

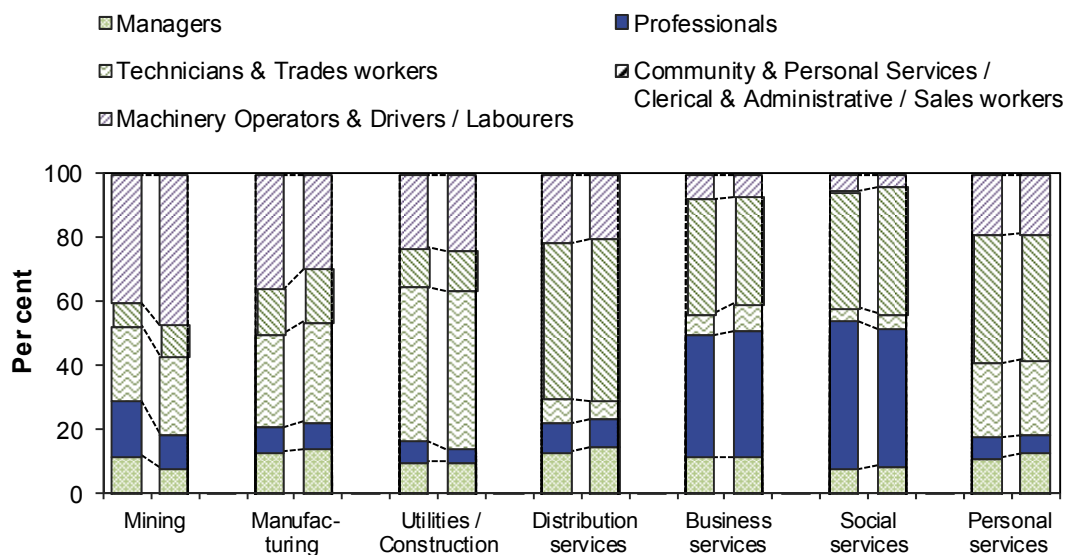
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## **Erratum — Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012**

The following page replaces page 104 in chapter 5 of the technical supplement.

categories are traditionally used to represent workers' skill levels.) In general, the sectors requiring proportionally the most highly-skilled workers (Managers and Professionals) are business services and social services. Within these sectors, these occupations together constitute at least half of the workforce. When comparing 2001 and 2010, the sector with the largest proportional decrease in its lowest-skilled workforce (Machinery operators and drivers and Labourers) was manufacturing. This indicates that net job losses in that sector comprised mainly lower-skilled jobs.

**Figure 5.6 Change in occupational composition of sectors, 2001 and 2010<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**  
Percentage of workers in each occupation, within each sector



<sup>a</sup> For each sector, the left bar refers to 2001 while the right bar refers to 2010. Similar occupational categories have been grouped together to retain a sufficiently large sample size. From highest-skilled to lowest-skilled, occupations are approximately ranked in the following order: Managers and Professionals; Technicians and trades workers; Community and personal services, Clerical and administrative, and Sales workers; Machinery Operators and Drivers; and Labourers (ABS 2006a). <sup>b</sup> Agriculture is excluded because of the high proportion of owner-managers in this industry. <sup>c</sup> Estimates refer to the working-age population (15–64 years) and are population-weighted. <sup>d</sup> Sectors are defined in appendix A.

Source: Productivity Commission estimates using HILDA Survey 2001–2010 Unconfidentialised Release 10.1.

At the same time, within the rapidly-growing mining sector, the proportion of workers in the lowest-skilled occupations was expanding. This is likely to reflect the types of labour required during the construction phase of the resources boom. These observations also suggest that the boom created jobs for lower-skilled workers who were no longer required in other industries. As discussed in chapter 6, many of the workers joining the mining sector appear to have come from manufacturing, as expected given the broad similarity of skills required.