

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 3 OCT 2003

C O N T E N T S

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

Labour statistics news and upcoming statistical releases	3
Labour market summary	5

FEATURE ARTICLE

Labour market transitions of teenagers	10
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SPOTLIGHTS

Country of birth	16
Multiple job holders	18

RECENT RELEASES

Career Experience	20
Labour Force Experience	22
Child Care	24
Labour Force Characteristics of Families	26

TECHNICAL REPORT

New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effect on estimates	29
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LABOUR MARKET DATA

List of tables	35
The labour force	36
Employed persons	48
Unemployed persons	59
Underutilised labour	62
Earnings	66
Industrial relations	69
Job vacancies	71

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes	72
Appendix 1: Data sources for tables	79
Appendix 2: List of articles	83
Appendix 3: Related publications	84
Glossary	85

I N Q U I R I E S

- 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

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
January 2004	9 January 2004
April 2004	2 April 2004

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DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 18 September 2003. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Follow the links to [Data cubes] and [Time Series Spreadsheets].

INQUIRIES

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
AWOTE	average weekly ordinary time earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JVS	Job Vacancies Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WCI	wage cost index

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).

INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTER ASSISTED INTERVIEWING TO THE LFS

In October 2003, the ABS will begin the progressive implementation of computer assisted interviewing (CAI) into the Labour Force Survey (LFS). LFS interviewers currently record survey responses by hand onto a paper questionnaire; under CAI, interviewers will record responses directly into a laptop computer. Most other ABS household surveys currently use CAI. To minimise the chance of any impact on the labour force series from the change, the current questionnaire and procedures will be replicated as closely as possible under CAI.

Users will be informed of the progress of CAI implementation, including the results of impact studies, through updates in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

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, will be detailed in the second issue of *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), scheduled to be released on 23 October 2003.

IMPROVEMENTS TO LFS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT PROCESS

Concurrent seasonal adjustment will be introduced for the LFS from the December 2003 reference period. At the same time, other improvements will be made to the seasonal adjustment methodology to deal better with factors such as the moving January interview start date and other holiday proximity effects.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses original data up to and including the current time period to produce seasonally adjusted and trend series. Seasonally adjusted estimates from this method are usually closer on average to their final values, as any change in seasonality is picked up sooner. Revisions under this method are more frequent (e.g. every month for a monthly series), although the degree of revision is generally less than with the forward factor method of adjustment (where revisions are made annually).

An information paper explaining the changes is expected to be released in December 2003.

LFS STANDARD ERRORS

The publication *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0) is now due for release in late 2003. Accompanying the release of this paper will be the release, through the Labour Theme page, of a spreadsheet that automates the process of calculating standard errors for most estimates produced from the Labour Force Survey.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Results from the 2001–02 Employment Services Survey was released on 5 August 2003 in *Employment Services, Australia* (cat. no. 8558.0). This survey provides a measure of the financial and business structure of employment placement and contract staff services organisations operating in Australia.

INTERPRETING TIME SERIES

A comprehensive information paper *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) was released on 4 August 2003. It provides assistance in understanding ABS trend estimation methodology, and interpreting ABS time series. This paper is only available electronically, and is available free on the ABS web site. To find the information paper, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (Publications — 1.3 Year books and other multi-subject products — 1349.0 Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends).

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results were recently released for two labour-related topics: *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6206.0), and *Career Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6254.0). Also available are detailed data cubes for labour force characteristics of families, for June 2003. These releases are outlined in the recent release section of this publication.

LFS ESTIMATES FOR INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

The first Labour Force Survey estimates for Indigenous Australians were planned to be released in this issue. However, delays encountered in producing estimates using the new methodology have resulted in the estimates for 2002 being delayed until early 2004.

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
October 2003		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2003	6105.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	July 2003	6321.0
General Social Survey, Australia	Mar to Jul 2002	4159.0
Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	2003	6297.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2003	6202.0
November 2003		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	August 2003	6302.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	August 2003	6321.0
Labour Force, Australia	October 2003	6202.0
Wage Cost Index, Australia	September quarter 2003	6345.0
Workplace Functions in Regional Labour Markets, Queensland	1976 to 2001	6601.3
December 2003		
Education and Work, Australia	May 2003	6227.0
Indigenous Social Survey, Australia	2002	4714.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September 2003	6321.0
Labour Force, Australia	November 2003	6202.0
Medical Labour Force, Australia	2000	8908.0
January 2004		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2004	6105.0
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	September 2003	6248.0

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
			Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)	
Employed — Trend					
Persons	'000	Aug 2003	9 496.1	-0.2	1.7
Full-time	'000	Aug 2003	6 781.2	-0.1	1.4
Part-time	'000	Aug 2003	2 714.9	-0.4	2.6
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Aug 2003	28.6	(c)-0.1	(c)0.2
Unemployed — Trend					
Persons	'000	Aug 2003	608.3	-1.7	-1.5
Looking for full-time work	'000	Aug 2003	456.0	-2.6	-0.4
Looking for part-time work	'000	Aug 2003	152.3	1.2	-4.5
Unemployment rate — Trend					
Persons	%	Aug 2003	6.0	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.2
Long-term unemployment — Trend					
Persons	'000	Aug 2003	134.0	-1.5	-1.2
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Aug 2003	22.0	(c)0.0	(c)0.1
Labour force underutilisation rate — Original(d)					
	%	Sep 2002	11.9	na	-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate — Original(d)					
	%	Sep 2002	13.0	na	-0.6
Proportion of children living in families where no parent is employed (of all children)(e)					
	%	Jun 2003	17.2	na	-0.7
Labour force participation rate — Trend					
Persons	%	Aug 2003	63.5	(c)-0.4	(c)-0.1
Actual hours worked — Original					
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Aug 2003	327.5	-0.7	1.3
Average weekly hours — Persons	hours	Aug 2003	34.6	0.0	-0.5
Average weekly hours — Full-time	hours	Aug 2003	42.0	-0.3	-0.1
Average weekly hours — Part-time	hours	Aug 2003	16.4	0.1	-1.4
Part-time workers — Original					
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Aug 2003	25.4	(c)-0.3	(c)0.2
Wage cost index — Original					
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Jun qtr 2003	120.1	0.6	3.6
Average weekly earnings — Trend					
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	May 2003	918.80	1.7	5.7
All employees total earnings	\$	May 2003	725.40	1.5	5.2
Compensation of employees — Trend					
Household income account	\$m	Jun qtr 2003	92 084	1.5	6.6
Average earnings (National Accounts basis — nominal) per week	\$	Jun qtr 2003	881	0.8	2.8
Industrial disputes — Original					
Working days lost	'000	Jun qtr 2003	55.3	-16.5	-12.8
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Jun qtr 2003	6.7	-16.4	-15.3
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.

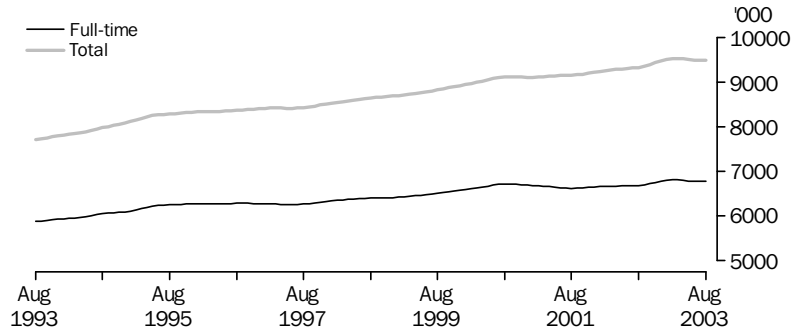
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

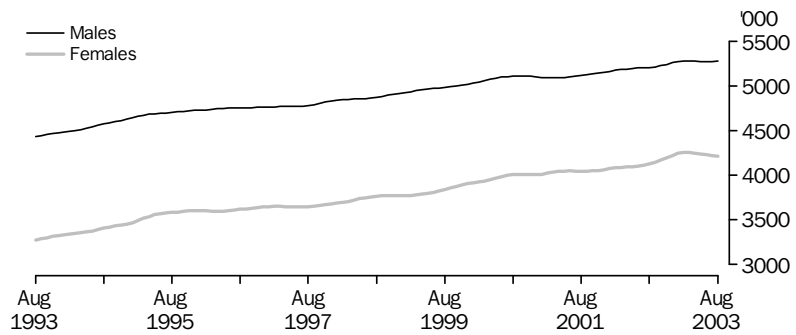
EMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

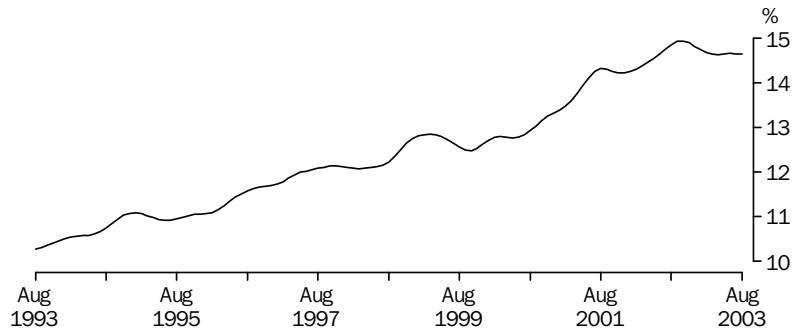
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

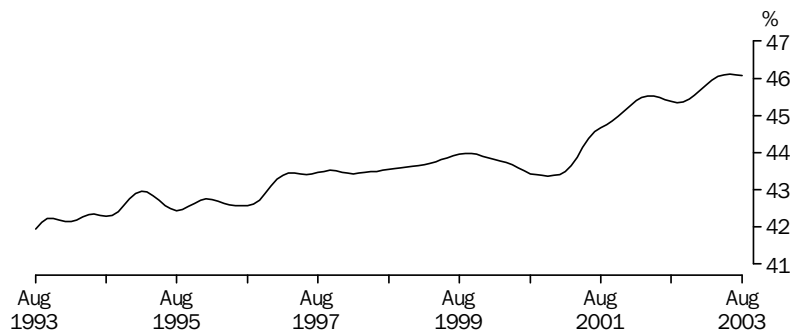
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:
TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

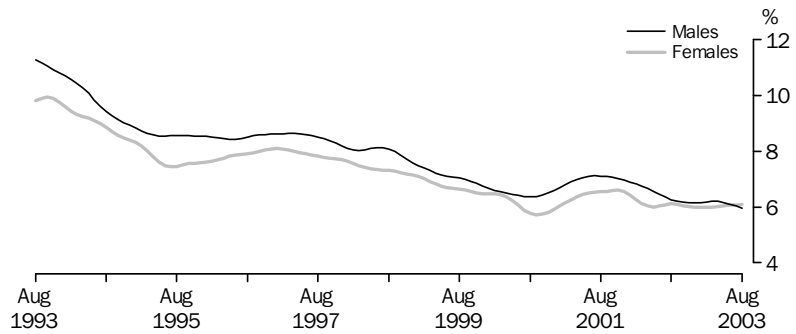


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

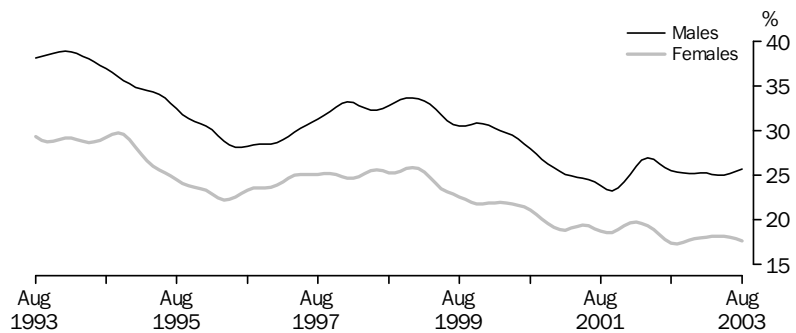
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

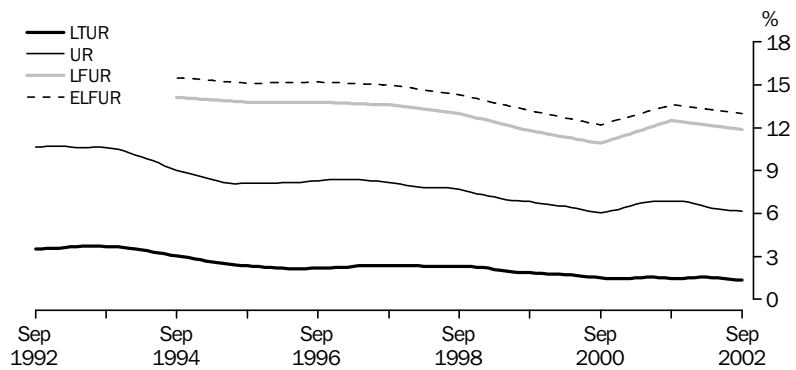
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1994–2002



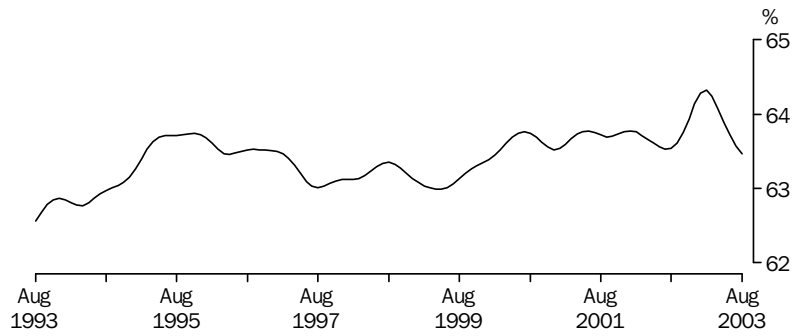
Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate
 UR — unemployment rate
 LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate
 ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate.
 See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on the labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

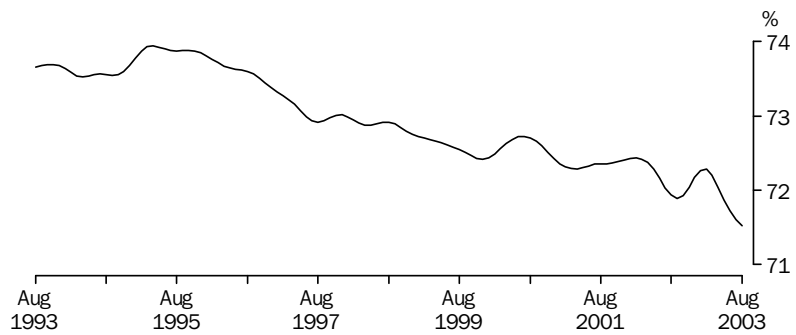
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



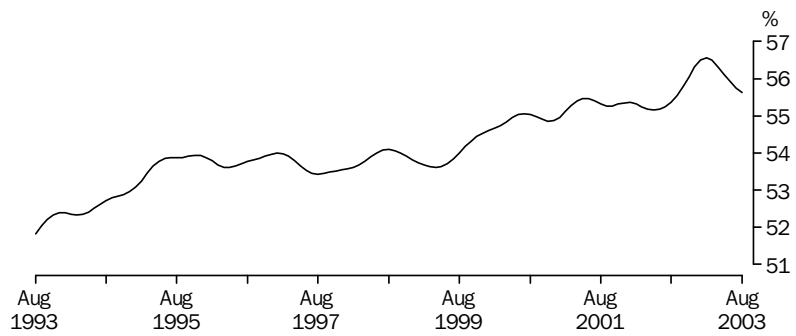
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

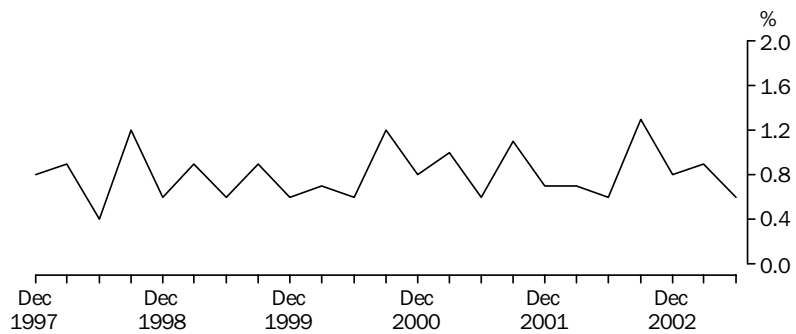
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE COST INDEX:
ORIGINAL SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

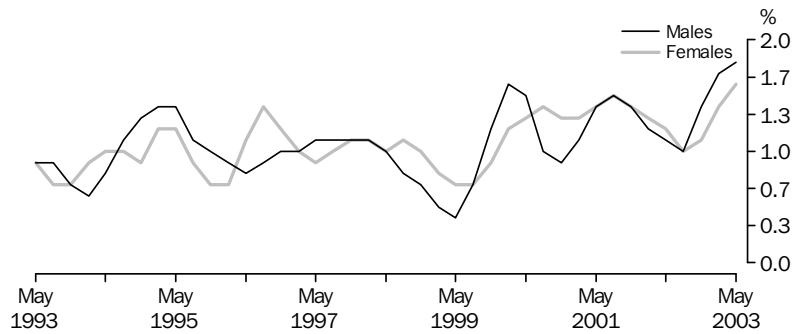


Source: Wage Cost Index.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

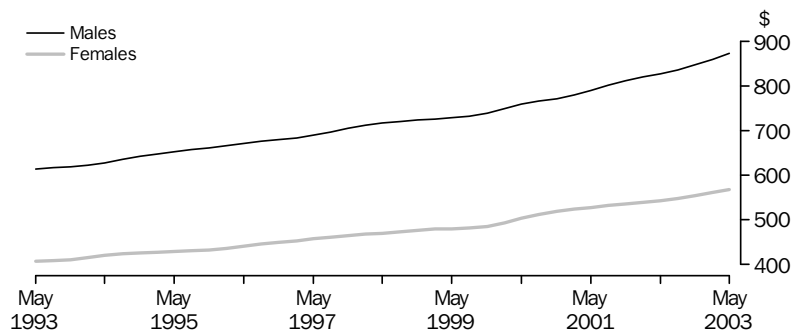
AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

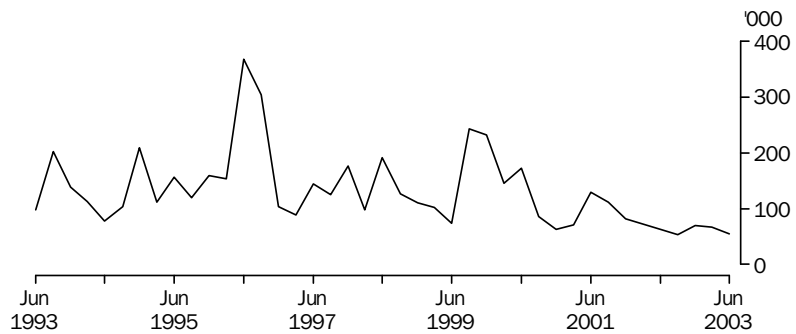
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

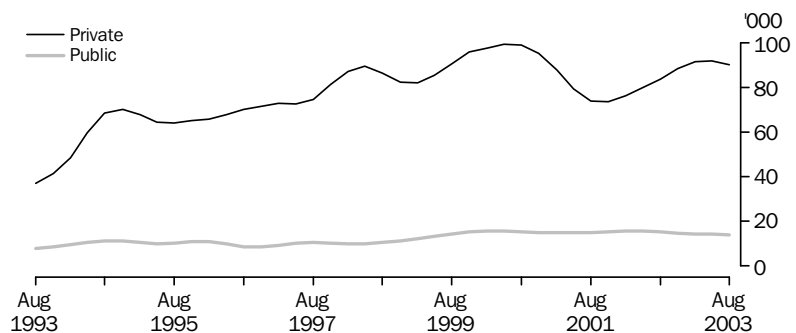
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS OF TEENAGERS

INTRODUCTION

This article analyses differences in the labour market outcomes for teenagers and adults, using data from the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). For purposes of this article, teenagers are defined as those aged 15–19 years, and adults as those aged 25–54 years, representing the main working years.

In July 2003, teenagers had an unemployment rate of 13% and a participation rate of 57%, compared with an unemployment rate of 6% and a participation rate of 80% for adults. However, in assessing these measures, it is necessary to consider the differences in the labour market experiences of teenagers and adults, with many teenagers focussing on education, while others are seeking to enter full-time employment for the first time.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND EDUCATION

LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE OF TEENAGERS (a)—July 2003

	EMPLOYED			Not in the labour force		Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployed	labour force			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Not in full-time education	221.4	88.4	309.7	45.7	62.4	417.9	12.9	85.1
In full-time education	18.7	348.0	366.7	58.1	532.5	957.3	13.7	44.4
Total persons aged 15–19	240.1	436.4	676.4	103.8	594.9	1 375.1	13.3	56.7
% in full-time education	7.8	79.7	54.2	56.0	89.5	69.6	. .	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Aged 15–19 years.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

Around 70% of teenagers are involved in full-time education. Of the other 30%, almost a quarter (23%) are in part-time education (based on the May 2002 Survey of Education and Work), with the remainder not participating in education.

Labour force status is derived independently of a person's educational status. While many teenagers studying full-time are not in the labour force (56% in July 2003), others engage in part-time work and so would be classed as employed. Teenagers studying full-time and actively looking for a part-time job would be classed as unemployed in the LFS.

