# THE LABOUR FORCE AUSTRALIA 

JANUARY 1985

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## THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1985

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Estimates of the labour force characteristics of family members and of family composition are also included.
2. Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0). South Australian data for January 1985, which were not available in time for inclusion in the preliminary publication due to an industrial dispute, are included in this publication. See paragraphs 4 and 35.
3. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown later in this publication.

## The population survey

4. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday bet ween the 6th and 12 th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays, interviews for the December 1984 survey commenced on Monday 3 December, and for the January 1985 survey on Monday 14 January with the exception of South Australia where approximately two-thirds of the interviews were conducted during the week commencing Monday 7 January. The remainder of the South Australian interviews were conducted during the week commencing Monday 21 January (see paragraph 35 for comparability of series). The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

## Scope

5. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:
(a) members of the permanent defence forces;
(b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
(c) overseas residents in Australia; and
(d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia.

## Definitions

6. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.
7. Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:
(a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
(b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
(c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
(d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
8. The employment/population ratio for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
9. Unemployed persons are those aged 15 and over who were not employed during the survey week, and
(a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
(i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
(ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then;
or (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
10. Actively looking for work includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives. The active steps were asked in the order shown in the table in this
publication showing unemployed persons classified by active steps taken, and since only one response was recorded for each person asked this particular question, the estimates do not reflect the relative importance of the steps taken to find work.
11. Unemployed persons looking for first job are those who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
12. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.
13. Duration of unemployment is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. Average (mean) duration is the duration obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been unemployed by the number of persons in that group. Median duration is 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.
14. Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation. Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job. Unemployment rates by industry and occupation are only available for February, May, August and November.
15. The labour force comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.
16. The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Because it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace of persons in institutions (who are classified as not in the labour force), labour force participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated by using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.
17. Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.
18. Hours of work. The figures of aggregate hours and of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are
recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather and plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.
19. Persons attending school comprise those aged 15 to 20 who, during the survey week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools. Excluded are persons who were enrolled at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, other tertiary educational institutions, and coaching and business schools. Persons attending school are classified as in the labour force if they were employed or unemployed as defined above. Because it is not practicable to ascertain from persons in institutions (who are classified as not in the labour force) whether or not they are enrolled at secondary or high schools, such persons are excluded from estimates classified by school attendance.
20. Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined above. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (school, university, etc.), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoria, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. Specific surveys of persons not in the labour force indicate that a number want to work but are not classified as unemployed because they were not actively looking for work and/or were not available to begin work in the survey week. Included in this group are the discouraged jobseekers and other persons marginally attached to the labour force.
21. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as married or not married. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as not married. For discontinuities in estimates of marital status, see paragraph 34.
22. The determination of family relationships and composition is complex, involving many factors. The following description outlines the major principles used for this survey. A family is defined to consist of two or more related persons usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head (as defined in paragraph 24) together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:
(a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
(b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
(c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.
23. The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph:
(a) the term relationship includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption;
(b) a family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife (referred to as married-couple families);
(c) other families are families other than marriedcouple families as defined above. From the definition of married and not married in paragraph 21 it can be seen that the heads of other families must, by definition, be not married. In addition to one-parent families, this category includes families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister;
(d) persons are defined as not a member of a family if they are not related to any other member of the household in which they are living. A person is considered to be living alone if he or she is the sole member of a household. Thus, a person who is the sole occupant of a self-contained flat attached to another dwelling is considered to be living alone;
(e) the terms usually reside and present are synonomous, and refer to persons who were identified by the respondent as usual residents of the household at the time of the survey.
24. The family head of an other family is the parent in the case of a one-parent family or, in the case of other groups of related persons, it is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family. No family head is defined for a married-couple family.
25. The February, May, August and November issues of this publication include a table showing estimates of employed persons, obtained from the labour force survey, classified by status of worker i.e. whether they were employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners (employees), or unpaid family helpers (who worked 15 hours or more in the survey week).
26. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1983 (1201.0 and 1202.0) and occupation according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised November 1980.
27. The areas determining the six State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in Census of Population and Housing 1976, Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (Preliminary) (2401.0-2408.0). Capital City Statistical Divisions are predominantly urban in character and the boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the capital cities (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years.

