24.1	6.4	7.4	*1.9	1.3	2.4	108.8	104.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2001										
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	3.7
November	0.3	-26.2	-5.0	-33.3	-11.0	-4.5	26.7	-46.9	-12.3	4.0
2003										
February	12.1	23.6	-5.2	36.5	64.4	0.0	-5.3	35.3	15.8	2.6
May	-2.1	-15.8	-3.0	-18.3	-35.0	-4.8	-33.3	-4.3	-10.6	0.2
August	-5.5	27.9	24.9	10.3	-5.1	-5.0	8.3	9.1	9.3	-1.7
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
August 1998	38.4	1.4	-4.8	-39.7	-10.6	-48.3	33.3	75.0	5.9	14.0
August 1999	46.7	32.1	-40.9	34.2	19.0	33.3	-18.8	61.9	19.5	8.1
August 2000	-8.7	31.9	3.8	9.8	13.0	55.0	38.5	-8.8	7.3	8.9
August 2001	-37.0	-26.1	21.5	17.9	-8.8	-54.8	-38.9	6.5	-21.7	-22.0
August 2002	16.4	6.0	34.8	18.2	-20.4	57.1	36.4	-3.0	13.1	11.1
August 2003	4.0	-1.7	9.0	-17.9	-9.8	-13.6	-13.3	-25.0	-0.7	5.1

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

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 at <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 at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for wage cost index see *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error — errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error — errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0).

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

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 under catalogue number 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, later each month, under catalogue number 6291.0.55.001. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>. Additional data are available on request.

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Further information</i>	<p>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 <i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6354.0), <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, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth 08 9360 5304.</p>
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA	<p>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.</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	
<i>Reference period</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Notes on data</i>	<p>42 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p>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. 6248.0.55.001), <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.</p>
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	<p>44 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Reference period</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p>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.</p>
WAGE COST INDEX DATA	<p>49 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.</p>
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<p>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</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Description of the survey continued

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

Reference period

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.

Notes on data

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

Further information

53 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

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

55 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

56 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

57 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

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

Further information

59 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *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

60 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

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

INTERNATIONAL DATA

62 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

63 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

To find a publication on the ABS web site, go to <http://www.abs.gov.au> [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 <http://www.abs.gov.au> [Time Series Spreadsheets], and to find a data cube, go to <http://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) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 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 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth 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 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Includes State Includes Age Includes Hours worked 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 6291.0.55.001 data cube E05 6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, Less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, More detailed Industry
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.001 data cube E07 6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, Less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment 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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Table description</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Notes</i>
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
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
	Average hours worked in all jobs by Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
		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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
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. 6248.0.55.001)	
	Public sector employees: Australia Totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by Level of government: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
	Public sector employees by State: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
	Public sector employees by Industry: Original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State
3.1	Unemployed persons: Duration of unemployment by Age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, Median Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, More detailed Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, Age
3.3	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Occupation of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1	Underutilised labour	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: Trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1B	
	Wage cost index: Australia, States and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	
	Wage cost index: Private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B	Includes Sector
	Wage cost index: Occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B	Includes Sector

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
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

October 2003	Labour market transitions of teenagers Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effect on estimates
July 2003	Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked
April 2003	Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth? Characteristics of underemployed workers Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign <i>Note:</i> the following articles appeared in <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (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 <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)</i> — 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	2003
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire	6295.0	Irregular	2001
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0	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 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2002
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2003
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2002
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2001
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2002
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2003
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Irregular	Nov 1999
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 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	Aug 2003
Industrial Disputes	6321.0	Monthly	Sep 2003
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Aug 2003
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Nov 2003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2003
Wage Cost Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Sep 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	Dec 2003
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Sep 2003
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2003
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2002–03
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6289.0	Irregular	1994 to 1996
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Sep 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
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Irregular	2000–2001
Measuring Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2002
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Annual	2000–01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

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

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

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	<p>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:</p> <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	<p>Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers) ■ 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	<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.
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	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.
Family reference person	In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.
Full-time educational attendance	Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Full-time employed	<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.
Full-time employees	<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.
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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Gross domestic product (GDP) <i>continued</i>	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 ■ 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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<p>Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:</p> <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> .
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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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.
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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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.
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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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 \$29.00