The measures of labour force status represent only part of the different nature of teenagers' participation in the labour force. Another important factor is the frequency of movement between different labour force states, particularly between teaching and holiday periods. The following paragraphs present a broader picture of the labour market experience of teenagers by analysing the transitions among the states of full-time employment, part-time employment, unemployment and not in the labour force.

LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS OF TEENAGERS *continued*

GROSS FLOWS ANALYSIS

A comparison between the labour force transitions of teenagers and adults can be made by analysing monthly gross flows data from the LFS. Households selected for the LFS are interviewed over eight consecutive months, and people who respond in two consecutive months form a 'matched sample'. This data can be used to examine the monthly transition between the various labour force states, over a series of consecutive months.

The matched sample usually represents about 80% of all people in the LFS. About two-thirds of the remaining (unmatched) 20% of people in the survey have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other one-third are likely to be somewhat different. This is discussed in more detail in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0).

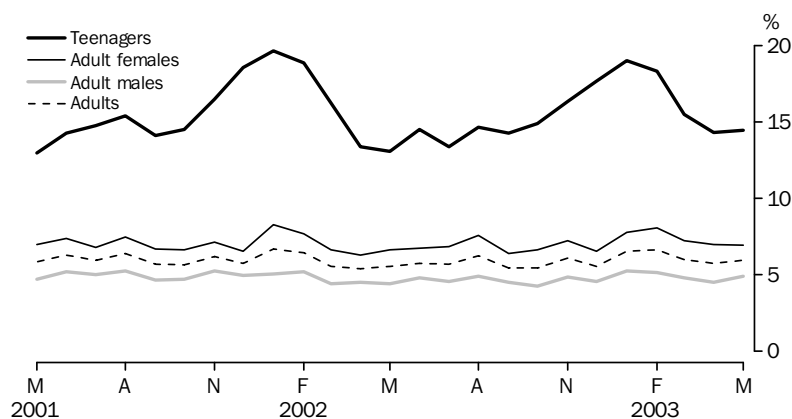
The analysis in this article looks at the proportion of people moving between the labour force states of employed full-time, employed part-time, unemployed and not in the labour force between any two consecutive months during the period July 2001 to June 2003. Comparisons are made between teenagers aged 15 to 19 and adults aged 25 to 54 (representing main working years, after the completion of initial education and training, prior to retirement).

LEVELS OF TRANSITION

The type of labour market activity of teenagers changes more frequently than that of adults. Gross flows data for the period July 2001 to June 2003 shows that, on average, teenagers were three times as likely to change their labour force state as adult men, and two times as likely to change their labour force state as adult women. The proportion of people who changed their labour force state between two consecutive months, on average over this period, was 16% for teenagers, compared to 7% for women aged 25 to 54, and 5% for men aged 25 to 54.

The labour force transitions for teenagers showed a high level of seasonality. In the period studied, the proportion of teenagers changing labour force states between two consecutive months was usually between 13% and 15% from April to October, but considerably higher between November and March.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE CHANGING LABOUR FORCE STATES



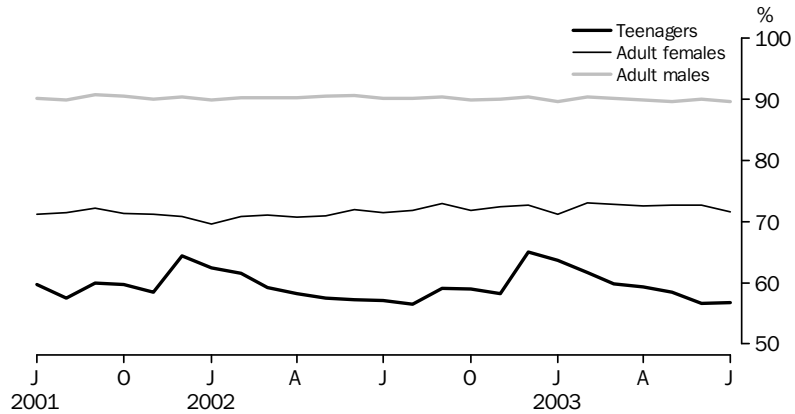
The rise in labour force transitions for teenagers between November and March coincides with the end of one academic year and the start of another.

LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS OF TEENAGERS *continued*

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The graph below shows the labour force participation rates for teenagers and adults. The data shown is as originally estimated, without any adjustment for seasonal effects.

PARTICIPATION RATES



The labour force participation rate of teenagers (between 55% and 65%) is much lower than that of adult men (around 90%), and slightly lower than that for adult women (around 70%). The peaks in the participation rate for teenagers between November and February show that the increase in transitions in this period is, in part, related to their joining the labour force during the academic holidays and, for some, at the completion of their formal education.

TRANSITIONS FROM NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

During the period of study, the proportion of teenagers who were not in the labour force in one month and who joined the labour force in the following month was about the same as for adult men (around 17%), and higher than for adult women (10%). Teenagers joining the labour force and entering employment were most likely to take up part-time work (85% of those who moved to employment worked part-time). The percentage for women who took up part-time work (78%) was closer to that of teenagers than men (39%).

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE CHANGING STATES FROM NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

FROM NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

	Staying outside the labour force	Entering full-time employment	Entering part-time employment	Entering unemployment
	%	%	%	%
Teenagers (aged 15–19)	83.3	1.2	7.0	8.5
Adults (aged 25–54)	88.0	2.6	4.8	4.6
Females (aged 25–54)	89.5	1.5	5.2	3.7
Males (aged 25–54)	83.0	5.8	3.7	7.5

LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS OF TEENAGERS *continued*

EMPLOYMENT

Teenagers were less likely to be employed than adults, and were also more likely to be working part-time than adults. Overall, the proportion of teenagers working part-time was between 60% and 70%, with the rate for women lower, at around 40%, and the rate for men lower still, at under 10%.

TRANSITIONS FROM FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The proportion of teenagers who were employed full-time in one month and who left full-time employment in the next month was higher, at around 14%, than adult women (9%) or adult men (3%). About one in ten of these teenagers moved to part-time employment, which is consistent with working full-time between academic years, but part-time during teaching periods. Around 5% of teenagers employed full-time in one month were not working in the following month, having become unemployed or left the labour force.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE CHANGING STATES IF IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

FROM FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Staying full-time employed</i>	<i>Moving to part-time employment</i>	<i>Moving to unemployment</i>	<i>Leaving the labour force</i>
	%	%	%	%
Teenagers (aged 15–19)	85.8	9.7	2.3	2.3
Adults (aged 25–54)	94.7	3.8	0.5	1.0
Females (aged 25–54)	90.9	7.3	0.4	1.4
Males (aged 25–54)	96.6	2.0	0.6	0.8

TRANSITIONS FROM PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The proportion of people remaining in part-time work in two consecutive months was similar for both teenagers and women at 84%. In contrast, two-thirds of men employed part-time remained in part-time jobs, with one quarter finding full-time employment in the following month. Of those teenagers who left part-time work in the following month, around half left the labour force completely, which may be consistent with returning to study after work during the academic breaks.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE CHANGING STATES IF IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

FROM PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

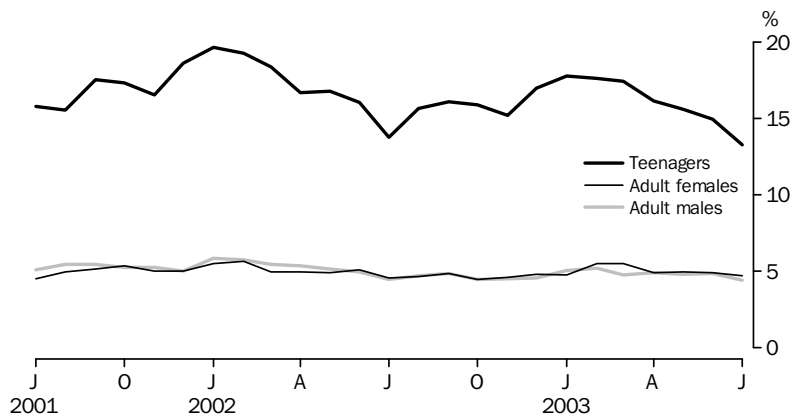
	<i>Staying part-time employed</i>	<i>Moving to full-time employment</i>	<i>Moving to unemployment</i>	<i>Leaving the labour force</i>
	%	%	%	%
Teenagers (aged 15–19)	84.0	5.7	2.5	7.8
Adults (aged 25–54)	80.4	12.9	1.6	5.1
Females (aged 25–54)	83.7	10.2	1.0	5.1
Males (aged 25–54)	65.9	24.7	4.3	5.1

LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS OF TEENAGERS *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for teenagers was considerably higher than that for adults throughout the period. It was also strongly seasonal, being high over an extended period (from December to March), but also relatively low in July and, to a lesser extent, November. The unemployment rate for adults was highest around January and February, but the difference was comparatively slight.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



The increases in the rates of teenage unemployment towards the end of each year reflect teenagers seeking work, either for the summer holidays, or as they leave education to join the labour force. Their unemployment rate falls considerably during the start of the next year, as teenagers either find work or return to education.

TRANSITIONS FROM UNEMPLOYMENT

Although the teenage unemployment rate was higher than for adults, teenagers were less likely to remain unemployed than adults, particularly adult men. Around 48% of teenagers unemployed in one month were not unemployed in the next month: 19% having moved into employment (most into part-time work), and 29% having left the labour force (most likely indicating a return to study). In comparison, one third of men and 45% of women unemployed in one month had changed their labour force state in the next month.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE CHANGING STATES IF IN UNEMPLOYMENT

	Staying unemployed	ENTERING EMPLOYMENT			Moving to not in the labour force
		Part-time	Full-time	All employment	
	%	%	%	%	%
Teenagers (aged 15–19)	51.9	13.7	5.1	18.8	29.3
Adults (aged 25–54)	61.1	10.2	9.5	19.7	19.2
Females (aged 25–54)	54.8	12.8	6.1	18.9	26.3
Males (aged 25–54)	66.1	8.1	12.4	20.5	13.4

LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS OF TEENAGERS *continued*

SUMMARY

Teenagers have many more transitions between labour force states than adults, reflecting the seasonal nature of combining work and study: they might join the labour force only during breaks during education, or work part-time while studying, and move to full-time employment during holidays. Although unemployment among teenagers is substantially higher than among adults, teenagers are less likely than adults to remain unemployed for two months running.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra 02 6252 6565, email <peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au>. For further information about the methods used and the results of the gross flows analysis, please contact Lujuan Chen on Canberra 02 6252 5917, email <lujuan.chen@abs.gov.au>.

SPOTLIGHT ON COUNTRY OF BIRTH

INTRODUCTION

This article examines the labour market experience of migrants, and how this has changed over time, using data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS collects data on country of birth and year of arrival in Australia from those respondents born overseas. Summary data is published in table 1.5 of this publication.

Country of birth information is available at a more detailed level from the Census of Population and Housing. The census data are more suitable for detailed analysis, but are only available every five years, while the LFS data provide a more frequent time series.

Country of birth is classified according to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0). This classification was adopted by the ABS in September 1998, replacing the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (cat. no. 1269.0). Concordances between the two classifications are available.

SOURCE OF MIGRANTS

In the August 2003 LFS, 27% of the civilian population aged 15 and over were born overseas. Of these, 19% arrived in Australia during the period 1996–2003, and for the purposes of this article are referred to as 'recent arrivals'.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a): **Original**—August 2003

<i>Country of birth</i>	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER		UNEMP- LOYMENT RATE	LABOUR FORCE PARTIC- IPATION RATE
	'000	%	%	%
Born overseas and arrived recently				
Oceania and Antarctica	113.4	13.9	7.4	75.9
New Zealand	89.7	11.0	*5.5	79.1
North-West Europe	113.4	13.9	*3.5	70.9
UK and Ireland	89.0	10.9	*3.4	75.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	61.7	7.6	14.1	56.4
North Africa and the Middle East	50.4	6.2	30.4	38.5
South-East Asia	142.5	17.5	11.7	48.1
North-East Asia	161.2	19.8	13.8	35.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	89.1	10.9	15.8	37.0
Southern and Central Asia	80.4	9.8	*7.9	66.4
India	42.2	5.2	*7.2	69.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.5	7.2	*6.1	75.4
South Africa	34.5	4.2	*4.4	79.7
Americas	34.5	4.2	*10.3	58.8
<i>All recent arrivals</i> (b)	816.1	100.0	9.7	56.9
Born overseas	4 367.0	27.4	5.9	56.8
Born in Australia	11 287.2	70.9	5.5	66.9
Total (c)	15 930.7	100.0	5.6	63.0

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

(a) Classified according to the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998 (cat. no. 1269.0).

(b) Includes all countries, and persons born at sea.

(c) Includes institutionalised persons, for whom country of birth is not determined.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

SPOTLIGHT ON COUNTRY OF BIRTH *continued*

SOURCE OF MIGRANTS

continued

In August 2003, 47% of recent arrivals were born in Asia, with 22% born in Europe and 14% born in Oceania and Antarctica. The remaining 18% were born in Sub-Saharan Africa (7%), North Africa and the Middle East (6%), and the Americas (4%). Of the recent arrivals, more were born in New Zealand (11%) than any other individual country.

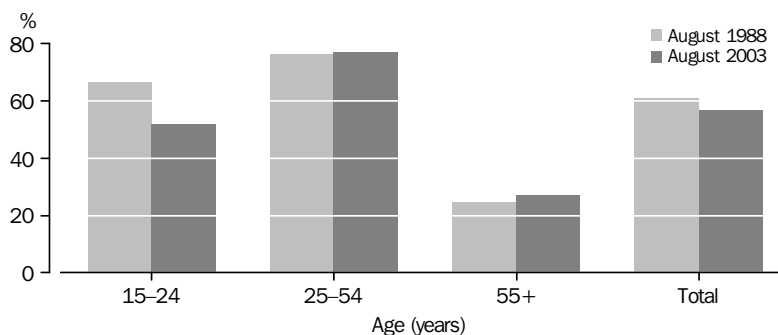
LABOUR FORCE STATUS

In August 2003, recent arrivals had a higher unemployment rate (9.7%) than all migrants (5.9%) or the Australian-born (5.5%). Participation rates were similar for recent arrivals and all migrants (57%), but lower than that for Australian-born residents (67%).

CHANGING EXPERIENCE OVER TIME

Between August 1988 and August 2003, the labour force participation rate of migrants fell from 61% to 57%, largely because of a decline in the participation rate for migrants aged 15–24 years.

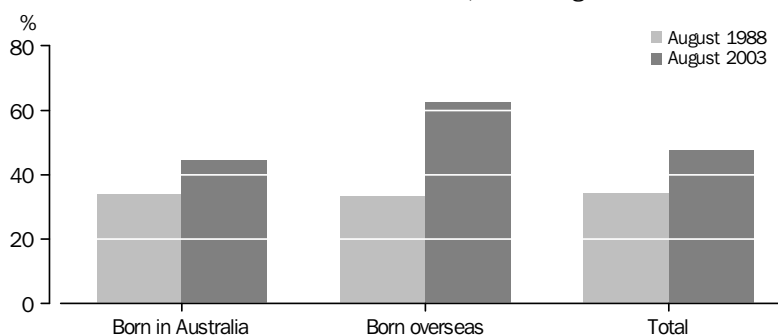
PERSONS BORN OVERSEAS, Participation rates by age—1988 and 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey.

This youngest group experienced a drop in their participation rate from 67% to 52%. This is due partly to an increase in the full-time education retention rate in Australia in this age group, and to a large increase in the number of people coming to Australia to study.

PROPORTION ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION, Persons aged 15–24



Source: Labour Force Survey.

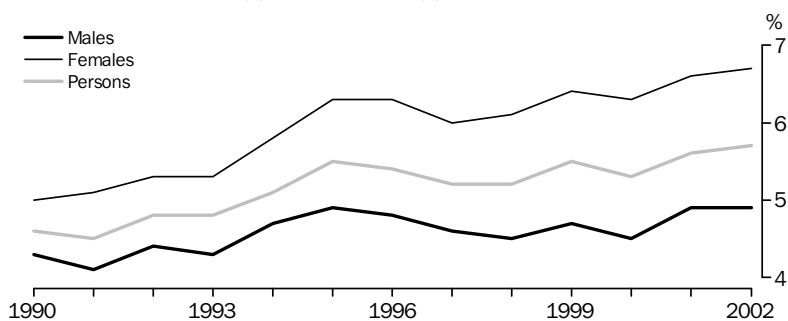
Between August 1988 and August 2003 the proportion of migrants aged 15–24 years who were attending full-time education almost doubled, from 33% to 62%. In August 2003 the labour force participation rate for migrants aged 15–24 years in full-time education was 33%, compared with 83% for those not in full-time education.

SPOTLIGHT ON MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS

INTRODUCTION

Data from the July 2003 Labour Force Survey (LFS) showed that almost 6% of employed persons (549,800 persons) were multiple job holders — people who worked in more than one job during the survey reference week, or who held a second job from which they were absent. While multiple job holders continue to comprise only a relatively small proportion of all employed persons, this proportion is increasing.

MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS(a)—1990–2002(b)



(a) Proportion of all employed.
(b) Annual average.

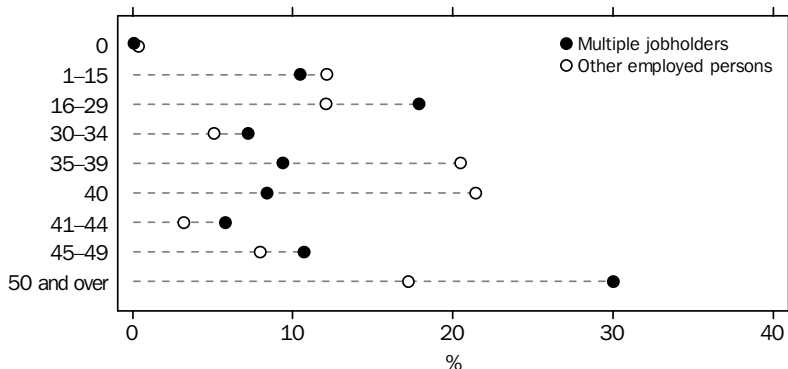
Source: Labour Force Survey, data available on request.

The age and sex profile of multiple job holders is largely consistent with that of other employed persons (i.e. persons with one job). However, employed females are more likely to have more than one job than employed males and, since 1998, female multiple job holders have outnumbered males in absolute terms as well. In July 2003, 7% of employed females (296,200 persons) had more than one job, compared with 5% of employed males (253,600 persons).

HOURS WORKED

On average, multiple job holders tend to work more hours a week than other employed persons. In July 2003, multiple job holders worked an average of 40 hours a week in all jobs, compared with 37 hours for other employed persons.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Hours usually worked in all jobs—July 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey, July 2003.

Consistent with overall labour force trends, the number of hours usually worked by male multiple job holders was higher than that for female multiple job holders, with males working an average of 47 hours, compared with 33 hours for females. More than four fifths (84%) of male multiple job holders in July 2003 were employed full-time, compared with 53% of female multiple job holders.

SPOTLIGHT ON MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS *continued*

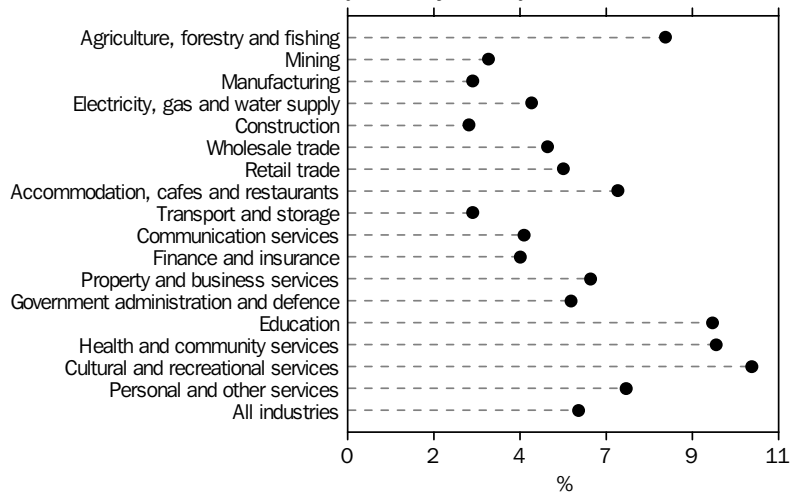
HOURS WORKED *continued*

Almost a third (30%) of multiple job holders usually worked 50 or more hours a week, compared with 17% of other employed persons. In July 2003, almost half (46%) of male multiple job holders and 16% of female multiple job holders usually worked 50 hours a week or more, compared with 25% of other employed males, and 7% of other employed females.

INDUSTRY

The LFS provides information on the industry of the main job of multiple job holders in each quarter month (i.e. February, May, August and November). In May 2003, one in ten people whose main job was in the Cultural and recreational services industry were multiple job holders. Other industries with relatively high proportions of multiple job holders were Health and community services (9%), Education (9%) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (8%).

MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS(a), Industry of main job—May 2003



(a) Proportion of all employed persons.