## Population benchmarks

28. La bour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

## Revision of series

29. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. Survey estimates back to February 1978 have been recalculated to conform to revised population estimates which take account of results of the 1981 Census. Revised estimates back to February 1978 were published in an appendix to the February 1984 issue of this publication. The next issue of The Labour Force, Australia (6204.0) planned for release this year, will contain more detailed cross-classifications of revised estimates back to February 1978.
30. Following the change in official population estimates to a place of usual residence basis after the 1981 Census, the population benchmarks used in the estimation of labour force survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the new conceptual basis of population estimates see Population Estimates: An outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates (3216.0). To coordinate with the new benchmarks, the labour force survey questionnaire was changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. The estimates shown in this publication are thus wholly according to place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates are based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence. Persons who are away overseas from their usual residence for less than six weeks at the time of interview are generally enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents
present at the time of the survey. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for six weeks or more but for less than twelve months are included in the estimates on the assumption that their labour force characteristics are similar to those of the persons responding in the survey.
31. Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis. A revised questionnaire was introduced for the February 1978 survey. The questionnaire, which had undergone little change since 1964, except for the inclusion in 1975 of additional questions on jobseeking, was revised to provide more accurate and more detailed information concerning the labour force.
32. Details of the changes made to the questionnaire in February 1978 and additional minor amendments made in November 1981 are contained in the March 1978 and December 1981 issues (respectively) of Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0). As noted in paragraph 30, the questionnaire was further changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. Questions enabling identification of family relationships within households were also included at that time. Details are contained in the August 1984 issue of the Information Paper (6232.0).

## Comparability of series

33. As noted in paragraphs 29 and 30 , estimates from February 1978 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to February 1978 which have not been revised. The appendix to the February 1984 issue of this publication contains adjustment factors enabling users to calculate the expected effect of the revisions to estimates for periods prior to February 1978.
34. Paragraph 21 outlines the definition of marital status now used in the labour force survey. In conjunction with the revision of estimates back to February 1978 to conform to revised population estimates, a revision to take account of the new definition of marital status was also applied. Consequently, estimates of marital status contained in this publication are not comparable with estimates published before the February 1984 issue of this publication which classified as married all respondents who reported that they were married or separated. The revision to the marital status classification was undertaken in two parts. Firstly, for all surveys from February 1978, persons who reported that they were separated, were reclassified as not married. Secondly, from June 1983 onwards, in addition to including persons reported as separated, the not-married category includes persons who although reported as married, did not, at the time of the survey, have a spouse who was a usual resident of the household.
35. As noted in paragraph 4, about two-thirds of South Australian interviews for the January 1985 survey were undertaken one week earlier than for the other States and Territories. Thus, the reference week for those respondents was the week beginning Sunday 30 December. Care
should thus be taken in comparing South Australian estimates for January 1985 with earlier estimates. Because of the incidence of public holidays in the first week of January, estimates of hours of work in that week are likely to be lower than those for the following week. It is also possible that South Australian estimates of employment and unemployment for January 1985 are affected by the timing of the reference week and may not be strictly comparable with other States' data or with previous survey data. The effect on Australian estimates is expected to be negligible.

## Survey sample

36. For detailed information on sample design and selection see the Technical note in The Labour Force, Australia, 1978 (6204.0).
37. The population survey sample is reselected every five years to allow data from the latest census of population and housing to be used to improve the efficiency of the population survey sample design. The latest reselection, which used data from the 1981 Census, was introduced for the October 1982 survey.
38. The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories. This is designed to enable estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced from all States and Territories as well as for Australia. Sampling fractions for each State and Territory are as follows: New South Wales and Victoria, 1 in 200; Queensland, 1 in 140; Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, 1 in 100 ; and Tasmania, 1 in 60.

## Reliability of the estimates

39. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:
(a) sampling error: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical note.
(b) non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in the coding and processing of data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

## Differences between population census and population survey estimates

40. The results of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force figures derived from the census differ from estimates derived from the labour force surveys.
41. The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the census and the survey. However there are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include underenumeration in the population census for which census labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the labour force survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 28), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics (particularly the identification of unemployed persons) and, differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or census.
42. The labour force survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia and States, whereas the census of population and housing provides less detailed counts for small areas.
43. These considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons are made between population census and labour force survey estimates.

## Seasonal adjustment

44. Seasonally adjusted series are published in Table 2. As happens with all seasonally adjusted series, the seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The latest review, in February 1984, revised the monthly series back to February 1978. Information about the method of adjustment and revised seasonally adjusted figures for all months since February 1978 were published in an appendix to the February 1984 issue of this publication.
45. The large increase in unemployment in 1982 and 1983 may have been accompanied by a change in the seasonal pattern. It would not be possible to quantify any such change adequately until some additional years'data are available. Particular care should therefore be exercised in interpreting current movements in these seasonally adjusted estimates.