Source: *Labour Force Survey, May 2003.*

Information relating to the second job held by multiple job holders is available from the Multiple Jobholding Survey. This survey is conducted on an irregular basis as a supplement to the LFS, and has as its main population of interest employed persons with more than one job who worked as an employee in at least one of their jobs. The most recently available data, from the July 2001 Multiple Jobholding Survey, show that the second jobs held by multiple job holders were most likely to be in the Retail trade (16%), Property and business services (13%), Health and community services (14%), Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (11%) or Agriculture, forestry and fishing (11%) industries. The most common industry for the second job of male multiple job holders was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (15%), while for females it was Health and community services (18%).

CAREER EXPERIENCE

Publication:	<i>Career Experience, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6254.0).
Survey conducted:	Irregularly, last conducted November 2002.
Scope:	Persons aged 15 years and over who are employees in their main job. Includes persons who worked in their own incorporated enterprise, and excludes persons aged 15-20 years who are still attending school. The scope for this survey is also subject to the standard exclusions for supplementary surveys, as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.
Key output:	Details of the current job and changes in the job during the previous 12 months, such as promotions, transfers and training opportunities. Other information available includes breaks away from work of six months or more; reasons for those breaks; age and number of dependent children; and type of leave taken when youngest child born.
Further information:	Assistant Director, Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 5565.

OVERVIEW

The Career Experience Survey looks at the work experience of employees over the last 12 months, as well as previous extended breaks from work. It examines changes in an employee's work during the year through promotion, transfer, or other changes, and provides information on the experiences of people with family responsibilities.

In November 2002, approximately 3,392,800 (44%) employees had been with their current employer for one year or more, and had experienced some change in work in the last 12 months. The proportion of employees having some change in work has increased steadily, from 40% in 1996 and 42% in 1998.

The proportion of people experiencing some change in work during the year declined with increasing duration of employment with the same employer. About 61% of employees who had been working with their current employer for at least one year but less than three years had some change in their work during the year. In contrast, about 52% of people who had worked with their current employer for 10 years or more experienced some change in their job.

EMPLOYEES, Whether had any change in work with current employer in last 12 months

<i>Time with current employer</i>	<i>Had some change</i>	<i>With current employer</i>		<i>All employees</i>	<i>'000</i>
		<i>No change</i>	<i>for less than one year</i>		
	%	%	%	%	
Less than 1 year	..	..	100.0	100.0	1 749.3
1 to less than 3 years	60.6	39.4	..	100.0	1 799.6
3 to less than 5 years	58.1	41.9	..	100.0	1 110.7
5 to less than 10 years	56.4	43.6	..	100.0	1 349.2
10 years or more	52.1	47.9	..	100.0	1 717.2
Total	43.9	33.4	22.6	100.0	7 726.0

.. not applicable

Source: Career Experience, Australia, November 2002 (cat. no. 6254.0).

CHANGES IN WORK

There were 5,976,600 employees who had been with their current employer for one year or more. The most common changes in work experienced by these people in the previous 12 months were an increase in responsibility (40%); or new, different or extra duties (38%).

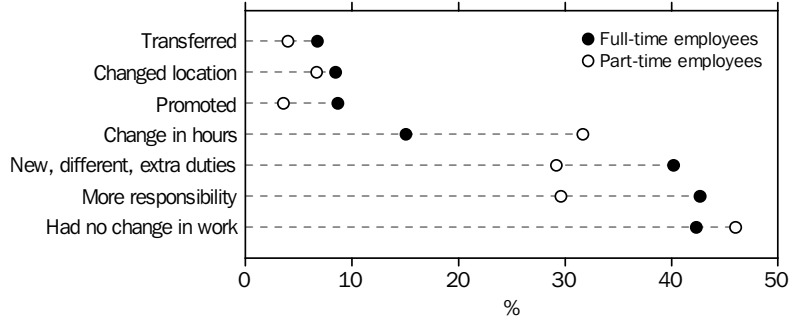
Part-time employees were most likely to experience no change in their work (46%) or a change in hours (32%). The proportion of part-time employees experiencing a change in

CAREER EXPERIENCE *continued*

CHANGES IN WORK *continued*

hours (32%) was more than double that of full-time employees (15%). The common change experienced by full-time employees was an increase in responsibility (43%).

EMPLOYEES(a), All changes in work in last 12 months—November 2002



(a) With current employer for 12 months or more. Refers to all changes in work, therefore persons may appear in more than one category.

Source: *Career Experience, Australia, November 2002* (cat. no. 6254.0).

BREAKS TAKEN

At November 2002, there were 6,736,500 employees who had worked with their current employer for six months or more. Of these employees, 297,800 (4%) had taken a break of six months or more while working with their current employer, or were currently away from work.

Most recent break of six months or more

Nearly three-quarters of people taking a break of six months or more were female, and most of these (61%) took this leave for the birth of a child, or to care for children. Males were most likely to take a break of six months or more for travel or holiday, or due to work-related injury or illness (each comprising 19% of males who took leave of six months or more).

Most employees (61%) who had a break of six months or more were away from work for between six months and one year.

Break taken when youngest child was born

Nearly all males (94%) who took a break when their youngest child was born were away from work for less than six weeks, compared with only 7% of females. For females who took a break, over half (51%) took a break of three months to a year, and a further 25% were away for one year or more.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

Publication: *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6206.0).
 Survey conducted: Biennially, last conducted February 2003.
 Scope: Persons aged 15 to 69 years enumerated in private dwellings (subject to the standard exclusions for supplementary surveys, as detailed in the Explanatory Notes).
 Key output: Information about the time and number of spells spent working, looking for work, or out of the labour force, in the preceding year.
 Further information: Cassandra Gligora, Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys Section, Canberra 02 6252 5255.

INTRODUCTION

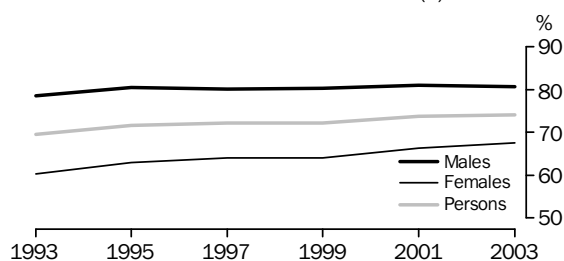
The Labour Force Experience Survey records people's experience both in and out of the labour force over the preceding year. The survey has been conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey in broadly the same terms for nearly a quarter of a century.

Survey data collected from an "experience" perspective (i.e. over a long reference period, in this case the year to survey date) offer useful insights into changes in labour market status. For example, in the year to February 2003, 72% of the survey population retained the same status (either working, looking for work, or out of the labour force) for the whole of the year, while the remaining 28% had changed status at least once during the year. This provides a different perspective of labour market activity to that of the standard Labour Force Survey measures which relate to a particular point in time.

WORKED DURING THE YEAR

Some 10.2 million persons, or 74% of the survey population of 13.7 million, had worked for some period during the year ended February 2003. Over recent years, the proportion has been rising steadily from the 70% recorded in March 1993. Females working during the year have made the main contribution to the increase.

WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR(a)



(a) March in 1993, February from 1995 to 2003.

Of those who had worked at some time during the year to February 2003, 66% (6.8 million persons) had worked for the whole year. Some 70% of males had worked for the whole year compared with 62% of females.

Just over 7.9 million or 78% of those who had worked during the year had worked for only one employer or business, while 17% had worked for two, and 5% (0.5 million persons) had worked for three or more employers or businesses.

Of men who worked during the year, 79% worked only full-time, and 13% worked only part-time. The corresponding proportions for women were 48% and 42%.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE *continued*

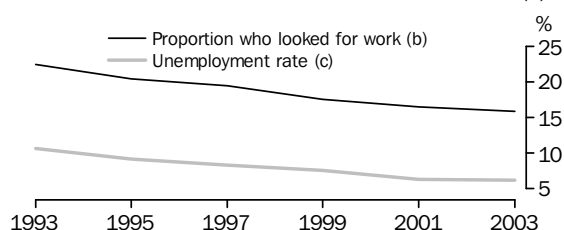
LOOKED FOR WORK DURING THE YEAR

Over 1.7 million persons looked for work at some time during the year, representing 12.4% of the survey population. This proportion has been in steady decline since at least 1993.

The working and looking for work concepts for the Labour Force Experience Survey are closely related to the employment and unemployment concepts measured by the Labour Force Survey (for more information, see the explanatory notes of the relevant publications). Therefore, it is possible to create an equivalent to the unemployment rate from the Labour Force Experience Survey from the number of persons who looked for work at some time during the year, expressed as a proportion of those who had participated in the labour force at some time during the year.

The two series show the expected difference in absolute value, with the experience measure considerably higher. However, the rate of change for each has remained broadly consistent over the last decade.

LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR(a)



(a) March in 1993, February from 1995 to 2003.

(b) As a percentage of persons in the labour force at some time during the year.

(c) Annual average to survey date.

Of the 1.7 million persons who spent some time during the year looking for work, nearly three-quarters (74%) had experienced one spell of looking for work, with the other quarter having two or more spells of looking for work. The median time spent looking for work in the year was 12 weeks.

Approximately two-thirds of those who spent some time looking for work had also spent some time working during the year.

IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR

Overall, 78% of the population aged 15 to 69 were in the labour force at some time during the year ended February 2003. Some 85% of males had participated, compared with 72% of females.

The majority of persons who had participated in the labour force (71%) had done so for the whole year. Of the nearly 3 million persons who had spent no time in the labour force during the year, 46% (1.4 million) were aged 55 years or more.

CHILD CARE

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Publication:	<i>Child Care, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4402.0).
Survey title:	Child Care
Survey conducted:	Triennial, last conducted June, 2002.
Scope:	Children under 12 years of age, excluding students at boarding school. Scope is subject to the standard exclusions for supplementary surveys, as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.
Key output:	The use of, and demand for, child care for children under 12 years of age, the use of the Child Care Benefit and the working arrangements of parents with children under 12 years.
Further information:	Joye McLaughlin, Family and Community Statistics Section, Canberra 02 6252 6682.

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INTRODUCTION

In June 2002 there were 3.1 million children aged less than 12 years. Almost half (49%, or 1.5 million) of these children used some type of child care in the reference week, the same proportion and number observed in 1993. Child care can be either formal or informal and children may use either type of child care, or a combination of the two.

Formal care refers to regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. In June 2002, 25% of children aged less than 12 years used formal care. Use of formal care varied with age, with children aged four years most likely to use some type of formal care (83%) and children under one year or aged nine to eleven years least likely to use formal care.

Informal care is non-regulated care, arranged by the child's parent or guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. This care can be given by relatives (such as a sibling, a grandparent or a parent living elsewhere) or unrelated people (such as a friend, babysitter or nanny) and can be paid or unpaid. In June 2002, 33% of children under 12 years used informal care. Use of informal care was highest for one year olds and then generally decreased as the age of the child increased.

REASON FOR USING CHILD CARE

Almost half (48%) of all children using formal care did so mainly because of their parents' work. This reason accounted for 84% of children at before and/or after school care programs, 60% of those attending family day care and 55% of children attending long day care.

The main reason for children using informal care was also related to parents' work, with 46% using informal care for this reason. More than half of all children being cared for by a brother or sister (60%), and half of those cared for by a grandparent (51%) or unrelated people (50%), were there due to parents' work.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS

Couple Families

In June 2002, just under half (47%, or 1.2 million) of children in couple families used child care. Within couple families, use of care was higher for children with employed parents; 59% of children used care if both parents were employed, compared with 35% of children with one parent employed and 28% of children who had neither parent employed. Children in couple families were also more likely to use child care if their parents were working full time.

One Parent Families

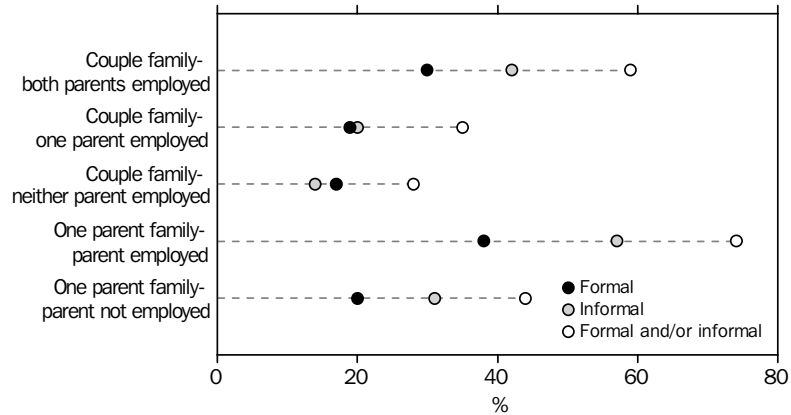
In June 2002, 332,700 children in one parent families (56% of children in these families) used child care. As with couple families, use of child care was higher for children whose parent was employed. Almost three quarters (74%) of children with their lone parent

CHILD CARE *continued*

One Parent Families *continued*

employed used child care, compared with 44% of children with their lone parent not in employment.

CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

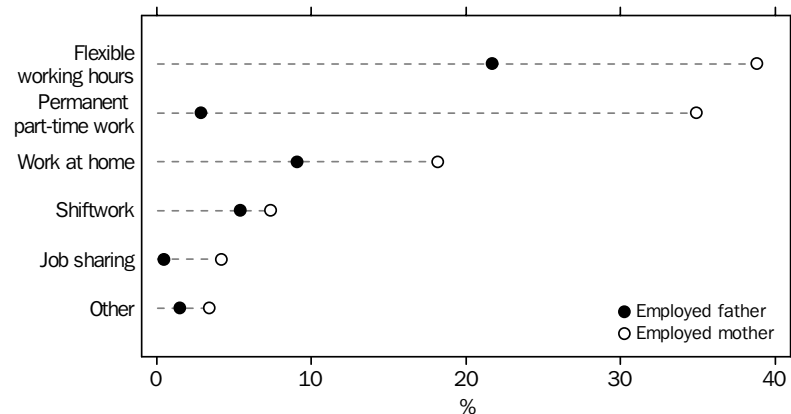


BALANCING WORK AND FAMILIES

Over the years, a range of provisions have been introduced to assist families to balance their work and family responsibilities. These include flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, home based work and job sharing.

Over half (56%) of all families with at least one employed parent reported using working arrangements to help them care for their children. The most frequently used working arrangements were flexible working hours (35%), permanent part-time work (24%) and working at home (16%). Employed fathers were considerably less likely to make use of work arrangements (30%) than employed mothers (70%). However, the use of work arrangements to care for children has increased more for employed fathers than for employed mothers in recent years (from 24% and 68% respectively in 1993).

BALANCING WORK AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY



LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

Product:	<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery</i> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).
Survey title:	Labour Force Survey.
Survey conducted:	Monthly, with more detailed data on age of children collected each June.
Scope:	Persons aged 15 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings (see paragraphs 20–21 and 29–30 of the Explanatory Notes).
Key output:	Information on family type by labour force status, age, sex and age of children.
Further information:	Michael Johnson, Labour Force Estimates, on Canberra 02 6252 6525.

INTRODUCTION

The monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects information on relationships within households. Information is also compiled about families, including the types of families, the number of children aged under 15 years, and the number of dependent children aged under 25 years.

There are two tables in this publication (tables 1.6 and 1.7) containing summary data on relationships and families. Detailed data on labour force status by relationship and family type are available electronically every month through data cubes from *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

In each June, additional data are collected on the ages of children under 15. These data are available through more detailed family data cubes, released annually in *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Due to a number of factors relating to the scope and coverage of the LFS, family relationship is not determined for some households and persons within the scope of the LFS (see paragraphs 29 and 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information). In June 2003, family status was determined for 95% of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (15.0 million persons).

MEMBERS OF A FAMILY

A family is defined as 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. Of those persons for whom family status was determined, 83% (12.5 million persons) were members of a family, and these people made up 5.5 million families in June 2003.

Most families (83%, or 4.5 million) were couple families, while 15% (821,800 families) were one parent families and 2% (99,300 families) were other types of families, including those where there was no parent (for example, siblings living together). The average family size in June 2003 was 3.0 persons.

Couple families

The proportion of couple families with both partners employed increased from 47% in June 1994 to 53% in June 2003, reflecting the continuing increase in women's participation in the labour force.

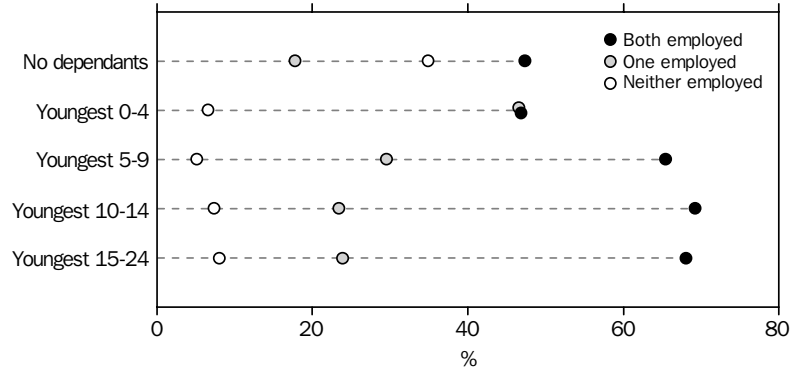
The pattern of involvement in the labour force for couples varied with the presence of dependent children aged under 25. A dependent child is any child under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years and attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household). In June 2003, 45% of couple families had at least one dependent child aged under 25 years present.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES *continued*

Couple families continued

Couple families without dependent children present were more likely to have neither partner employed (many are older and have retired from the labour force). Of couple families with dependent children, those whose youngest child was aged between 0 and 4 years were more likely to have one parent employed.

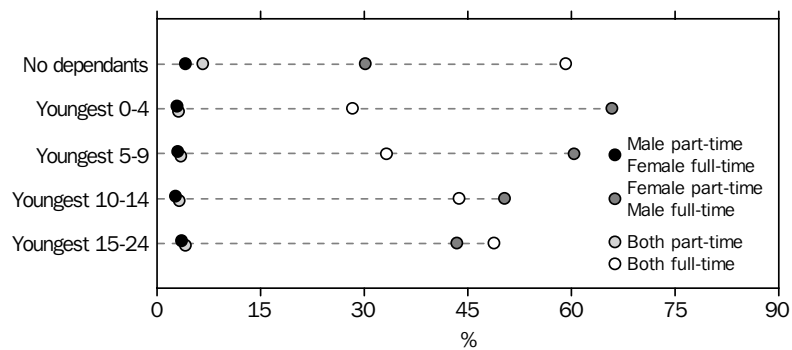
COUPLE FAMILIES, Employment status of partners—June 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey.

Where both partners were employed, they tended to be either both employed full-time, or the husband employed full-time and the wife part-time. The proportion of couple families where both were employed full-time was lowest when the youngest child was aged 0 to 4 years, and increased with the age of the youngest child.

COUPLE FAMILIES WITH BOTH PARTNERS EMPLOYED, Full-time/part-time status—June 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey.

One-parent families

The parent was employed in about half of the one-parent families with dependent children aged under 25 years present. Female sole parents were less likely to work, and more likely to work part-time, than male sole parents. Four-fifths of one-parent families had a female parent in June 2003.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES *continued*

One-parent families *continued*

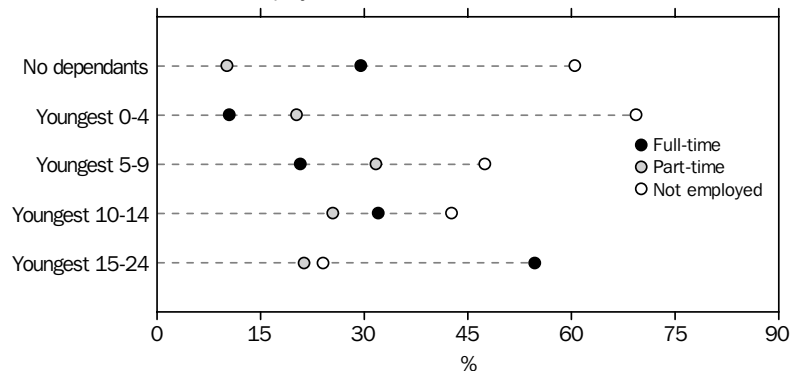
ONE-PARENT FAMILIES, Labour force status of parent—whether dependants present—June 2003

	Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Not employed	Total	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
<i>With dependants</i>	26.6	24.8	48.5	100.0	585.7
Male parent	54.4	9.9	35.7	100.0	76.5
Female parent	22.5	27.1	49.5	100.0	507.2
<i>Without dependants</i>	29.4	10.0	60.6	100.0	238.1
Male parent	51.4	*4.3	44.3	100.0	52.1
Female parent	23.3	11.6	65.1	100.0	186.0
Total	27.5	20.5	52.0	100.0	821.8

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

Lone parents were less likely to be in full-time employment while their children were young, but the proportion employed full-time increased with the age of the youngest child.

ONE-PARENT FAMILIES, Employment status—June 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PERSONS NOT A MEMBER OF A FAMILY

The majority of the 2.5 million persons who were not members of a family were persons living alone (71%, or 1.8 million persons). Just over half (51%) of all persons living alone were not in the labour force, largely due to a high proportion of persons in older age groups. People who were not in families but were not living alone (e.g. group households) were more likely to be employed and had a much younger age profile than people living alone.

NEW LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE SELECTIONS

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides timely and reliable information on the labour market activity of the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978, and on a quarterly basis since 1960.

Every five years, following the Census of Population and Housing, the LFS sample design is reviewed to ensure that the survey continues to accurately reflect the geographic distribution of the Australian population, and remains both efficient and cost-effective.

Following the review based on the 2001 Census, new LFS sample selections were introduced progressively over the period November 2002 to June 2003.

The new private dwelling sample (houses, flats, etc.) in larger urban centres and in the less remote parts of the remainder of the country (representing 82% of the total sample) was phased in over the period November 2002 to June 2003, with 1/8th of this portion of the sample being introduced each month. The remainder of the new sample, which covers less settled areas of Australia and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, caravan parks, hospitals, boarding houses, etc.), was introduced in two stages: in November 2002 for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory; and in December 2002 for Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. The *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) contains further details about the 2001 sample design.

IMPACT OF NEW SAMPLE

With this method of implementation, most of the changes to labour force statistics due to the introduction of the new sample should be spread over the eight months. This approach is broadly comparable with that adopted for the 1996 redesign. In contrast, the approach adopted for the 1981 redesign saw the new sample introduced in one month, while in the 1986 and 1991 redesigns, the new sample was introduced over four months.

The monthly growth in seasonally adjusted employment was higher than some commentators expected from November 2002 to January 2003, coinciding with the introduction of almost half of the new sample. In the remaining five months of the sample phase-in period, seasonally adjusted employment estimates fell by 68,300 persons.

CHANGE IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES—November 2002 to June 2003

Month	Monthly change	Cumulative change
	'000	'000
November 2002	+60.0	+60.0
December 2002	+52.0	+112.0
January 2003	+94.0	+206.0
February 2003	-12.3	+193.7
March 2003	-42.8	+150.9
April 2003	-14.3	+136.6
May 2003	+29.0	+165.6
June 2003	-27.9	+137.7

Source: Labour Force Survey.

IMPACT OF NEW SAMPLE *continued*

The phase-in of the new LFS sample was undertaken with an overriding objective of maintaining continuity of time series for LFS estimates. The ABS undertook a number of investigations to evaluate whether the phasing-in of the new sample had an impact on LFS estimates. These investigations included:

- analyses of operational procedures associated with the new sample implementation
- analyses of sampling variability during the phase-in period for the new sample, and
- analyses of data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing to compare the characteristics of incoming and outgoing rotation groups during the phase-in period of the new sample.

The ABS also conducted analyses using two alternative estimation methods that place greater emphasis on the sample that is common between consecutive months of the survey.

In conclusion, these analyses and investigations indicated that the implementation of the new sample had no major effects on the continuity of LFS estimates. As expected, the relative standard errors of estimates of monthly movement increased during the phase-in period. The analysis of the characteristics of incoming and outgoing rotation groups suggests how this increased sample variability might have manifested itself in practice each month. Both alternative estimation methods produced estimates of change in employment over the eight month phase-in period that are similar to the published figure, although with a less volatile pattern. While increased volatility is unavoidable during a phase-in period, these studies have suggested some changes to operational arrangements which may enable the ABS to control elements of that volatility a little better in the post-2006 Census redesign.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

ABS investigations of the possible impact of operational procedures on LFS estimates took a broad focus and included issues relating to: sample design; sample size; survey scope or definitions; response rates; selection; derivation and weighting programs; interviewers; coverage of non-private dwellings; and field and office procedures.

These investigations found no errors that could have contributed to the high employment growth during the phase-in period. There were a number of improvements made to the operational procedures used for the new sample, but these did not have a significant impact on the survey estimates.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY DURING PHASE-IN PERIOD

The ABS analysed sampling variability during the phase-in period of the new sample, focussing on standard errors for estimates of monthly change of employed, unemployed and not in the labour force.

The average sampling variability of level estimates (as measured by standard errors) associated with the new LFS sample design were expected to be broadly comparable to that of the previous sample. The same is true for movement estimates, once the phase-in is complete. However, standard errors of monthly movements were expected to be higher during the sample phase-in period, particularly for the months of November and December 2002.

In the LFS, households are interviewed each month for eight months, with 1/8th of the sample being replaced each month. The replacement (or rotation) of a sample is usually achieved by selecting another cluster of dwellings, generally in close proximity to the

NEW LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE SELECTIONS *continued*

SAMPLING VARIABILITY DURING PHASE-IN PERIOD *continued*

dwellings leaving the sample. As a result, the incoming rotation group is likely to possess similar socioeconomic and labour force characteristics to the outgoing rotation group.

The main difference during a phase-in period is that the outgoing rotation groups are not replaced by nearby dwellings. The incoming rotation groups are therefore more likely to exhibit different labour force characteristics to outgoing rotation groups while the new sample is being introduced.

There is no systematic difference between the outgoing and incoming groups. They are both 'random probability' samples of the Australian population, and they both create unbiased estimates of labour force characteristics.

The ABS estimated that the standard errors on estimates of monthly movements during the phase-in of the new sample, compared to estimates based on the old sample, would be increased by 5% for employed persons, 1% for unemployed persons and 3% for persons not in the labour force. The increase in standard errors was expected to be higher still for movements in November and December, as a result of the higher proportion of the new sample being introduced in November and December.

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RESULTS

Sampling variability occurs because one group of respondents is randomly selected instead of another. It is possible to gain some insight into the specific differences between the outgoing 1996 sample and the incoming 2001 sample by using Collection District (CD) data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. While this does not provide information on the differences that existed during the phase-in period, it does shed some light on the types of differences that existed between those CDs in 2001.

For example, the following table shows the employment to population ratio (EPR) for August 2001, for the CDs in the incoming rotation groups and for the CDs in the outgoing rotation groups, for each of the eight months of the sample phase-in period. Differences between the estimated EPRs for the incoming and outgoing rotation groups will contribute to sampling variability.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO(a), Collection Districts(b)—of outgoing and incoming LFS rotation groups—August 2001

Reference period of rotation group	CDs of outgoing LFS rotation group	CDs of incoming LFS rotation groups	Difference(c)
	%	%	% pts
Oct 2002–Nov 2002	57.08	57.54	0.46
Nov 2002–Dec 2002	57.29	58.41	1.12
Dec 2002–Jan 2003	57.33	57.52	0.19
Jan 2003–Feb 2003	58.09	56.87	-1.22
Feb 2003–Mar 2003	57.51	56.99	-0.52
Mar 2003–Apr 2003	56.85	58.21	1.36
Apr 2003–May 2003	57.17	57.07	-0.10
May 2003–Jun 2003	57.18	57.33	0.15
Average	57.31	57.49	0.18

(a) Employed persons as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Due to difficulties in matching LFS selections to specific collection districts, excludes selected dwellings in Hobart and Darwin, Indigenous strata and more remote areas.

(c) Differences shown in this table refer to only one rotation group. The difference across all eight rotation groups would be approximately 1/8th of this.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RESULTS *continued*

The EPR was chosen as a measure to enable comparison of the level of employment between groups of different sizes. The EPRs for the CDs in incoming rotation groups were higher than those in outgoing rotation groups for the first three months (i.e. in November, December and January), lower for the following two months, higher again for the sixth month and quite similar for the last two months. Since the rotating sample moved, in the first three months, to geographic areas with higher EPRs at the time of the 2001 Census, there is a possibility that these rotation groups contributed to the growth in the LFS employment estimates in these months.

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATION METHODS

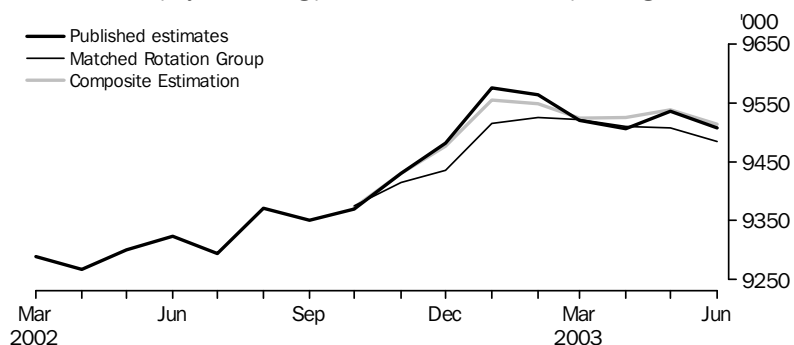
Another way of examining the impact of the sample change is to use the information reported by respondents during the phase-in period, but use alternative estimators that are less sensitive to the sample rotation effects. Note that, while these estimators produce more stable estimates of monthly movement in situations like this, they have other properties that make them less attractive in the usual situations.

The two alternative estimation methods used (matched rotation group, and composite estimation) place greater emphasis on the sample that is common between consecutive months of the survey. See Note on Methodology at the end of this paper for more detail about these estimators.

One drawback to the matched rotation group method is that over time the resulting level estimates drift away from the true level. In addition, the seasonal adjustment process used for both of these analyses was only approximate because the seasonal adjustment was applied to 'hybrid' series. These 'hybrid' series were formed by appending the matched rotation group series (or composite estimation series) for November 2002 to June 2003, to the published employment series for the period to October 2002.

The following graph compares the seasonally adjusted matched rotation group and composite estimation employment series with the published series. The cumulative change in employment over the eight months of the sample phase-in for both alternative methods is similar to the published figure, although the matched rotation group series (and, to a lesser extent, the composite estimation series) has a less volatile monthly pattern than the published series.

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATION METHODS,
Estimates of employment during phase-in of 2001 LFS sample design



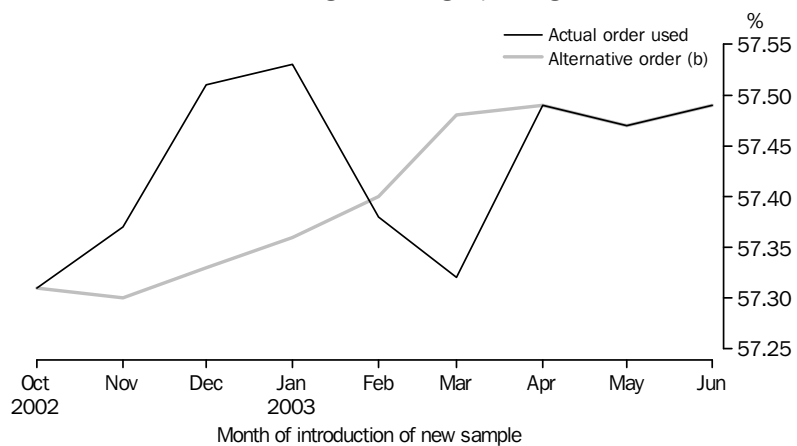
Source: Labour Force Survey

IMPLICATIONS FOR 2006
LFS SAMPLE PHASE-IN
*Alternative matching of
rotation groups*

Rotating in groups from different geographic areas during the phase-in period can have an impact on the sampling variability of the estimates. This is particularly the case when rotation groups with relatively high EPR are replaced by groups with relatively low EPRs, and vice versa.

This phenomenon can be alleviated somewhat by matching outgoing rotation groups with incoming rotation groups with similar EPRs (as measured in the most recent census), and thereby reducing the volatility in survey estimates. The graph below shows how a matching of incoming and outgoing rotation groups could have been used to reduce the differences between the EPRs of these groups.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO (a),
Actual and alternative (b) matching of rotation groups—August 2001



(a) Employed persons as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over.
(b) Matches CDs of rotation groups with similar EPRs.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Investigations for the phase-in of the 2006 LFS sample redesign will look at more closely matching outgoing rotation groups with incoming rotation groups, based on employment characteristics from the 2006 census. This may lead to smaller differences between the old and new samples, and to a smaller contribution of the sample phase-in to LFS sampling variability.

Timing of phase-in period

The 2001 sample redesign was phased in over a period of eight months from November 2002 to June 2003, with around 1/8th of the new private dwelling sample being introduced each month under existing sample rotation arrangements. This reduces the likelihood of dramatic movements directly due to the new sample phase-in, as well as providing operational advantages and helping to minimise sampling error.

This strategy, and the timing, will be reviewed for the 2006 sample redesign, drawing upon experiences gained during the 2001 phase-in.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the analyses in this article please contact Bill Allen on Canberra 02 6252 6302, or via email at <bill.allen@abs.gov.au>. For information about the Labour Force Survey please contact Craig Blair on Canberra 02 6252 6565, or via email at <craig.blair@abs.gov.au>.

NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

Matched rotation group method

The matched rotation group method calculates monthly movements using the 7/8ths of selected dwellings that are common between consecutive months under the LFS rotation scheme (i.e. the incoming group of dwellings is dropped from the current month's estimate, and the outgoing group is dropped from the previous month's estimate).

The matched rotation group series shown in this paper has been derived by adding successive estimates of monthly *movement* (beginning with November 2002) to the published *level* estimate for October 2002, and then seasonally adjusting the whole series (as if it were a continuous time series). Hence the seasonally adjusted series is only approximate, because the matched rotation group estimates may have different seasonal characteristics from the published estimates. Also, analysis has shown that there is a small systematic difference in responses between the outgoing and incoming groups of dwellings in the LFS, related to the length of time that respondents have been in the survey. This results in a small bias in the matched rotation group estimates of monthly movement, which will accumulate over time as successive monthly movements are added to the employment estimate for October 2002.

In addition to accumulating bias, the matched rotation group method has higher standard errors than the published series, for estimates of employment change over periods longer than six months.

These deficiencies render the matched rotation group method inappropriate for other than short-term comparisons.

Composite estimation method

The composite estimation method calculates an unbiased estimate of the employment level for any given month. It gives most weight to the dwellings in common with the previous month, but also gives some weight to the outgoing and incoming dwellings. The composite estimation series shown in this paper has been derived by combining original estimates for the period November 2002 to May 2003 with published (original) estimates for the period to October 2002, and then seasonally adjusting the whole series (as if it were a continuous time series). Hence, although the composite estimation method is sound, the seasonally adjusted series is only approximate, because the composite estimates may have slightly different seasonal characteristics from the published estimates.

Further information

Further details of the matched rotation group and composite estimation methods can be found in an article in the May 1998 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1359.0).

LIST OF TABLES

page

THE LABOUR FORCE

1.1	Labour force status: trend series	36
1.2	Age by social marital status	37
1.3	States and territories, and capital cities	40
1.4	Educational attendance (aged 15–24)	43
1.5	Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia	44
1.6	Relationship in household	45
1.7	All families: family type by labour force status	46
1.8	International comparisons	47

EMPLOYED PERSONS

2.1	Industry: trend series	48
2.2	Industry division and subdivision	49
2.3	Occupation major groups and sub-major groups	51
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	52
2.5	Industry and occupation by status in employment	53
2.6	Actual hours worked: industry and occupation	54
2.7	Actual hours worked	55
2.8	Actual and usual hours worked in all jobs	56
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours	56
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	57
2.11	Public sector employees	58

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

3.1	Duration of unemployment by age	59
3.2	Long-term unemployed persons: trend series	60
3.3	Reason for unemployment by industry and occupation of last job	61

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

4.1	Labour underutilisation: Australia population counts and rates	62
4.2	Labour underutilisation: age and state rates	63
4.3	Part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours	64
4.4	Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work	65

EARNINGS

5.1	Wage cost index	66
5.2	Average weekly earnings: trend series	67
5.3	Compensation of employees and related measures: trend series	68

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

6.1	Industrial disputes: working days lost	69
6.2	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	70

JOB VACANCIES

7.1	Job vacancies	71
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LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED (a)			CHANGE IN RATE (a)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
August 1998	4 282.6	596.9	4 879.6	378.2	51.2	429.3	5 308.9	8.1	72.9	1.8	3.2	2.0	-0.4	0.0
August 1999	4 361.4	626.4	4 987.8	319.1	58.2	377.4	5 365.2	7.0	72.5	1.8	4.9	2.2	-1.1	-0.4
August 2000	4 453.3	661.3	5 114.6	293.3	53.9	347.2	5 461.8	6.4	72.7	2.1	5.6	2.5	-0.7	0.2
2001														
August	4 385.1	733.0	5 118.0	328.8	63.1	391.9	5 509.9	7.1	72.4	-0.1	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
November	4 412.8	732.0	5 144.8	325.9	62.2	388.1	5 532.9	7.0	72.4	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
2002														
February	4 435.8	741.0	5 176.7	314.7	64.2	378.9	5 555.7	6.8	72.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0
May	4 443.1	756.4	5 199.4	303.0	62.4	365.4	5 564.8	6.6	72.3	0.2	2.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
August	4 436.3	774.3	5 210.6	287.1	61.7	348.8	5 559.4	6.3	71.9	-0.2	2.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
November	4 463.4	781.5	5 245.0	280.5	63.4	343.9	5 588.8	6.2	72.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	-0.1	0.1
2003														
February	4 507.3	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	4 503.2	773.3	5 276.5	286.7	59.8	346.5	5 623.0	6.2	71.9	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.4
August	4 508.1	773.5	5 281.6	276.8	57.7	334.5	5 616.1	6.0	71.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
FEMALES														
August 1998	2 126.6	1 640.8	3 767.4	204.9	92.2	297.1	4 064.5	7.3	54.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	-0.5	0.7
August 1999	2 153.6	1 689.7	3 843.3	177.9	95.6	273.5	4 116.8	6.6	54.0	1.3	3.0	2.0	-0.7	-0.1
August 2000	2 268.0	1 741.8	4 009.8	155.8	89.3	245.1	4 254.9	5.8	55.0	5.3	3.1	4.3	-0.9	1.0
2001														
August	2 238.5	1 807.6	4 046.0	186.0	97.3	283.3	4 329.3	6.5	55.3	-1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1
November	2 232.4	1 825.0	4 057.3	186.3	100.5	286.8	4 344.1	6.6	55.3	-0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
2002														
February	2 230.6	1 854.3	4 084.9	179.4	94.1	273.5	4 358.4	6.3	55.3	-0.1	1.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0
May	2 233.5	1 866.2	4 099.7	172.1	89.6	261.7	4 361.4	6.0	55.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
August	2 254.1	1 872.2	4 126.3	170.9	97.7	268.6	4 394.9	6.1	55.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
November	2 291.4	1 907.8	4 199.2	170.8	97.5	268.3	4 467.5	6.0	56.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	-0.1	0.7
2003														
February	2 306.0	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	2 284.5	1 953.7	4 238.2	181.2	90.7	271.9	4 510.1	6.0	56.1	-0.9	0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.5
August	2 273.1	1 941.4	4 214.5	179.2	94.6	273.8	4 488.3	6.1	55.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	0.1	-0.5
PERSONS														
August 1998	6 409.3	2 237.7	8 646.9	583.1	143.3	726.5	9 373.4	7.8	63.4	2.2	3.4	2.5	-0.5	0.3
August 1999	6 515.0	2 316.2	8 831.1	497.0	153.8	650.9	9 482.0	6.9	63.1	1.6	3.5	2.1	-0.9	-0.2
August 2000	6 721.3	2 403.1	9 124.4	449.1	143.2	592.3	9 716.7	6.1	63.7	3.2	3.8	3.3	-0.8	0.6
2001														
August	6 623.5	2 540.5	9 164.0	514.7	160.5	675.2	9 839.2	6.9	63.7	-0.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
November	6 645.2	2 557.0	9 202.2	512.1	162.7	674.9	9 877.0	6.8	63.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
2002														
February	6 666.3	2 595.3	9 261.6	494.1	158.3	652.4	9 914.1	6.6	63.8	0.3	1.5	0.6	-0.3	0.0
May	6 676.5	2 622.6	9 299.1	475.2	151.9	627.1	9 926.2	6.3	63.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
August	6 690.4	2 646.4	9 336.8	458.0	159.5	617.5	9 954.3	6.2	63.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
November	6 754.8	2 689.3	9 444.2	451.3	160.9	612.1	10 056.3	6.1	63.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	-0.1	0.4
2003														
February	6 813.3	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	6 787.7	2 727.0	9 514.7	467.9	150.5	618.5	10 133.2	6.1	63.9	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
August	6 781.2	2 714.9	9 496.1	456.0	152.3	608.3	10 104.4	6.0	63.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4

(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	6.9	*2.9	9.7	*1.9	*—	*1.9	11.7	*1.5	13.2	*16.6	88.5
20-24	97.5	12.1	109.5	7.7	*0.9	8.6	118.1	10.2	128.3	7.3	92.1
25-34	715.6	49.8	765.3	20.7	*1.3	21.9	787.3	41.2	828.5	2.8	95.0
35-44	957.9	53.2	1 011.1	26.6	*0.6	27.2	1 038.3	70.2	1 108.5	2.6	93.7
45-54	860.8	69.8	930.6	25.0	*1.3	26.4	957.0	94.6	1 051.6	2.8	91.0
55-59	306.0	43.4	349.5	12.4	*1.5	13.9	363.3	109.8	473.1	3.8	76.8
60-64	138.2	40.3	178.5	*3.0	*0.7	*3.7	182.2	168.0	350.2	*2.0	52.0
65 and over	42.9	42.0	84.8	*0.6	*0.2	*0.8	85.7	711.1	796.7	*0.9	10.8
Total	3 125.7	313.5	3 439.2	97.8	6.5	104.4	3 543.5	1 206.6	4 750.1	2.9	74.6
Not married											
15-19	128.0	188.4	316.4	29.9	29.0	58.8	375.3	313.9	689.1	15.7	54.5
20-24	309.5	133.6	443.1	38.8	8.8	47.6	490.7	111.9	602.6	9.7	81.4
25-34	435.2	64.3	499.4	41.0	*3.3	44.4	543.8	99.4	643.2	8.2	84.5
35-44	235.8	22.7	258.5	25.1	*0.8	25.9	284.4	77.6	362.0	9.1	78.6
45-54	174.5	27.6	202.1	17.9	*1.6	19.5	221.6	78.6	300.1	8.8	73.8
55-59	48.3	11.1	59.4	4.9	*0.1	5.0	64.4	46.1	110.5	7.7	58.3
60-64	24.2	7.1	31.3	*3.5	*—	*3.5	34.9	48.5	83.4	*10.2	41.8
65 and over	9.5	12.0	21.5	*—	*0.2	*0.2	21.7	294.1	315.8	*0.9	6.9
Total	1 365.1	466.8	1 831.9	161.1	43.8	204.9	2 036.7	1 070.1	3 106.8	10.1	65.6
Total											
15-19	134.9	191.3	326.2	31.8	29.0	60.8	387.0	315.4	702.3	15.7	55.1
20-24	407.0	145.7	552.7	46.5	9.7	56.2	608.9	122.1	730.9	9.2	83.3
25-34	1 150.7	114.1	1 264.8	61.7	4.6	66.3	1 331.1	140.7	1 471.8	5.0	90.4
35-44	1 193.7	75.9	1 269.6	51.7	*1.4	53.1	1 322.7	147.8	1 470.5	4.0	90.0
45-54	1 035.3	97.4	1 132.8	42.9	*2.9	45.8	1 178.6	173.2	1 351.8	3.9	87.2
55-59	354.4	54.5	408.9	17.2	*1.6	18.8	427.7	155.8	583.6	4.4	73.3
60-64	162.4	47.4	209.8	6.5	*0.7	7.2	217.0	216.5	433.5	3.3	50.1
65 and over	52.4	54.0	106.3	*0.6	*0.4	*1.0	107.3	1 005.2	1 112.5	*0.9	9.6
Total	4 490.8	780.3	5 271.0	258.9	50.3	309.2	5 580.3	2 276.6	7 856.9	5.5	71.0
Mean age	39.5	35.2	38.9	34.5	23.5	32.7	38.5	54.3	43.1	..	..
Median age	39	29	39	32	18	29	38	62	42	..	..