## Gross flows

46. In order to minimise respondent burden and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one eighth of the dwellings in the sample (except the large non-private dwellings) are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure, whereby about seven-eighths of the sample remains unchanged from one month to the next, enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.
47. Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics
of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.
48. The procedures used to select persons in nonprivate dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10 per cent of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80 per cent of all persons in the survey.
49. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table. About one half of the remaining (unmatched) 20 per cent of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.
50. Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months.
51. Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the magnitude of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows fordifferent periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.
52. While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum, any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical note. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The sta ndard errors may be obtained from Table A of the Technical note.
53. Estimates of total flows into or out of the employed category may be less than the sum of the estimates for employed full time and employed part time as the estimates for the latter two categories include movements between these two categories.

Labour force status and other characteristics of families 54. As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their family status and the estimation of families. This publication contains tables showing the labour force status and family status of individuals and families classified by family type, number of family members, number of children aged 0-14 present and the labour force status of persons within families.
55. Because of the coverage rules of the population survey which associate persons with particular dwellings so that each person has an equal chance of selection in the survey, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, caravan parks, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is most difficult. Thus, family information was not obtained for the following persons:
(a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
(b) persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of private dwellings.
56. In addition, in those private dwellings where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus the family characteristics of persons living in families which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are not determined because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly families which at the time of the survey have one or more of their members away from the usual residence, are also excluded from family determination. A summary of those persons for whom family information was obtained as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information could not be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, family status is determined for more than 90 per cent of all civilians aged 15 and over.
57. Additional and more detailed family information can be found in the annual publication Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families (6224.0) of which July 1983 in the most recent release. Users should note that in the more detailed family estimates released annually, the classifications with and without dependent children present are used to describe types of individuals or families. Dependent children comprise all family members aged 0-14 and all family members aged 15 to 20 who are full-time students. The family data contained in this publication are classified by with or without children aged 0-14 present rather than by with or without dependent children present.

## Additional data

58. Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status of worker are available each February, May, August and November, and the following tables are published in issues of this publication for those months.

Employed persons-
Industry and occupation-
Full-time and part-time workers
Status of worker
Age and birthplace
Hours worked
Industry by occupation
Industry subdivisions
Major and minor occupation groups
59. Other unpublished data from labour force surveys, including more detailed cross-classifications of revised estimates back to February 1978, are available on request.

## Related publications

60. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request:

The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)issued monthly

The Labour Force, New South Wales (6201.1)—issued quarterly

The Labour Force, Victoria (6201.2)—issued monthly The Labour Force, Queensland (6201.3)-issued quarterly
The Labour Force, South Australia (6201.4)-issued quarterly
Tasmania's Labour Force, 1976 to 1982-paper issued by A BS Tasmanian Office, November 1982
Labour Statistics, Australia, 1983 (6101.0); (\$6.70, \$7.30 incl. postage)
Job Vacancies, Australia (6231.0)-issued quarterly
Information Paper: Questionnaires used in the Labour Force Survey, August 1984 (6232.0)

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)issued quarterly

Overtime, Australia (6330.0)-issued quarterly
Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)issued twice-yearly

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)-issued annually; (\$1.10, $\$ 1.90$ incl. postage)

Information Paper : New Statistical Series : Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime (6256.0)

Social Indicators No. 41984 (4101.0); (\$21.50, $\$ 25.50$ incl. postage)
61. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

## Symbols and other usages

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 6 of the Technical note
n.a. not available not applicable
n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

62. Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## R. J. CAMERON Australian Statistician



## EMPLOYED PERSONS



EMPLOYED PERSONS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS




UNEMPLOYED FEMALES


MAR JUN SEP DEC MAR JUN SEP DEC MAR JUN SEP DEC MAR JUN SEP DEC MAR JUN SEP DEC MAR JUN SEP DEC

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(THE UNEMPLOYED IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE in The Same group)


LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
(THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE SAME GROUP)