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	9.8	9.3	19.0	*1.7	*0.3	*2.0	21.1	11.8	32.8	*9.6	64.2
20-24	97.7	42.0	139.6	6.3	*4.0	10.3	149.9	60.9	210.8	6.9	71.1
25-34	380.9	251.6	632.4	18.7	5.6	24.3	656.7	308.4	965.1	3.7	68.0
35-44	370.5	416.2	786.7	13.6	12.7	26.3	813.0	302.0	1 115.0	3.2	72.9
45-54	387.9	345.4	733.3	11.9	5.5	17.4	750.6	261.3	1 012.0	2.3	74.2
55-59	88.7	110.0	198.7	*4.0	*2.6	6.6	205.3	201.2	406.5	3.2	50.5
60-64	29.0	55.0	84.0	*0.2	*0.3	*0.5	84.5	216.8	301.3	*0.6	28.1
65 and over	5.6	19.3	24.9	—	—	—	24.9	563.7	588.7	—	4.2
Total	1 369.9	1 248.8	2 618.6	56.4	31.1	87.4	2 706.1	1 926.1	4 632.2	3.2	58.4
Not married											
15-19	66.1	246.6	312.7	23.5	30.6	54.1	366.7	273.6	640.3	14.7	57.3
20-24	190.7	158.8	349.4	23.9	9.2	33.1	382.6	118.4	500.9	8.7	76.4
25-34	250.0	95.1	345.1	25.0	7.8	32.8	377.9	126.9	504.8	8.7	74.9
35-44	143.5	86.4	229.9	17.3	6.8	24.1	253.9	113.2	367.1	9.5	69.2
45-54	152.2	71.4	223.5	12.4	*4.0	16.4	239.9	101.1	341.0	6.8	70.4
55-59	53.7	23.7	77.4	*3.6	*0.4	*4.0	81.4	79.0	160.4	*4.9	50.7
60-64	17.0	13.7	30.7	*1.4	*1.0	*2.4	33.1	92.2	125.3	*7.3	26.4
65 and over	*4.3	9.7	14.0	—	—	—	14.0	787.8	801.8	—	1.7
Total	877.3	705.4	1 582.7	107.0	59.8	166.8	1 749.6	1 692.1	3 441.6	9.5	50.8
Total											
15-19	75.8	255.9	331.7	25.2	30.9	56.1	387.8	285.3	673.1	14.5	57.6
20-24	288.3	200.7	489.1	30.1	13.2	43.4	532.5	179.3	711.7	8.1	74.8
25-34	630.9	346.6	977.5	43.7	13.4	57.1	1 034.6	435.2	1 469.9	5.5	70.4
35-44	513.9	502.6	1 016.5	30.9	19.5	50.4	1 066.9	415.2	1 482.1	4.7	72.0
45-54	540.0	416.8	956.8	24.2	9.6	33.8	990.6	362.4	1 353.0	3.4	73.2
55-59	142.3	133.8	276.1	7.6	*3.0	10.6	286.7	280.3	566.9	3.7	50.6
60-64	46.0	68.7	114.7	*1.6	*1.3	*2.9	117.6	308.9	426.6	*2.5	27.6
65 and over	9.9	29.1	38.9	—	—	—	38.9	1 351.6	1 390.5	—	2.8
Total	2 247.2	1 954.2	4 201.4	163.4	90.9	254.3	4 455.6	3 618.2	8 073.8	5.7	55.2
Mean age	37.7	37.6	37.6	32.6	29.6	31.5	37.3	53.5	44.6	..	..
Median age	37	38	38	31	26	29	37	57	42	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	16.6	12.1	28.8	*3.6	*0.3	*4.0	32.7	13.3	46.0	*12.1	71.1
20-24	195.1	54.0	249.2	14.0	4.9	18.9	268.0	71.0	339.1	7.0	79.0
25-34	1 096.4	301.3	1 397.8	39.4	6.9	46.2	1 444.0	349.6	1 793.6	3.2	80.5
35-44	1 328.4	469.4	1 797.8	40.2	13.3	53.5	1 851.3	372.2	2 223.5	2.9	83.3
45-54	1 248.7	415.2	1 663.9	36.9	6.8	43.7	1 707.6	356.0	2 063.6	2.6	82.7
55-59	394.7	153.5	548.2	16.4	*4.1	20.5	568.6	311.0	879.6	3.6	64.6
60-64	167.2	95.3	262.5	*3.2	*0.9	*4.2	266.7	384.8	651.5	*1.6	40.9
65 and over	48.5	61.3	109.8	*0.6	*0.2	*0.8	110.6	1 274.8	1 385.4	*0.7	8.0
Total	4 495.6	1 562.2	6 057.8	154.2	37.6	191.8	6 249.6	3 132.7	9 382.3	3.1	66.6
Not married											
15-19	194.1	435.0	629.1	53.4	59.5	112.9	742.0	587.4	1 329.4	15.2	55.8
20-24	500.2	292.4	792.6	62.7	18.0	80.7	873.3	230.3	1 103.6	9.2	79.1
25-34	685.2	159.3	844.5	66.0	11.1	77.2	921.7	226.3	1 148.0	8.4	80.3
35-44	379.2	109.1	488.3	42.4	7.6	50.0	538.3	190.8	729.1	9.3	73.8
45-54	326.7	99.0	425.7	30.2	5.6	35.9	461.5	179.6	641.1	7.8	72.0
55-59	102.0	34.8	136.8	8.4	*0.5	8.9	145.7	125.1	270.8	6.1	53.8
60-64	41.2	20.8	62.0	4.9	*1.0	6.0	68.0	140.6	208.6	8.8	32.6
65 and over	13.8	21.7	35.5	—	*0.2	*0.2	35.7	1 081.9	1 117.6	*0.5	3.2
Total	2 242.4	1 172.2	3 414.6	268.1	103.6	371.7	3 786.3	2 762.1	6 548.4	9.8	57.8
Total											
15-19	210.7	447.2	657.9	57.0	59.8	116.9	774.8	600.7	1 375.5	15.1	56.3
20-24	695.3	346.4	1 041.7	76.7	22.9	99.6	1 141.3	301.4	1 442.7	8.7	79.1
25-34	1 781.6	460.7	2 242.3	105.4	18.0	123.4	2 365.7	575.9	2 941.6	5.2	80.4
35-44	1 707.6	578.5	2 286.1	82.6	21.0	103.5	2 389.6	562.9	2 952.6	4.3	80.9
45-54	1 575.3	514.2	2 089.6	67.1	12.5	79.6	2 169.1	535.6	2 704.7	3.7	80.2
55-59	496.7	188.3	685.0	24.8	4.6	29.4	714.4	436.1	1 150.5	4.1	62.1
60-64	208.4	116.1	324.5	8.2	*2.0	10.2	334.7	525.4	860.1	3.0	38.9
65 and over	62.2	83.0	145.3	*0.6	*0.4	*1.0	146.3	2 356.8	2 503.1	*0.7	5.8
Total	6 738.0	2 734.4	9 472.4	422.3	141.2	563.5	10 035.9	5 894.8	15 930.7	5.6	63.0
Mean age	38.9	36.9	38.3	33.8	27.4	32.2	38.0	53.8	43.8	..	..
Median age	39	37	38	31	22	29	38	59	42	..	..

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 017.5	150.1	1 167.6	46.5	9.3	55.8	1 223.4	467.0	1 690.4	4.6	72.4
Females	548.1	366.5	914.6	31.3	18.7	50.0	964.6	772.7	1 737.3	5.2	55.5
Persons	1 565.5	516.7	2 082.2	77.9	27.9	105.8	2 188.0	1 239.7	3 427.7	4.8	63.8
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	493.6	93.9	587.5	33.0	*4.8	37.7	625.2	317.5	942.7	6.0	66.3
Females	222.7	248.6	471.3	20.5	9.8	30.3	501.6	465.3	966.9	6.0	51.9
Persons	716.2	342.5	1 058.8	53.4	14.5	68.0	1 126.8	782.8	1 909.6	6.0	59.0
Total											
Males	1 511.0	244.0	1 755.1	79.5	14.0	93.5	1 848.6	784.5	2 633.1	5.1	70.2
Females	770.7	615.2	1 385.9	51.8	28.5	80.3	1 466.2	1 238.0	2 704.2	5.5	54.2
Persons	2 281.8	859.2	3 141.0	131.3	42.5	173.8	3 314.8	2 022.5	5 337.3	5.2	62.1
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	833.8	143.8	977.6	46.2	9.8	55.9	1 033.5	417.0	1 450.5	5.4	71.3
Females	428.7	358.9	787.6	26.4	18.2	44.5	832.1	675.7	1 507.8	5.3	55.2
Persons	1 262.5	502.7	1 765.2	72.5	27.9	100.5	1 865.6	1 092.7	2 958.4	5.4	63.1
Balance of Victoria											
Males	286.7	59.2	345.8	14.9	*3.6	18.6	364.4	155.7	520.1	5.1	70.1
Females	120.6	138.8	259.4	10.4	5.7	16.1	275.5	256.8	532.3	5.8	51.8
Persons	407.3	197.9	605.2	25.3	9.3	34.7	639.9	412.5	1 052.4	5.4	60.8
Total											
Males	1 120.5	202.9	1 323.4	61.1	13.4	74.5	1 398.0	572.7	1 970.6	5.3	70.9
Females	549.3	497.7	1 047.0	36.8	23.8	60.6	1 107.6	932.5	2 040.1	5.5	54.3
Persons	1 669.8	700.6	2 370.4	97.9	37.3	135.1	2 505.5	1 505.2	4 010.7	5.4	62.5
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	390.6	75.4	466.0	22.9	5.3	28.2	494.2	185.1	679.3	5.7	72.8
Females	221.9	176.2	398.1	15.7	9.4	25.1	423.2	286.6	709.8	5.9	59.6
Persons	612.5	251.6	864.0	38.6	14.8	53.4	917.4	471.7	1 389.1	5.8	66.0
Balance of Queensland											
Males	454.1	73.3	527.4	34.4	4.6	39.0	566.4	239.0	805.4	6.9	70.3
Females	208.8	208.8	417.6	21.2	8.0	29.2	446.8	367.3	814.1	6.5	54.9
Persons	662.9	282.2	945.0	55.6	12.6	68.2	1 013.2	606.2	1 619.5	6.7	62.6
Total											
Males	844.7	148.7	993.4	57.3	9.9	67.2	1 060.6	424.0	1 484.6	6.3	71.4
Females	430.6	385.0	815.7	36.9	17.5	54.3	870.0	653.9	1 523.9	6.2	57.1
Persons	1 275.3	533.7	1 809.1	94.2	27.4	121.5	1 930.6	1 077.9	3 008.5	6.3	64.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	244.6	45.3	289.9	16.4	3.2	19.6	309.5	135.9	445.4	6.3	69.5
Females	120.8	114.2	235.0	10.8	5.6	16.4	251.5	220.3	471.8	6.5	53.3
Persons	365.4	159.5	524.9	27.2	8.8	36.0	561.0	356.2	917.2	6.4	61.2
Balance of South Australia											
Males	90.8	14.7	105.5	3.4	*0.8	4.2	109.7	49.1	158.8	3.9	69.1
Females	39.8	43.1	83.0	2.5	*1.3	3.8	86.8	69.9	156.7	4.4	55.4
Persons	130.7	57.8	188.5	5.9	*2.1	8.1	196.6	119.0	315.5	4.1	62.3
Total											
Males	335.4	60.0	395.4	19.8	4.0	23.8	419.2	185.0	604.3	5.7	69.4
Females	160.7	157.4	318.0	13.3	6.9	20.3	338.3	290.2	628.4	6.0	53.8
Persons	496.1	217.3	713.4	33.2	10.9	44.1	757.5	475.2	1 232.7	5.8	61.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	333.2	65.8	399.0	21.0	4.3	25.4	424.4	151.9	576.2	6.0	73.6
Females	162.4	152.9	315.3	12.7	8.2	20.9	336.2	256.1	592.3	6.2	56.8
Persons	495.5	218.8	714.3	33.8	12.5	46.3	760.6	408.0	1 168.5	6.1	65.1
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	133.4	16.0	149.4	6.5	*1.5	7.9	157.3	50.3	207.6	5.0	75.8
Females	49.7	55.3	105.0	3.2	*2.3	5.4	110.4	82.7	193.1	4.9	57.2
Persons	183.0	71.4	254.4	9.6	3.7	13.4	267.8	133.0	400.8	5.0	66.8
Total											
Males	466.5	81.9	548.4	27.5	5.8	33.3	581.7	202.2	783.9	5.7	74.2
Females	212.0	208.3	420.3	15.9	10.5	26.3	446.6	338.8	785.4	5.9	56.9
Persons	678.6	290.1	968.7	43.4	16.2	59.6	1 028.3	541.0	1 569.3	5.8	65.5
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	37.1	7.6	44.7	3.2	*1.1	4.3	49.0	26.8	75.7	8.7	64.6
Females	21.0	20.9	42.0	1.4	*0.5	1.8	43.8	38.8	82.6	4.2	53.0
Persons	58.1	28.5	86.7	4.6	1.5	6.1	92.8	65.6	158.3	6.6	58.6
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	57.9	8.9	66.9	5.6	*0.5	6.1	73.0	35.2	108.2	8.3	67.4
Females	25.5	26.3	51.8	3.3	*1.1	4.4	56.2	56.4	112.6	7.8	49.9
Persons	83.4	35.3	118.7	8.9	1.6	10.4	129.2	91.6	220.8	8.1	58.5
Total											
Males	95.0	16.5	111.6	8.8	1.6	10.4	121.9	62.0	183.9	8.5	66.3
Females	46.6	47.3	93.8	4.7	1.5	6.2	100.0	95.2	195.2	6.2	51.2
Persons	141.6	63.8	205.4	13.4	3.1	16.5	221.9	157.2	379.1	7.5	58.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	43.6	10.0	53.6	1.8	*0.4	2.2	55.9	18.0	73.9	4.0	75.6
Females	27.1	12.6	39.7	1.8	*0.8	2.5	42.2	26.1	68.3	6.0	61.8
Persons	70.7	22.6	93.3	3.6	1.2	4.8	98.1	44.1	142.2	4.9	69.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	74.0	16.2	90.2	3.1	1.2	4.2	94.4	28.2	122.6	4.5	77.0
Females	50.2	30.8	81.0	2.3	1.5	3.8	84.7	43.5	128.3	4.4	66.1
Persons	124.2	47.0	171.2	5.3	2.7	8.0	179.2	71.7	250.9	4.5	71.4
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 856.7	488.0	3 344.7	156.3	32.9	189.2	3 533.9	1 383.7	4 917.6	5.4	71.9
Females	1 502.8	1 189.7	2 692.6	98.3	60.5	158.8	2 851.4	2 250.2	5 101.6	5.6	55.9
Persons	4 359.6	1 677.7	6 037.3	254.6	93.4	348.0	6 385.3	3 633.9	10 019.2	5.5	63.7
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 634.0	292.3	1 926.4	102.7	17.4	120.0	2 046.4	892.9	2 939.3	5.9	69.6
Females	744.4	764.4	1 508.8	65.1	30.4	95.5	1 604.3	1 368.0	2 972.2	6.0	54.0
Persons	2 378.4	1 056.8	3 435.1	167.7	47.7	215.5	3 650.6	2 260.9	5 911.5	5.9	61.8
Total											
Males	4 490.8	780.3	5 271.0	258.9	50.3	309.2	5 580.3	2 276.6	7 856.9	5.5	71.0
Females	2 247.2	1 954.2	4 201.4	163.4	90.9	254.3	4 455.6	3 618.2	8 073.8	5.7	55.2
Persons	6 738.0	2 734.4	9 472.4	422.3	141.2	563.5	10 035.9	5 894.8	15 930.7	5.6	63.0

* 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					
	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	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Looking for f/t work
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	132.2	39.2	171.4	28.6	13.9	*2.3	30.9	202.3	25.6	227.9	15.3	88.8	12.5
20–24	403.5	67.9	471.4	44.0	11.1	*2.5	46.5	517.9	37.9	555.8	9.0	93.2	7.9
Total	535.7	107.0	642.8	72.6	25.0	4.9	77.4	720.2	63.5	783.7	10.8	91.9	9.3
Females													
15–19	74.2	49.5	123.8	21.4	13.6	*2.3	23.7	147.4	25.9	173.3	16.1	85.1	12.3
20–24	284.1	101.0	385.1	27.2	10.3	5.5	32.8	417.9	103.6	521.5	7.8	80.1	5.2
Total	358.3	150.5	508.9	48.6	23.9	7.8	56.4	565.3	129.5	694.8	10.0	81.4	7.0
Persons													
15–19	206.4	88.7	295.1	50.0	27.5	4.6	54.6	349.7	51.5	401.2	15.6	87.2	12.5
20–24	687.6	168.9	856.5	71.2	21.4	8.1	79.3	935.8	141.5	1 077.3	8.5	86.9	6.6
Total	894.1	257.6	1 151.7	121.2	48.9	12.7	133.9	1 285.5	193.0	1 478.5	10.4	86.9	8.2
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	*2.7	152.1	154.8	*3.2	*2.3	26.6	29.9	184.7	289.8	474.5	16.2	38.9	*0.7
20–24	*3.5	77.8	81.3	*2.5	*—	7.1	9.7	90.9	84.2	175.1	10.6	51.9	*1.4
Total	6.1	229.9	236.1	5.8	*2.3	33.8	39.5	275.6	374.0	649.6	14.3	42.4	0.9
Females													
15–19	*1.6	206.4	208.0	*3.8	*3.1	28.6	32.4	240.4	259.4	499.8	13.5	48.1	*0.8
20–24	*4.3	99.7	104.0	*2.9	*1.1	7.7	10.6	114.6	75.7	190.3	9.3	60.2	*1.5
Total	5.9	306.1	311.9	6.7	*4.2	36.3	43.0	355.0	335.1	690.1	12.1	51.4	1.0
Persons													
15–19	*4.3	358.5	362.8	7.0	5.4	55.2	62.3	425.0	549.2	974.3	14.7	43.6	0.7
20–24	7.7	177.5	185.2	5.5	*1.1	14.8	20.3	205.5	159.8	365.4	9.9	56.3	1.5
Total	12.0	536.0	548.0	12.5	6.5	70.1	82.6	630.6	709.1	1 339.6	13.1	47.1	0.9
TOTAL													
Males													
15–19	134.9	191.3	326.2	31.8	16.2	29.0	60.8	387.0	315.4	702.3	15.7	55.1	4.5
20–24	407.0	145.7	552.7	46.5	11.1	9.7	56.2	608.9	122.1	730.9	9.2	83.3	6.4
Total	541.9	337.0	878.8	78.3	27.3	38.6	117.0	995.8	437.5	1 433.3	11.7	69.5	5.5
Females													
15–19	75.8	255.9	331.7	25.2	16.7	30.9	56.1	387.8	285.3	673.1	14.5	57.6	3.7
20–24	288.3	200.7	489.1	30.1	11.4	13.2	43.4	532.5	179.3	711.7	8.1	74.8	4.2
Total	364.2	456.6	820.8	55.3	28.1	44.1	99.5	920.3	464.6	1 384.9	10.8	66.5	4.0
Persons													
15–19	210.7	447.2	657.9	57.0	32.9	59.8	116.9	774.8	600.7	1 375.5	15.1	56.3	4.1
20–24	695.3	346.4	1 041.7	76.7	22.5	22.9	99.6	1 141.3	301.4	1 442.7	8.7	79.1	5.3
Total	906.1	793.6	1 699.6	133.7	55.4	82.8	216.4	1 916.1	902.1	2 818.2	11.3	68.0	4.7

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total	Unemployed				
	'000	'000	'000				
				'000	'000	%	%
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 002.3	7 138.1	417.3	7 555.4	3 731.8	5.5	66.9
Born overseas	1 735.6	2 334.3	146.2	2 480.5	1 886.2	5.9	56.8
Oceania and Antarctica	247.6	312.0	18.4	330.4	126.1	5.6	72.4
New Zealand	188.3	241.3	13.1	254.4	83.6	5.1	75.3
North-West Europe	567.7	778.5	30.0	808.5	583.6	3.7	58.1
UK and Ireland	467.4	636.3	22.6	658.9	445.3	3.4	59.7
Germany	35.4	54.4	*3.8	58.2	54.3	*6.5	51.7
Netherlands	32.8	45.0	*1.8	46.8	48.7	*3.8	49.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	245.4	325.2	18.7	343.9	485.7	5.4	41.5
Italy	57.6	79.3	*2.2	81.5	141.9	*2.7	36.5
Greece	32.8	41.6	*1.6	43.2	87.7	*3.6	33.0
North Africa and the Middle East	69.1	89.4	15.9	105.3	117.3	15.1	47.3
Lebanon	19.1	25.4	7.0	32.4	36.5	21.6	47.0
South-East Asia	232.9	306.1	29.1	335.2	220.1	8.7	60.4
Viet Nam	76.9	93.6	12.4	105.9	66.9	11.7	61.3
Malaysia	34.5	49.5	5.8	55.2	38.8	10.4	58.7
Philippines	57.4	73.9	5.4	79.3	32.6	6.8	70.9
North-East Asia	111.5	161.1	14.5	175.5	180.8	8.2	49.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	57.3	78.1	8.7	86.8	98.2	10.1	46.9
Southern and Central Asia	104.2	137.7	7.7	145.4	67.6	5.3	68.3
India	53.8	73.2	*4.0	77.2	33.9	*5.2	69.5
Americas	73.5	106.6	6.0	112.7	51.0	5.3	68.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	83.8	117.6	6.0	123.6	54.0	4.8	69.6
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	73.9	92.9	5.7	98.6	41.0	5.8	70.6
North-West Europe	88.8	129.3	6.1	135.4	39.3	4.5	77.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	39.1	53.2	*4.1	57.3	32.5	*7.1	63.8
North Africa and the Middle East	20.7	28.9	*3.5	32.3	27.2	*10.7	54.3
South-East Asia	88.0	115.9	13.3	129.3	72.9	10.3	63.9
North-East Asia	52.7	72.5	5.7	78.2	52.6	7.3	59.8
Southern and Central Asia	43.4	51.4	*2.1	53.4	17.4	*3.9	75.5
Americas	19.6	28.4	*2.2	30.7	13.1	*7.3	70.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.3	30.9	*2.0	32.9	11.0	*6.0	75.0
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>445.4</i>	<i>603.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>648.1</i>	<i>306.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>67.9</i>
Arrived 1996–2003							
Oceania and Antarctica	63.9	79.7	6.4	86.1	27.3	7.4	75.9
North-West Europe	62.3	77.5	*2.8	80.4	33.0	*3.5	70.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	21.6	29.9	4.9	34.8	26.9	14.0	56.4
North Africa and the Middle East	9.5	13.5	5.9	19.4	31.0	30.6	38.5
South-East Asia	37.9	60.5	8.0	68.5	74.0	11.7	48.1
North-East Asia	28.8	49.5	7.9	57.4	103.8	13.8	35.6
Southern and Central Asia	31.9	49.1	*4.2	53.4	27.0	*7.9	66.4
Americas	13.0	18.2	*2.1	20.3	14.3	*10.2	58.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.3	41.3	*2.7	44.1	14.5	*6.2	75.3
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>298.3</i>	<i>419.3</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>464.3</i>	<i>351.8</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>56.9</i>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Relationship in household</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Not in the labour force</i> '000	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 352.1	102.0	3 454.2	1 144.0	4 598.2	3.0	75.1
Lone parent	78.0	8.5	86.5	47.3	133.8	9.8	64.6
Dependent student	185.0	30.5	215.5	276.3	491.9	14.2	43.8
Non-dependent child	604.7	75.1	679.9	98.4	778.2	11.1	87.4
Other related individual	103.6	10.3	113.8	58.2	172.0	9.0	66.2
Total	4 323.5	226.4	4 549.9	1 624.2	6 174.1	5.0	73.7
Non-family member							
Person living alone	475.5	41.9	517.4	332.6	850.0	8.1	60.9
Not living alone	292.3	26.4	318.7	104.9	423.7	8.3	75.2
Total	767.8	68.3	836.1	437.6	1 273.7	8.2	65.6
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 091.3	294.7	5 386.0	2 061.7	7 447.7	5.5	72.3
Relationship not determined(a)	179.7	14.5	194.3	214.9	409.2	7.5	47.5
Total	5 271.0	309.2	5 580.3	2 276.6	7 856.9	5.5	71.0
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 526.2	81.1	2 607.3	1 841.2	4 448.5	3.1	58.6
Lone parent	305.6	44.5	350.0	345.2	695.2	12.7	50.4
Dependent student	243.2	32.0	275.2	238.4	513.6	11.6	53.6
Non-dependent child	349.8	33.1	382.9	58.9	441.8	8.6	86.7
Other related individual	71.3	9.0	80.3	116.1	196.4	11.2	40.9
Total	3 496.0	199.7	3 695.7	2 599.8	6 295.5	5.4	58.7
Non-family member							
Person living alone	341.8	19.1	360.9	628.4	989.2	5.3	36.5
Not living alone	202.3	21.6	223.9	82.3	306.3	9.7	73.1
Total	544.0	40.7	584.8	710.7	1 295.5	7.0	45.1
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 040.1	240.5	4 280.5	3 310.5	7 591.0	5.6	56.4
Relationship not determined(a)	161.3	13.8	175.1	307.7	482.8	7.9	36.3
Total	4 201.4	254.3	4 455.6	3 618.2	8 073.8	5.7	55.2
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	5 878.3	183.2	6 061.4	2 985.2	9 046.7	3.0	67.0
Lone parent	383.6	52.9	436.5	392.5	829.0	12.1	52.7
Dependent student	428.2	62.5	490.7	514.7	1 005.4	12.7	48.8
Non-dependent child	954.5	108.2	1 062.8	157.3	1 220.0	10.2	87.1
Other related individual	174.9	19.3	194.2	174.3	368.4	9.9	52.7
Total	7 819.5	426.1	8 245.6	4 224.0	12 469.6	5.2	66.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	817.2	61.0	878.3	961.0	1 839.2	6.9	47.8
Not living alone	494.6	48.0	542.6	187.3	729.9	8.8	74.3
Total	1 311.9	109.0	1 420.9	1 148.2	2 569.1	7.7	55.3
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	9 131.4	535.1	9 666.5	5 372.2	15 038.7	5.5	64.3
Relationship not determined(a)	341.0	28.4	369.4	522.6	892.0	7.7	41.4
Total	9 472.4	563.5	10 035.9	5 894.8	15 930.7	5.6	63.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
ALL FAMILIES	3 240.7	924.0	1 282.7	2 814.3	996.3	1 636.8	5 447.4
Couple family	2 796.0	667.9	1 057.3	2 484.1	696.7	1 340.5	4 521.3
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	80.6	30.9	59.1	69.4	31.6	69.7	170.7
Husband employed, wife unemployed	24.9	12.8	22.8	21.8	11.2	27.5	60.5
Husband unemployed, wife employed	24.2	6.5	9.3	20.5	7.8	11.7	40.0
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	6.4	*2.6	*2.3	4.5	*3.8	*3.0	11.3
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	17.8	7.1	22.6	15.9	7.1	24.5	47.5
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 715.4	637.0	998.2	2 414.7	665.1	1 270.9	4 350.7
Husband employed, wife employed	1 367.8	393.0	585.6	1 145.9	415.7	784.8	2 346.4
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	329.5	194.5	347.6	282.3	189.8	399.4	871.5
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	129.3	20.0	22.8	116.8	24.2	31.0	172.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	874.5	29.6	42.2	856.0	34.7	55.6	946.3
One-parent family	354.8	256.1	225.3	240.3	299.5	296.3	836.1
Parent unemployed	10.5	22.7	19.6	5.8	22.6	24.4	52.8
Male parent unemployed	*2.9	*3.8	*1.7	*1.4	4.4	*2.6	8.4
Female parent unemployed	7.6	18.9	17.9	4.5	18.2	21.8	44.5
Parent employed	173.4	127.0	86.5	87.7	166.5	132.8	387.0
Male parent employed	46.1	19.0	12.3	26.6	30.4	20.5	77.4
Female parent employed	127.3	108.0	74.3	61.1	136.2	112.3	309.6
Parent not in the labour force	170.9	106.3	119.1	146.8	110.4	139.1	396.3
Male parent not in the labour force	29.7	10.1	8.2	24.7	13.8	9.6	48.0
Female parent not in the labour force	141.2	96.2	110.9	122.1	96.6	129.6	348.3
Other family	89.9	..	..	89.9	..	..	89.9
Family reference person unemployed	*3.7	..	..	*3.7	..	..	*3.7
Family reference person employed	55.3	..	..	55.3	..	..	55.3
Family reference person not in the labour force	30.9	..	..	30.9	..	..	30.9

* 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	2001	9 796.3	1999	82.1	63.9	72.9	2001	9 123.9	2001	666.7	6.8
Canada	2001	16 246.2	2000	82.1	70.5	76.3	2001	15 076.8	2001	1 169.5	7.2
France	2001	26 384.7	2000	74.4	61.7	68.0	2001	23 759.0	2001	2 285.0	8.8
Greece	2001	4 362.2	1998	77.1	48.5	62.5	2001	3 917.5	2001	444.7	10.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2001	3 423.7	1998	84.0	55.8	70.0	2001	3 249.1	2001	174.4	5.1
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	86.3	53.2	69.6	2001	90 807.0	2001	8 005.0	na
Italy	2001	23 900.0	1999	74.1	45.5	59.8	2001	21 634.0	2001	2 267.0	9.5
Japan	2001	67 520.0	2000	85.2	59.6	72.5	2001	64 120.0	2001	3 400.0	5.0
Korea (Republic of)	2001	22 181.0	1999	77.3	50.7	63.9	2000	21 061.0	2000	889.0	4.1
Malaysia	2000	9 616.1	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2001	9 535.0	2001	357.1	3.7
New Zealand	2001	1 925.8	1999	83.2	67.4	75.2	2001	1 823.4	2001	102.3	5.3
Singapore	2001	2 119.7	1998	82.7	56.3	69.0	2001	2 046.7	2001	72.9	3.4
Sweden	2001	4 415.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2001	4 239.0	2001	175.0	4.0
United Kingdom	2001	29 638.3	1999	84.1	68.4	76.3	2001	28 225.4	2001	1 412.9	4.8
United States of America	2001	141 815.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2001	135 073.0	2001	6 742.0	4.8

na not available

(a) For most countries the employed and unemployed populations are aged 15 years and over. However the age range varies for some countries: Malaysia — 15-64 years; Sweden — 16-64 years; 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: 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.

	1998	1999	2000	2001		2002			2003			
	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	414.6	436.3	439.2	443.0	443.8	432.9	412.8	387.5	369.0	364.2	367.9	373.1
Mining	84.7	76.4	78.4	79.1	81.0	81.7	80.4	81.0	85.5	89.5	89.3	86.1
Manufacturing	1 095.7	1 073.0	1 150.8	1 101.2	1 092.9	1 096.4	1 110.9	1 131.0	1 142.3	1 133.3	1 114.7	1 094.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	65.7	64.6	65.0	68.2	68.0	66.1	64.5	66.4	70.7	75.2	77.9	80.0
Construction	627.6	675.4	704.4	681.7	702.6	715.5	710.4	709.9	723.5	744.9	760.4	769.0
Wholesale trade	511.6	530.9	446.5	427.7	435.2	439.7	439.3	440.0	447.4	453.7	453.7	449.3
Retail trade	1 270.4	1 328.8	1 327.2	1 376.4	1 389.5	1 398.0	1 408.2	1 422.4	1 445.1	1 464.0	1 472.5	1 471.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	413.6	421.5	466.8	460.0	462.3	464.5	462.5	456.3	451.4	455.8	463.7	471.8
Transport and storage	395.0	412.5	419.1	423.5	418.5	411.0	403.9	402.1	406.4	413.7	421.5	427.1
Communication services	150.9	156.2	178.6	175.4	169.8	168.6	168.7	169.3	171.6	175.5	177.6	178.9
Finance and insurance	327.7	310.8	331.9	353.4	352.0	347.7	344.1	346.6	352.8	355.5	352.1	345.6
Property and business services	937.6	966.7	1 062.7	1 041.1	1 029.3	1 044.6	1 068.9	1 081.1	1 084.0	1 092.6	1 107.3	1 125.2
Government administration and defence	333.6	352.1	355.9	384.1	389.4	393.8	401.9	415.3	428.3	436.2	438.2	437.2
Education	596.1	615.7	616.9	637.9	645.2	649.3	651.1	658.3	665.5	670.7	675.0	681.1
Health and community services	818.6	811.0	856.7	904.7	905.9	911.8	926.8	941.3	943.6	933.3	923.3	919.1
Cultural and recreational services	206.1	214.3	225.0	223.9	229.1	239.5	249.0	249.6	242.6	235.9	235.0	238.5
Personal and other services	344.6	343.9	338.1	366.1	364.4	362.6	365.7	375.5	385.4	387.0	383.0	376.2

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.2	5.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	-2.4	-4.6	-6.1	-4.8	-1.3	1.0	1.4
Mining	4.8	-9.8	2.6	1.8	2.3	0.9	-1.6	0.8	5.6	4.6	-0.2	-3.6
Manufacturing	-3.9	-2.1	7.2	-1.1	-0.8	0.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	-0.8	-1.6	-1.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	-1.7	0.8	1.1	-0.3	-2.7	-2.4	2.9	6.5	6.2	3.7	2.7
Construction	8.3	7.6	4.3	2.1	3.1	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.1
Wholesale trade	5.0	3.8	-15.9	0.8	1.8	1.0	-0.1	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	-1.0
Retail trade	3.0	4.6	-0.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	-0.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.0	1.9	10.7	-0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1	1.0	1.7	1.7
Transport and storage	-0.1	4.4	1.6	-0.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.7	-0.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.3
Communication services	-2.2	3.5	14.3	-3.6	-3.2	-0.7	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.8
Finance and insurance	4.9	-5.2	6.8	1.5	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	0.7	1.8	0.8	-1.0	-1.8
Property and business services	7.9	3.1	9.9	-2.8	-1.1	1.5	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.6
Government administration and defence	-4.7	5.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.8	0.5	-0.2
Education	3.4	3.3	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9
Health and community services	4.6	-0.9	5.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.2	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4
Cultural and recreational services	0.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	2.4	4.5	4.0	0.3	-2.8	-2.7	-0.4	1.5
Personal and other services	1.0	-0.2	-1.7	1.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.9	2.7	2.6	0.4	-1.0	-1.8

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Industry</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	6 738.0	2 734.4	5 271.0	4 201.4	9 472.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	276.1	96.7	259.8	113.1	372.9
Agriculture	231.3	87.2	216.7	101.9	318.6
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	20.8	4.6	19.4	6.0	25.3
Forestry and logging	10.1	*1.6	9.7	*2.0	11.7
Commercial fishing	14.0	*3.3	14.0	*3.3	17.3
Mining	77.7	*3.2	71.5	9.4	80.9
Coal mining	20.7	*0.7	20.3	*1.1	21.4
Oil and gas extraction	5.4	*—	*4.3	*1.1	5.4
Metal ore mining	33.5	*1.1	30.8	*3.9	34.7
Other mining	5.3	*0.5	4.6	*1.1	5.7
Services to mining	12.8	*0.9	11.4	*2.2	13.7
Manufacturing	958.2	133.7	792.3	299.6	1 091.9
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	150.4	26.9	117.1	60.2	177.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	59.4	14.3	30.3	43.3	73.6
Wood and paper product manufacturing	82.6	9.8	73.3	19.1	92.4
Printing, publishing and recorded media	85.6	26.4	64.3	47.7	112.0
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	91.5	10.5	69.8	32.2	102.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	39.6	5.3	35.8	9.1	44.9
Metal product manufacturing	159.0	11.4	146.3	24.0	170.4
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	220.1	18.0	193.3	44.8	238.1
Other manufacturing	70.0	11.2	62.0	19.2	81.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	77.4	5.1	64.3	18.3	82.6
Electricity and gas supply	60.5	*3.3	50.2	13.7	63.8
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	16.9	*1.8	14.1	4.7	18.7
Construction	666.0	106.6	681.8	90.8	772.6
General construction	207.9	27.4	204.1	31.2	235.3
Construction trade services	458.0	79.3	477.6	59.6	537.3
Wholesale trade	366.5	73.2	306.1	133.6	439.7
Basic material wholesaling	88.8	16.4	76.5	28.6	105.1
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	141.3	21.7	123.7	39.3	163.0
Personal and household good wholesaling	136.4	35.1	105.9	65.7	171.6
Retail trade	748.7	684.8	704.1	729.3	1 433.5
Food retailing	214.1	348.5	251.6	311.0	562.6
Personal and household good retailing	322.6	284.4	243.4	363.7	607.1
Motor vehicle retailing and services	212.0	51.8	209.1	54.6	263.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	239.5	223.2	201.4	261.4	462.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	239.5	223.2	201.4	261.4	462.7
Transport and storage	354.8	70.2	323.3	101.7	425.0
Road transport	180.8	40.3	184.7	36.5	221.1
Rail transport	39.2	*1.3	33.3	7.2	40.6
Water transport	10.0	*1.6	8.5	*3.1	11.6
Air and space transport	39.5	10.9	32.6	17.8	50.5
Other transport	*0.8	*—	*0.8	*—	*0.8
Services to transport	60.7	11.4	41.4	30.6	72.1
Storage	23.7	4.7	21.9	6.5	28.4
Communication services	155.8	20.7	123.1	53.4	176.6
Communication services	155.8	20.7	123.1	53.4	176.6

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

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

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Industry</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES cont.					
Finance and insurance	275.2	65.6	155.1	185.7	340.8
Finance	146.0	37.4	72.3	111.0	183.3
Insurance	53.0	11.0	29.5	34.5	64.0
Services to finance and insurance	76.2	17.2	53.3	40.1	93.4
Property and business services	830.7	302.8	628.0	505.6	1 133.6
Property services	134.9	35.7	90.5	80.1	170.6
Business services	695.8	267.2	537.4	425.5	963.0
Government administration and defence	349.0	77.3	220.0	206.3	426.4
Government administration	334.0	75.6	208.3	201.4	409.7
Defence	15.0	*1.7	11.7	4.9	16.7
Education	441.8	267.0	223.7	485.0	708.8
Education	441.8	267.0	223.7	485.0	708.8
Health and community services	523.3	394.6	205.0	712.9	917.9
Health services	397.0	293.4	160.6	529.8	690.4
Community services	126.3	101.2	44.4	183.1	227.5
Cultural and recreational services	137.6	99.0	122.4	114.3	236.6
Motion picture, radio and television services	34.8	11.8	25.5	21.1	46.6
Libraries, museums and the arts	43.5	25.3	31.8	37.0	68.8
Sport and recreation	59.4	61.9	65.1	56.2	121.3
Personal and other services	259.6	110.6	189.3	180.8	370.1
Personal services	107.7	79.1	71.0	115.7	186.7
Other services	151.7	28.8	118.0	62.5	180.6
Private households employing staff	*0.2	*2.7	*0.3	*2.6	*2.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	6 738.0	2 734.4	5 271.0	4 201.4	9 472.4
Managers and administrators	605.9	72.5	507.5	170.8	678.4
Generalist managers	136.9	13.8	125.2	25.5	150.7
Specialist managers	318.9	15.9	243.4	91.4	334.8
Farmers and farm managers	150.1	42.7	138.9	53.9	192.8
Professionals	1 353.9	418.4	876.3	895.9	1 772.3
Science, building and engineering professionals	160.0	16.1	144.9	31.2	176.1
Business and information professionals	462.2	62.9	337.2	187.9	525.1
Health professionals	190.6	121.9	81.2	231.3	312.5
Education professionals	302.0	136.6	142.6	296.1	438.6
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	239.1	80.9	170.5	149.5	320.0
Associate professionals	978.9	175.3	689.6	464.6	1 154.2
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	113.4	15.9	101.2	28.1	129.3
Business and administration associate professionals	326.9	53.4	196.3	183.9	380.3
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	423.9	58.6	298.9	183.6	482.5
Health and welfare associate professionals	41.0	23.7	22.8	41.9	64.7
Other associate professionals	73.6	23.8	70.3	27.1	97.4
Tradespersons and related workers	1 107.8	115.6	1 112.4	111.1	1 223.4
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	196.7	4.9	199.3	*2.3	201.6
Automotive tradespersons	128.8	7.4	135.4	*0.9	136.3
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	201.5	7.2	206.8	*2.0	208.8
Construction tradespersons	291.4	20.4	306.8	5.0	311.8
Food tradespersons	63.2	22.0	62.7	22.6	85.2
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	64.7	16.0	71.7	9.1	80.8
Other tradespersons and related workers	161.5	37.6	129.8	69.3	199.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	205.8	171.4	41.3	335.9	377.2
Secretaries and personal assistants	112.9	65.1	4.6	173.4	178.0
Other advanced clerical and service workers	93.0	106.3	36.8	162.5	199.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	976.7	661.4	453.2	1 185.0	1 638.2
Intermediate clerical workers	625.3	302.4	227.5	700.2	927.7
Intermediate sales and related workers	123.9	24.2	103.2	44.9	148.1
Intermediate service workers	227.5	334.8	122.4	439.9	562.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	654.2	149.9	696.4	107.7	804.1
Intermediate plant operators	170.6	14.4	175.5	9.6	185.0
Intermediate machine operators	68.1	15.9	53.1	30.8	83.9
Road and rail transport drivers	244.8	46.3	269.7	21.4	291.1
Other intermediate production and transport workers	170.6	73.4	198.0	46.0	244.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	356.8	597.2	336.2	617.8	954.0
Elementary clerks	40.1	31.7	31.9	39.9	71.8
Elementary sales workers	252.2	514.3	231.7	534.9	766.5
Elementary service workers	64.4	51.3	72.7	43.0	115.7
Labourers and related workers	498.0	372.7	558.1	312.6	870.7
Cleaners	67.2	140.2	89.4	118.0	207.4
Factory labourers	175.5	44.7	136.3	83.9	220.2
Other labourers and related workers	255.2	187.8	332.4	110.6	443.1

* 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	223.7	52.4	276.1	36.0	60.7	96.7	259.8	113.1	372.9
Mining	69.7	8.0	77.7	*1.8	*1.4	*3.2	71.5	9.4	80.9
Manufacturing	746.3	211.9	958.2	46.0	87.7	133.7	792.3	299.6	1 091.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	63.0	14.4	77.4	*1.2	*3.9	5.1	64.3	18.3	82.6
Construction	633.5	32.4	666.0	48.2	58.4	106.6	681.8	90.8	772.6
Wholesale trade	283.2	83.3	366.5	22.9	50.3	73.2	306.1	133.6	439.7
Retail trade	491.2	257.4	748.7	212.9	471.9	684.8	704.1	729.3	1 433.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	134.0	105.5	239.5	67.3	155.9	223.2	201.4	261.4	462.7
Transport and storage	288.0	66.8	354.8	35.3	35.0	70.2	323.3	101.7	425.0
Communication services	115.4	40.4	155.8	7.7	13.0	20.7	123.1	53.4	176.6
Finance and insurance	145.3	129.9	275.2	9.8	55.8	65.6	155.1	185.7	340.8
Property and business services	520.1	310.6	830.7	107.9	195.0	302.8	628.0	505.6	1 133.6
Government administration and defence	201.8	147.2	349.0	18.2	59.1	77.3	220.0	206.3	426.4
Education	174.0	267.8	441.8	49.8	217.3	267.0	223.7	485.0	708.8
Health and community services	167.9	355.4	523.3	37.0	357.5	394.6	205.0	712.9	917.9
Cultural and recreational services	81.0	56.6	137.6	41.4	57.6	99.0	122.4	114.3	236.6
Personal and other services	152.4	107.1	259.6	36.9	73.7	110.6	189.3	180.8	370.1
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	482.4	123.4	605.9	25.1	47.4	72.5	507.5	170.8	678.4
Professionals	776.9	577.0	1 353.9	99.5	318.9	418.4	876.3	895.9	1 772.3
Associate professionals	636.4	342.5	978.9	53.2	122.1	175.3	689.6	464.6	1 154.2
Tradespersons and related workers	1 038.9	68.9	1 107.8	73.4	42.2	115.6	1 112.4	111.1	1 223.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	33.9	171.9	205.8	7.4	163.9	171.4	41.3	335.9	377.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	367.9	608.8	976.7	85.2	576.2	661.4	453.2	1 185.0	1 638.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	596.4	57.8	654.2	100.0	49.9	149.9	696.4	107.7	804.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	181.3	175.5	356.8	155.0	442.3	597.2	336.2	617.8	954.0
Labourers and related workers	376.7	121.4	498.0	181.5	191.2	372.7	558.1	312.6	870.7
Australia	4 490.8	2 247.2	6 738.0	780.3	1 954.2	2 734.4	5 271.0	4 201.4	9 472.4

* 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	5 876.2	238.4	618.5	6 738.0
Part-time	'000	2 343.0	50.9	314.7	2 734.4
Total	'000	8 219.3	289.4	933.2	9 472.4
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	'000	199.8	41.2	124.1	372.9
Mining	'000	79.0	*0.6	*1.3	80.9
Manufacturing	'000	1 017.2	17.5	54.8	1 091.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	'000	82.2	*—	*0.4	82.6
Construction	'000	503.3	45.2	220.8	772.6
Wholesale trade	'000	402.1	6.7	29.4	439.7
Retail trade	'000	1 266.4	63.0	98.9	1 433.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	'000	429.1	20.0	10.7	462.7
Transport and storage	'000	361.6	10.0	53.0	425.0
Communication services	'000	154.0	*2.4	19.7	176.6
Finance and insurance	'000	328.6	*3.1	9.1	340.8
Property and business services	'000	941.4	40.0	148.7	1 133.6
Government administration and defence	'000	425.1	*0.1	*1.2	426.4
Education	'000	677.7	4.8	26.1	708.8
Health and community services	'000	858.8	15.4	42.0	917.9
Cultural and recreational services	'000	192.7	4.6	38.5	236.6
Personal and other services	'000	300.3	14.6	54.6	370.1
Occupation					
Managers and administrators	'000	488.5	50.9	137.3	678.4
Professionals	'000	1 576.7	46.0	146.0	1 772.3
Associate professionals	'000	965.2	80.6	107.6	1 154.2
Tradespersons and related workers	'000	950.5	47.3	225.4	1 223.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	'000	314.7	13.2	44.7	377.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	'000	1 559.3	17.2	57.2	1 638.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	'000	693.2	14.8	95.3	804.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	'000	911.5	6.3	32.9	954.0
Labourers and related workers	'000	759.7	13.2	86.8	870.7
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS					
Average weekly hours worked	h	34.2	45.8	35.1	34.6
Aggregate weekly hours worked	'000 h	281 052.7	13 265.3	32 746.7	327 544.8
* 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
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.4	42.5	47.3	14.5	15.9	15.4	43.7	28.2	39.0
Mining	46.6	47.5	46.7	*17.8	*22.9	*20.1	45.9	43.8	45.7
Manufacturing	41.8	38.8	41.1	16.7	17.6	17.3	40.3	32.6	38.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.3	38.9	39.3	*24.7	*20.2	21.3	39.1	34.9	38.1
Construction	43.0	38.0	42.7	17.0	13.3	15.0	41.1	22.2	38.9
Wholesale trade	43.8	39.2	42.8	16.5	18.3	17.7	41.8	31.3	38.6
Retail trade	44.9	41.3	43.6	13.7	15.1	14.7	35.4	24.4	29.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	47.6	42.5	45.4	16.7	15.3	15.7	37.3	26.3	31.1
Transport and storage	44.7	39.9	43.8	17.9	17.2	17.5	41.8	32.1	39.5
Communication services	40.5	36.8	39.6	17.2	18.5	18.0	39.1	32.3	37.0
Finance and insurance	42.8	36.8	40.0	19.2	19.8	19.7	41.3	31.7	36.1
Property and business services	44.3	39.6	42.6	16.2	15.8	16.0	39.5	30.4	35.5
Government administration and defence	36.9	35.0	36.1	18.6	18.7	18.7	35.4	30.4	33.0
Education	43.8	41.1	42.2	17.8	18.4	18.2	38.0	30.9	33.1
Health and community services	41.8	37.5	38.9	19.8	18.4	18.5	37.9	27.9	30.1
Cultural and recreational services	43.2	40.7	42.2	13.1	14.8	14.1	33.0	27.7	30.4
Personal and other services	41.5	38.6	40.3	14.8	15.5	15.2	36.3	29.2	32.8
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	48.9	44.5	48.0	15.6	17.1	16.5	47.3	36.9	44.7
Professionals	43.8	40.5	42.4	17.6	18.5	18.3	40.8	32.7	36.7
Associate professionals	46.5	42.1	44.9	17.2	18.4	18.0	44.2	35.8	40.8
Tradespersons and related workers	41.6	38.3	41.4	16.7	18.1	17.2	39.9	30.6	39.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	40.6	37.7	38.2	17.5	15.1	15.2	36.5	26.7	27.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.3	36.8	38.1	17.1	17.4	17.4	36.0	27.4	29.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.0	38.9	42.7	15.8	17.3	16.3	39.1	28.9	37.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.1	37.6	38.8	14.0	14.6	14.4	28.0	21.1	23.5
Labourers and related workers	39.8	37.6	39.3	14.9	15.5	15.2	31.7	24.0	29.0
Australia	43.3	39.2	42.0	15.8	16.6	16.4	39.2	28.7	34.6
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	45.4	41.1	44.0	16.9	17.8	17.6	41.2	30.4	36.5
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	194 538.9	88 151.9	282 690.8	12 330.8	32 523.1	44 854.0	206 869.8	120 675.0	327 544.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

	Aug 1996	Aug 1997	Aug 1998	Aug 1999	Aug 2000	Aug 2001	Aug 2002	Aug 2003
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	214.3	201.7	225.1	218.4	209.0	236.3	236.3	255.2
1-15	309.1	318.5	328.0	330.5	335.8	355.4	376.3	388.1
16-29	319.6	341.1	332.1	346.7	383.5	409.8	431.1	435.6
30-34	289.4	267.7	290.5	304.2	273.3	342.6	332.1	331.2
35-39	701.1	719.4	699.8	695.0	723.1	718.5	765.0	746.9
40	869.2	813.7	861.5	846.6	892.1	852.7	867.0	866.4
41-44	247.2	251.5	259.7	269.2	276.6	273.8	296.7	291.7
45-49	492.8	490.0	515.0	512.7	531.2	539.3	540.5	574.4
50 and over	1 277.9	1 317.3	1 297.7	1 421.3	1 435.4	1 356.9	1 335.9	1 381.6
Total	4 720.6	4 720.9	4 809.4	4 944.5	5 060.0	5 085.4	5 180.9	5 271.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.3	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.3	39.2
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-1.5	0.6	-0.9	1.1	0.1	-2.4	-1.0	-0.1
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	167.1	172.4	182.8	167.7	179.1	219.3	211.1	233.3
1-15	686.4	688.6	728.7	736.4	777.9	763.3	772.3	795.0
16-29	683.6	711.7	714.1	763.0	771.2	825.4	848.0	877.0
30-34	329.2	333.2	350.6	358.9	346.5	403.7	430.8	442.8
35-39	597.8	584.9	607.7	613.0	647.5	628.2	653.6	632.2
40	482.5	433.1	467.4	446.5	495.0	468.3	467.6	479.0
41-44	137.3	143.6	145.8	153.8	165.2	159.0	164.2	158.1
45-49	202.7	184.5	204.0	205.1	234.8	219.4	229.1	233.2
50 and over	303.0	333.7	326.7	342.8	371.2	352.2	352.5	350.7
Total	3 589.7	3 585.7	3 727.8	3 787.1	3 988.4	4 038.8	4 129.1	4 201.4
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.6	29.0	29.0	28.7
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	1.0	-2.0	0.2	-1.1
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	381.4	374.2	407.9	386.1	388.1	455.6	447.4	488.5
1-15	995.5	1 007.1	1 056.7	1 066.9	1 113.6	1 118.7	1 148.6	1 183.1
16-29	1 003.3	1 052.8	1 046.2	1 109.7	1 154.7	1 235.2	1 279.1	1 312.7
30-34	618.7	600.9	641.1	663.0	619.9	746.4	762.8	774.0
35-39	1 298.9	1 304.3	1 307.5	1 307.9	1 370.6	1 346.7	1 418.6	1 379.1
40	1 351.7	1 246.7	1 328.9	1 293.1	1 387.0	1 321.0	1 334.6	1 345.4
41-44	384.5	395.1	405.5	423.0	441.8	432.8	460.9	449.9
45-49	695.5	674.5	719.0	717.7	766.1	758.7	769.6	807.6
50 and over	1 580.9	1 651.0	1 624.4	1 764.1	1 806.6	1 709.1	1 688.4	1 732.2
Total	8 310.3	8 306.6	8 537.2	8 731.6	9 048.4	9 124.2	9 310.1	9 472.4
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.6	35.7	35.4	35.7	35.8	35.0	34.7	34.6
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-1.0	0.3	-0.9	0.9	0.2	-2.3	-0.6	-0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

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

Weekly hours worked in all jobs	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
0	255.2	233.3	488.5	10.4	12.2	22.6
1-15	388.1	795.0	1 183.1	340.4	801.0	1 141.4
16-29	435.6	877.0	1 312.7	306.3	874.9	1 181.2
30-34	331.2	442.8	774.0	156.6	344.0	500.6
35-39	746.9	632.2	1 379.1	1 013.9	841.6	1 855.5
40	866.4	479.0	1 345.4	1 243.1	661.1	1 904.2
41-44	291.7	158.1	449.9	227.7	115.0	342.7
45-49	574.4	233.2	807.6	576.7	221.2	797.9
50 and over	1 381.6	350.7	1 732.2	1 396.1	330.5	1 726.6
Total	5 271.0	4 201.4	9 472.4	5 271.0	4 201.4	9 472.4

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

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

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	323.3	218.3	541.6
Own illness or injury	148.5	112.1	260.7
Bad weather, plant breakdown	18.0	*1.0	19.1
Began or left job in the reference week	6.3	*2.9	9.2
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	44.9	12.2	57.2
Shift work, standard work arrangements	77.7	40.3	118.0
Other reasons	11.0	7.1	18.1
Total	629.8	394.0	1 023.8

* 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.

2.10

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Future employment expectations: **Original**—August 2003

	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	674.2	3 507.6	4 181.8	193.6	441.2	634.7	867.7	3 948.8	4 816.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	80.8	157.4	238.2	57.0	73.8	130.8	137.8	231.2	369.0
Involuntary/economic reasons	44.7	26.2	70.8	11.1	*3.7	14.7	55.7	29.8	85.6
Total	125.5	183.5	309.0	68.1	77.5	145.5	193.6	261.0	454.6
Total	799.6	3 691.1	4 490.8	261.7	518.6	780.3	1 061.3	4 209.7	5 271.0
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	390.6	1 669.0	2 059.6	387.3	1 304.2	1 691.5	777.9	2 973.2	3 751.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	51.2	102.5	153.6	95.4	135.5	230.9	146.6	237.9	384.5
Involuntary/economic reasons	20.4	13.6	34.0	17.1	14.7	31.8	37.5	28.3	65.8
Total	71.5	116.1	187.6	112.5	150.2	262.7	184.0	266.3	450.3
Total	462.1	1 785.1	2 247.2	499.8	1 454.3	1 954.2	961.9	3 239.4	4 201.4
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 064.8	5 176.6	6 241.4	580.9	1 745.3	2 326.2	1 645.6	6 921.9	8 567.6
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	132.0	259.8	391.8	152.4	209.2	361.7	284.4	469.1	753.5
Involuntary/economic reasons	65.0	39.8	104.8	28.2	18.4	46.6	93.2	58.2	151.4
Total	197.0	299.6	496.6	180.6	227.6	408.2	377.6	527.2	904.8
Total	1 261.8	5 476.2	6 738.0	761.5	1 973.0	2 734.4	2 023.2	7 449.2	9 472.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2001			2002			2003		
	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

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.

3.1

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Duration of unemployment: **Original**—August 2003

Duration of unemployment		AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED Total
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	
MALES										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	14.3	11.2	16.1	8.5	*4.2	5.3	45.3	14.2	59.5
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	16.7	13.7	12.0	11.2	9.8	*4.0	54.7	12.7	67.4
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	11.8	8.6	9.2	7.4	6.1	*1.0	35.9	8.1	44.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	12.7	9.7	9.7	11.2	6.4	*3.6	43.8	9.5	53.3
52 weeks and over	'000	5.3	13.0	19.4	14.8	19.4	13.2	79.2	5.9	85.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	*3.7	5.8	8.8	6.3	5.6	*3.2	30.8	*2.5	33.3
104 weeks and over	'000	*1.6	7.2	10.6	8.5	13.9	10.0	48.4	*3.3	51.7
Total	'000	60.8	56.2	66.3	53.1	45.8	27.0	258.9	50.3	309.2
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	20.7	38.5	52.8	70.9	97.9	107.4	64.4	28.1	58.5
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	11	16	18	25	35	50	23	10	19
FEMALES										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	15.6	10.4	11.5	11.4	6.5	*3.3	31.1	27.6	58.7
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	15.7	12.3	17.7	10.7	7.2	*1.9	39.4	26.1	65.5
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	9.4	6.8	9.0	7.3	6.5	*1.1	27.5	12.6	40.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	10.8	8.2	8.6	10.7	5.7	*1.2	29.7	15.5	45.2
52 weeks and over	'000	4.6	5.7	10.3	10.3	7.9	5.9	35.6	9.1	44.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	*2.7	*3.7	*3.8	5.2	*3.1	*0.5	14.6	4.4	19.0
104 weeks and over	'000	*1.9	*2.0	6.5	5.1	4.8	5.3	21.0	4.6	25.7
Total	'000	56.1	43.4	57.1	50.4	33.8	13.5	163.4	90.9	254.3
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	19.6	24.8	39.9	44.5	53.6	105.8	48.4	22.3	39.1
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	9	11	12	21	16	31	16	9	13
PERSONS										
Duration of unemployment										
Under 4 weeks	'000	29.9	21.6	27.6	19.9	10.7	8.6	76.4	41.8	118.2
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	'000	32.3	26.1	29.7	21.9	16.9	5.9	94.1	38.8	132.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	'000	21.2	15.4	18.2	14.7	12.6	*2.1	63.5	20.7	84.2
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	'000	23.6	17.9	18.3	21.9	12.1	4.9	73.5	25.0	98.5
52 weeks and over	'000	9.9	18.7	29.7	25.1	27.3	19.0	114.8	14.9	129.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	'000	6.4	9.4	12.6	11.6	8.6	*3.7	45.4	7.0	52.4
104 weeks and over	'000	*3.5	9.2	17.0	13.6	18.7	15.3	69.4	8.0	77.4
Total	'000	116.9	99.6	123.4	103.5	79.6	40.5	422.3	141.2	563.5
Mean duration of unemployment	weeks	20.2	32.5	46.8	58.0	79.1	106.9	58.2	24.4	49.7
Median duration of unemployment	weeks	10	14	14	21	25	46	20	9	16

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<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				
August 1998	62.0	78.9	140.8	32.8
August 1999	45.8	69.3	115.1	30.5
August 2000	36.6	60.5	97.1	28.0
2001				
August	32.8	60.6	93.5	23.9
November	33.4	58.0	91.4	23.6
2002				
February	40.1	58.4	98.6	26.0
May	39.5	58.4	97.9	26.8
August	35.1	53.8	88.9	25.5
November	33.8	52.8	86.7	25.2
2003				
February	33.5	54.4	87.9	25.3
May	33.9	52.9	86.8	25.1
August	34.6	51.2	85.8	25.7
FEMALES				
August 1998	36.2	39.0	75.2	25.3
August 1999	28.9	32.9	61.8	22.6
August 2000	22.7	29.1	51.8	21.1
2001				
August	22.9	30.1	53.1	18.7
November	23.5	30.7	54.2	18.9
2002				
February	23.0	31.0	54.1	19.8
May	23.1	26.3	49.4	18.9
August	21.7	25.0	46.7	17.4
November	20.0	27.7	47.7	17.8
2003				
February	22.1	26.8	49.0	18.1
May	21.9	27.3	49.2	18.1
August	20.1	28.1	48.2	17.6
PERSONS				
August 1998	98.1	117.9	216.0	29.7
August 1999	74.7	102.2	176.9	27.2
August 2000	59.3	89.6	148.9	25.1
2001				
August	55.8	90.8	146.6	21.7
November	56.9	88.8	145.6	21.6
2002				
February	63.2	89.5	152.6	23.4
May	62.6	84.7	147.3	23.5
August	56.8	78.8	135.6	22.0
November	53.8	80.6	134.4	22.0
2003				
February	55.6	81.3	136.9	22.1
May	55.9	80.2	136.0	22.0
August	54.7	79.3	134.0	22.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	Job loser	Job leaver	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.8	5.9	16.9	6.8	23.7
Mining	*2.5	*0.2	*1.8	*0.8	*2.6
Manufacturing	33.6	11.3	36.5	8.4	44.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	*1.1	*—	*1.0	*0.1	*1.1
Construction	22.6	7.2	28.4	*1.3	29.7
Wholesale trade	10.5	5.0	11.9	*3.6	15.5
Retail trade	29.1	29.0	26.4	31.7	58.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	14.1	14.7	12.0	16.8	28.8
Transport and storage	9.2	6.7	11.9	*4.0	15.9
Communication services	*4.0	*1.9	*2.2	*3.8	5.9
Finance and insurance	*3.5	4.7	*3.8	*4.4	8.2
Property and business services	26.3	10.3	19.1	17.6	36.7
Government administration and defence	7.7	*2.8	6.5	*4.0	10.5
Education	6.1	*3.5	*1.9	7.7	9.6
Health and community services	9.9	12.1	*4.3	17.6	22.0
Cultural and recreational services	5.7	*2.7	*4.2	*4.2	8.4
Personal and other services	5.9	*4.3	*4.2	5.9	10.2
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	7.7	*2.7	7.5	*2.9	10.4
Professionals	19.4	9.2	14.5	14.1	28.6
Associate professionals	12.3	8.5	11.3	9.5	20.8
Tradespersons and related workers	25.3	8.9	29.2	5.0	34.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	*2.0	4.7	*2.4	*4.3	6.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	34.8	26.6	14.8	46.6	61.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	24.1	11.6	32.5	*3.2	35.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	21.3	26.3	17.4	30.3	47.6
Labourers and related workers	62.7	23.7	63.6	22.9	86.4
Total	209.6	122.3	193.1	138.8	331.9
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	23.3	22.4	45.8
Total	..	..	45.9	47.5	93.4
Former worker	..	..	70.2	67.9	138.2
Total	..	..	116.2	115.4	231.6
TOTAL	209.6	122.3	309.2	254.3	563.5

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.1

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

		Sep 1994	Sep 1995	Sep 1996	Sep 1997	Sep 1998	Sep 1999	Sep 2000	Sep 2001	Sep 2002
MALES										
Underemployed(a)	'000	196.4	220.4	223.8	214.8	217.4	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3
Unemployed	'000	470.3	448.8	450.8	452.9	429.8	392.1	353.2	396.7	355.5
Long-term unemployed	'000	173.3	142.5	134.2	153.2	148.1	123.0	95.0	100.6	89.5
Labour force	'000	5 086.3	5 192.2	5 229.2	5 270.2	5 366.9	5 410.9	5 502.0	5 552.9	5 599.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	15.1	13.7	15.8	14.6	12.6	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	31.7	39.0	29.5	39.7	36.7	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
Unemployment rate(d)	%	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.2	6.4	7.1	6.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.1	10.6	10.2	11.5	10.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	12.9	11.5	11.1	12.2	11.4
FEMALES										
Underemployed(a)	'000	262.1	297.3	277.4	292.5	283.9	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0
Unemployed	'000	328.4	286.1	317.2	306.5	301.4	287.7	243.5	275.9	273.0
Long-term unemployed	'000	98.4	68.3	80.9	84.6	78.0	68.6	51.5	52.0	50.6
Labour force	'000	3 825.2	3 907.6	3 983.2	4 029.9	4 127.6	4 203.7	4 319.0	4 374.7	4 475.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	23.3	19.1	18.9	21.1	20.6	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	74.8	72.9	89.4	78.7	74.3	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1
Unemployment rate(d)	%	8.6	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.3	6.1
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.2	13.4	11.8	13.7	13.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	17.6	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.1	15.3	13.7	15.2	15.0
PERSONS										
Underemployed(a)	'000	458.5	517.7	501.2	507.3	501.3	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3
Unemployed	'000	798.8	734.9	768.1	759.4	731.2	679.8	596.7	672.5	628.5
Long-term unemployed	'000	271.7	210.8	215.1	237.8	226.2	191.6	146.4	152.6	140.1
Labour force	'000	8 911.5	9 099.8	9 212.4	9 300.1	9 494.5	9 614.5	9 821.0	9 927.6	10 075.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)										
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	38.4	32.8	34.7	35.7	33.2	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	106.5	111.9	118.9	118.4	110.9	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0
Labour underutilisation rates										
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Unemployment rate(d)	%	9.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.1	6.8	6.2
Labour force underutilisation rate(e)	%	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.0	11.8	10.9	12.5	11.9
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.3	13.2	12.2	13.6	13.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whether preferred to work more hours	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	55.8	103.2	72.7	96.8	44.5	38.5	79.9	31.1	522.5
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	6.5	12.5	14.2	18.0	9.1	8.5	10.0	*2.9	81.8
Wanted to work part-time	*4.3	6.1	*3.7	*3.6	*0.9	*0.8	*1.0	*0.6	21.0
Total	10.8	18.6	17.9	21.5	10.0	9.3	11.0	*3.6	102.8
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.0	*1.1	*0.9	*0.9	*0.4	*0.6	*0.6	*2.2	7.6
Total	11.8	19.7	18.7	22.4	10.4	9.9	11.7	5.7	110.4
Had not actively looked for more hours	16.1	26.0	18.6	25.5	11.1	18.4	18.4	13.4	147.4
Total	27.9	45.7	37.3	48.0	21.5	28.2	30.1	19.1	257.8
Total	83.7	148.8	110.1	144.7	66.0	66.7	110.0	50.2	780.3
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	117.0	250.2	204.5	265.0	179.4	168.6	230.7	102.5	1 517.9
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	6.1	14.6	9.3	18.8	11.9	12.0	15.8	*2.6	91.1
Wanted to work part-time	8.8	13.6	9.8	7.6	*1.8	*1.4	*2.5	*0.4	45.9
Total	14.9	28.2	19.1	26.4	13.7	13.5	18.3	*2.9	137.0
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.6	*3.7	*2.5	*3.0	*1.4	*1.4	*1.0	5.3	19.9
Total	16.5	32.0	21.6	29.4	15.1	14.8	19.3	8.3	156.9
Had not actively looked for more hours	32.6	54.0	40.1	50.5	24.7	27.5	31.7	18.1	279.3
Total	49.1	86.0	61.7	79.9	39.9	42.4	51.0	26.4	436.2
Total	166.1	336.1	266.2	344.9	219.2	211.0	281.7	128.9	1 954.2
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	172.9	353.3	277.3	361.8	223.9	207.1	310.6	133.6	2 040.4
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	12.6	27.2	23.5	36.8	21.0	20.6	25.8	5.5	172.9
Wanted to work part-time	13.1	19.7	13.5	11.2	*2.7	*2.2	*3.5	*1.0	66.9
Total	25.7	46.8	37.0	47.9	23.7	22.8	29.3	6.5	239.7
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.6	4.9	*3.4	*3.9	*1.8	*1.9	*1.6	7.5	27.5
Total	28.3	51.7	40.3	51.8	25.6	24.7	30.9	14.0	267.3
Had not actively looked for more hours	48.7	80.0	58.7	76.0	35.8	45.9	50.2	31.5	426.8
Total	77.0	131.7	99.0	127.8	61.4	70.6	81.1	45.5	694.0
Total	249.8	485.0	376.2	489.6	285.3	277.7	391.8	179.1	2 734.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.4

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: Original—August 2003

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
Whether looking for work	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

MALES

Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*1.6	*1.7	*3.5	*3.7	*4.0	*0.6	*0.6	*—	15.6
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.3	*4.0	*2.2	*1.1	*0.9	*0.7	*—	*—	11.3
Total	*3.9	5.8	5.7	4.7	4.9	*1.3	*0.6	*—	26.9
Did not take active steps to find work	9.1	*4.5	5.5	5.9	*4.1	*1.8	*3.9	*0.2	35.1
Total	13.0	10.2	11.2	10.7	9.0	*3.1	*4.5	*0.2	62.0
Not looking for work(b)	298.9	103.3	108.6	116.8	140.7	130.0	183.4	940.4	2 022.1
Permanently unable to work	*0.6	*0.9	9.8	12.1	18.3	19.9	26.3	11.7	99.6
Institutionalised	*2.9	7.7	11.0	8.2	5.2	*2.8	*2.3	52.9	92.9
Total	315.4	122.1	140.7	147.8	173.2	155.8	216.5	1 005.2	2 276.6

FEMALES

Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*3.1	*3.7	7.0	6.2	*2.3	*0.9	*—	*—	23.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.9	*2.7	*1.3	*1.3	*0.6	*0.6	*0.3	*—	8.5
Total	4.9	6.4	8.2	7.5	*2.9	*1.5	*0.3	*—	31.6
Did not take active steps to find work	7.2	*3.9	10.4	10.3	6.3	*1.9	*0.7	*—	40.6
Total	12.1	10.3	18.6	17.8	9.1	*3.4	*0.9	*—	72.2
Not looking for work(b)	272.0	166.9	413.1	387.6	337.3	263.6	296.9	1 188.5	3 325.9
Permanently unable to work	*1.2	*1.5	*2.9	7.4	11.6	11.7	8.5	9.1	54.0
Institutionalised	*—	*0.6	*0.6	*2.3	*4.4	*1.6	*2.6	154.0	166.0
Total	285.3	179.3	435.2	415.2	362.4	280.3	308.9	1 351.6	3 618.2

PERSONS

Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	4.7	5.4	10.5	9.9	6.3	*1.5	*0.6	*—	38.7
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*4.2	6.7	*3.5	*2.3	*1.5	*1.3	*0.3	*—	19.8
Total	8.9	12.1	13.9	12.2	7.8	*2.8	*0.8	*—	58.5
Did not take active steps to find work	16.3	8.4	15.9	16.3	10.4	*3.7	*4.6	*0.2	75.7
Total	25.2	20.6	29.8	28.5	18.1	6.5	*5.4	*0.2	134.2
Not looking for work(b)	570.9	270.2	521.7	504.4	478.0	393.7	480.3	2 128.9	5 348.0
Permanently unable to work	*1.8	*2.4	12.8	19.5	29.9	31.6	34.8	20.8	153.6
Institutionalised	*2.9	8.2	11.6	10.5	9.6	*4.4	4.9	206.9	259.0
Total	600.7	301.4	575.9	562.9	535.6	436.1	525.4	2 356.8	5 894.8

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	2001	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003	2003	2001	2002	2003
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	3.7	3.1	3.6
Sector												
Private	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	3.7	3.1	3.4
Public	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.6	3.8	3.2	4.2
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	3.8	3.1	3.9
Victoria	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
Queensland	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.6	2.9	3.3
South Australia	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.2	3.9
Western Australia	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	4.2	2.8	3.5
Tasmania	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	3.2	3.1	3.3
Northern Territory	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	2.8	3.3	3.1
Australian Capital Territory	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	3.7	3.0	3.6
Industry												
Mining	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
Manufacturing	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	3.8	3.2	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	4.2	4.0	4.6
Construction	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	4.2	2.7	3.8
Wholesale trade	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	4.0	2.7	3.4
Retail trade	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.4	2.7	3.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	3.3	3.0	3.5
Transport and storage	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	3.4	2.5	3.6
Communication services	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	3.4	3.3	2.2
Finance and insurance	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	3.6	3.8	3.3
Property and business services	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	4.8	3.0	3.4
Government administration and defence	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	3.3	3.1	3.8
Education	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	4.4	3.4	4.7
Health and community services	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.4	3.5	3.1	3.8
Cultural and recreational services	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	3.4	3.1	3.9
Personal and other services	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	3.0	3.9	3.3
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	3.8	3.1	3.5
Professionals	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	4.5	3.4	4.1
Associate professionals	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	3.7	3.1	3.3
Tradespersons and related workers	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	3.6	3.0	3.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	3.5	2.4	3.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.1	3.2	3.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.2	2.9	3.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	3.3	2.8	3.3
Labourers and related workers	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	3.3	3.1	3.1

Source: Wage Cost Index. See Appendix 1.

5.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
May 1998	775.80	647.30	728.30	702.50	804.10	717.90	470.30	598.90
May 1999	794.60	671.20	749.10	720.20	841.50	729.20	480.40	608.10
May 2000	835.40	700.00	785.30	756.40	877.60	759.60	503.40	635.20
2001								
May	872.90	738.80	824.20	795.00	922.40	789.90	528.30	664.20
August	886.40	749.80	837.20	809.00	932.60	801.50	532.30	672.00
November	898.80	760.20	849.00	821.50	942.00	811.90	535.60	678.10
2002								
February	909.40	769.90	859.20	831.80	953.10	820.30	539.00	683.90
May	919.20	779.20	868.90	841.50	964.00	827.70	542.50	689.60
August	928.80	787.20	878.00	851.10	972.30	836.20	547.60	696.20
November	941.60	796.20	889.40	863.40	980.60	847.50	554.00	704.90
2003								
February	957.60	807.40	903.40	878.10	991.00	860.50	561.00	714.90
May	975.20	820.00	918.80	893.80	1 003.70	873.60	567.70	725.40
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2001								
May	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2
August	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2
November	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9
2002								
February	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
May	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8
August	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
November	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2
2003								
February	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4
May	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
May 1998	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.1	2.7	3.2
May 1999	2.4	3.7	2.8	2.5	4.6	1.6	2.1	1.5
May 2000	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5
May 2001	4.5	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.6
May 2002	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	4.5	4.8	2.7	3.8
May 2003	6.1	5.2	5.7	6.2	4.1	5.5	4.6	5.2

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					
June 1998	68 936	12 783	738	143 298	93.2
June 1999	72 807	13 257	766	150 420	95.5
June 2000	77 634	14 398	789	161 897	95.9
2001					
June	82 055	15 476	825	171 181	97.6
September	83 060	16 378	834	174 208	99.0
December	83 963	17 115	840	176 722	99.9
2002					
March	85 067	17 402	848	179 242	100.4
June	86 412	17 148	857	181 736	100.7
September	87 836	16 784	863	184 314	100.8
December	89 262	16 543	869	186 781	100.7
2003					
March	90 686	16 448	874	188 943	100.5
June	92 084	16 415	881	190 767	100.4

CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)

2001					
June	1.4	4.4	1.4	1.7	1.5
September	1.2	5.8	1.1	1.8	1.4
December	1.1	4.5	0.8	1.4	0.9
2002					
March	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.5
June	1.6	-1.5	1.0	1.4	0.3
September	1.6	-2.1	0.8	1.4	0.1
December	1.6	-1.4	0.6	1.3	-0.1
2003					
March	1.6	-0.6	0.7	1.2	-0.2
June	1.5	-0.2	0.8	1.0	-0.1

CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)

June 1998	5.2	4.3	2.8	5.9	3.4
June 1999	5.6	3.7	3.8	5.0	2.5
June 2000	6.6	8.6	3.0	7.6	0.4
June 2001	5.7	7.5	4.6	5.7	1.8
June 2002	5.3	10.8	3.9	6.2	3.2
June 2003	6.6	-4.3	2.8	5.0	-0.3

(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.

6.1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2001			2002				2003	
	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	129.5	111.1	82.2	72.7	63.4	53.4	69.6	66.2	55.3
% change from previous quarter	84.2	-14.2	-26.0	-11.6	-12.8	-15.8	30.3	-4.9	-16.5
States and territories									
New South Wales	78.6	41.7	22.1	28.7	13.2	10.3	21.3	9.3	15.1
Victoria	28.0	33.2	42.1	25.7	27.4	18.9	22.5	22.4	29.9
Queensland	16.7	16.9	6.2	8.6	13.0	12.4	9.2	24.9	4.2
South Australia	0.9	11.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.4
Western Australia	5.1	7.3	8.8	5.4	6.3	8.3	12.1	5.0	4.2
Tasmania	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	—	—
Northern Territory	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	1.7	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.9	0.6	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	5.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.9	0.8
Other	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	30.2	31.8	15.3	12.1	14.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	23.0
Other	32.4	28.0	25.7	12.5	16.8	13.0	10.4	2.7	10.9
Construction	41.9	29.3	29.3	23.6	24.2	19.0	34.7	42.8	15.0
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	3.5	8.0	0.6	13.5	0.4	3.3	1.0	6.6	1.0
Education; Health and community services	6.7	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.5
Other industries(a)	8.8	10.6	7.4	7.5	4.4	9.7	16.8	4.6	4.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: Industrial Disputes Collection. See Appendix 1.

6.2

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

	2001			2002				2003	
	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr
Australia									
Total	16.4	14.2	10.3	9.1	7.9	6.7	8.3	8.0	6.7
% change from previous quarter	82.5	-13.7	-27.1	-11.8	-13.2	-15.6	24.3	-3.5	-16.4
States and territories									
New South Wales	29.5	15.8	8.3	10.7	4.9	3.8	7.8	3.4	5.5
Victoria	13.8	16.5	20.5	12.6	13.3	9.2	10.7	10.6	14.2
Queensland	11.6	11.7	4.4	5.9	8.9	8.5	6.2	16.3	2.7
South Australia	1.6	21.0	3.0	3.7	5.3	5.4	3.5	3.4	2.3
Western Australia	6.4	9.2	9.3	6.6	7.9	10.3	14.1	6.0	5.1
Tasmania	1.0	1.0	5.3	10.4	1.1	1.3	7.6	—	—
Northern Territory	—	—	1.5	2.4	2.0	0.3	14.9	18.9	4.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	—	0.1	5.0	3.8	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	278.6	28.7	21.1	43.7	98.6	99.6	117.4	82.6	40.0
Other	5.1	5.9	17.5	12.4	1.7	4.0	15.9	5.8	2.9
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	77.6	82.8	38.8	31.0	35.5	13.1	2.5	12.5	58.2
Other	50.2	44.6	41.1	20.0	26.6	20.2	15.7	4.1	17.2
Construction	96.7	67.7	62.5	50.3	51.8	43.1	70.1	84.6	30.8
Transport and storage; Communication services	6.7	15.9	1.2	27.3	0.9	6.6	2.2	12.9	1.9
Education; Health and community services	4.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.3
Other industries(a)	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.7	1.0	0.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
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 between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0)
- for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in *Information Paper: A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of Trend* (cat. no. 1316.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0), due to be released in August 2003.

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Supplementary surveys

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

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

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

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

Reference period

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

26 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996–97.

Population benchmarks

27 LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on Census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.

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

Families series

29 Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Families series continued

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

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

Further information and data on the LFS

31 LFS estimates are published monthly in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time-series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, later each month. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

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

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

Scope of employer surveys

34 Except where otherwise noted, the ABS labour employer surveys are selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme and (prior to 1 June 2000) the Group Employer scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

JOB VACANCIES DATA

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

Description of the survey

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

Reference date

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

Notes on data

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

Further information

39 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth 08 9360 5304.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA	40 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	
<i>Reference period</i>	41 The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.
<i>Notes on data</i>	42 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.
<i>Further information</i>	43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth 08 9360 3141.
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	44 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	45 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia. 46 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.
<i>Reference period</i>	47 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.
<i>Further information</i>	48 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth 08 9360 5304.
WAGE COST INDEX DATA	49 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Wage Cost Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	50 The Wage Cost Index (WCI) is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Changes in wages and salaries resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are excluded from the WCI movements. Index numbers have been compiled and published since December quarter 1997 (with a reference base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). Approximately 19,000 matched jobs from 4,100 qualifying businesses are priced each quarter.
<i>Reference period</i>	51 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data

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

Seasonally adjusted data

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

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

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

Further information

56 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Cost Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0), *Information Paper: Wage Cost Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6346.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Labour Price Index Output Group on Perth 08 9360 5151.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

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

Description of the survey

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

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

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

Reference period

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

Further information

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

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

continued

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

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, Less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and Occupation by full-time part-time status	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, Includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
6291.0.55.001 data cube E06		Includes Sex, State, Industry	
6291.0.55.001 data cube E07		Includes Sex, Age, Occupation	
6291.0.55.001 data cube E08		Includes Sex, State, Occupation	
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
	Average hours worked in all jobs by Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment		

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.001 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes State, Age
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0)	
	Public sector employees: Australia Totals	6248.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by Level of government: Trend	6248.0 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Seasonally adjusted and Original data
	Public sector employees by State: Trend	6248.0 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
Public sector employees by Industry: Original	6248.0 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State	
3.1	Unemployed persons: Duration of unemployment by Age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, Median Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, More detailed Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, Age

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

continued

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
3.3	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Occupation of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1	Underutilised labour	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0), October 2002	Article in publication
4.2	Underutilised labour — states	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0), October 2002	Article in publication
4.3	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.001 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.4	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Wage cost index	Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Wage cost index: Australia, States and Territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1B	
	Wage cost index: Private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes Sector
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

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

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2002
Characteristics of Wage & Salary Earners in Regions of Australia	5679.0	Irregular	1999–2000
Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire	6295.0	Irregular	2001
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0	Irregular	ABS web site
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2001
Wage Cost Index	6346.0	Irregular	2000
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2002
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2002
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2002
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2001
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2002
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 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	May 2003
Industrial Disputes	6321.0	Monthly	Jun 2003
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Aug 2003
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Aug 2003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2003
Wage Cost Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Jun 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	Oct 2003
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Jun 2003
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2003
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2001–02
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6289.0	Irregular	1994 to 1996
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Jun 2003
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	Mar to Jul 2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998–99
Income Distribution	6523.0	Irregular	2000–2001
Measuring Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2002
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Cost Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WCI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year) ■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.</p>
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and (ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p>
Family	<p>Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.</p>
Family reference person	<p>In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.</p>
Former workers	<p>Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.</p>
Full-time educational attendance	<p>Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.</p>
Full-time employed	<p><i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.</p>
Full-time employees	<p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Mean age	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
Mean duration of unemployment	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.
Median age	The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.
Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Non-dependent child	A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
Occupation	An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the <i>ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.
One-parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
Ordinary time earnings	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
Other family	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.
Overtime earnings	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
Participation rate	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that population, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
Part-time employed	<i>Household surveys</i> . Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Reason for leaving last job	Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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