Percent

table 1. labour force status of the civilitan population aged 15 and over

table 1. Labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over (continued)

table 2. Civilian labour force: seasonally adjusted series

|  |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - | Looking for full-time work |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Emploged |  |  |  | Looking for rt-tiae |  | Labour force | Uoemploymentrate | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Partici- } \\ \text { pation } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ |
| Month | workers | Total | firat job | Total | work | Total |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | - per | cent - |
| males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1983 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deceaber | 3,749.2 | 3.995 .5 | 33.7 | 381.9 | 21.9 | 403.8 | 4,399.3 | 9.2 | 76.6 |
| 1984 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 3,729.2 | 3.980 .1 | 32.5 | 379.5 | 27.3 | 406.8 | 4,386.9 | 9.3 | 76.3 |
| February | 3,753.1 | 4,003.8 | 34.6 | 375.0 | 22.6 | 397.6 | 4.401 .4 | 9.0 | 76.4 |
| March | 3,800.3 | 4.039 .3 | 36.2 | 369.1 | 22.6 | 391.7 | 4.431 .0 | 8.8 | 76.8 |
| April | 3,788.2 | 4.038 .6 | 42.5 | 373.0 | 21.7 | 394.7 | 4,433.3 | 8.9 | 76.8 |
| Kay | 3,800.2 | 4.042.8 | 38.1 | 360.1 | 23.8 | 384.0 | 4,426.8 | 8.7 | 76.5 |
| June | 3,806.9 | 4,047.9 | . 43.6 | 370.0 | 30.3 | 400.3 | 4,448.2 | 9.0 | 76.8 |
| July | 3,802.2 | 4,063.7 | 38.5 | 353.6 | 18.4 | 371.9 | 4,435.6 | 8.4 | 76.5 |
| Auguet | 3,796.1 | 4,035.5 | 42.6 | 370.7 | 24.5 | 395.2 | 4.430 .7 | 8.9 | 76.3 |
|  | 3,782.7 | 4.036 .2 | 34.7 | 352.1 | 27.4 | 379.6 | 4,415.8 | 8.6 | 76.0 |
| October | 3.801 .5 | 4,046.1 | 29.7 | 345.9 | 27.1 | 373.0 | 4.419.1 | 8.4 | 75.9 |
| Novenber December | $3,814.1$ $3,812.6$ | $4,063.4$ $4,054.6$ | 33.9 26.1 | 342.4 338.9 | 23.4 23.0 | 365.7 362.0 | 4.429 .2 4.416 .6 | 8.3 8.2 | 76.0 75.7 |
| 1985 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 3,811.0 | 4.059 .2 | 30.4 | 336.3 | 27.4 | 363.7 | 4.422 .9 | 8.2 | 75.7 |


|  |  |  |  | ED FE |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1983 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 769.6 | 1,393.2 | n.a. | 60.0 | 35.9 | 95.9 | 1,489.1 | 6.4 | 42.1 |
| 1984 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 771.6 | 1,393.6 | n.a. | 58.4 | 36.6 | 95.0 | 1,488.6 | 6.4 | 42.0 |
| February | 771.9 | 1,405.1 | n.a. | 54.4 | 34.0 | 88.4 | 1,493.5 | 5.9 | 42.0 |
| Match | 771.5 | 1.409.8 | 口.a. | 62.2 | 40.6 | 102.8 | 1,512.6 | 6.9 6.8 | 42.2 42.8 |
| April | 770.2 | 1.433 .1 | a.8. | 62.8 | 44.1 | 106.9 | 1.540 .0 | 6.9 | 43.4 |
| May | 774.4 | 1.435 .4 | a.a. | 55.6 | 36.7 | 92.3 | 1,527.7 | 6.0 | 43.4 42.8 |
| June | 792.6 | 1,456.5 | n.a. | 61.9 | 40.1 | 102.0 | 1,558.5 | 6.5 | 42.8 43.6 |
| July | 792.2 | 1,445.9 | n.a. | 56.4 | 37.5 | 93.9 | 1,539.8 | 6.1 | 43.0 |
| Auguat | 803.0 | 1.448.0 | n.a. | 53.2 | 39.2 | 92.4 | 1,540.3 | 6.0 | 43.0 |
| September | 795.2 | 1,468.1 | a.a. | 52.2 | 41.6 | -93.8 | 1.562.0 | 6.0 | 43.5 |
| October | 797.6 | 1,467.1 | -. | 57.6 | 32.4 | 90.1 | 1,557.1 | 5.8 | 43.3 |
| November | 811.8 | 1,479.0 | 口.a. | 51.1 | 37.5 | 88.6 | 1,567.6 | 5.7 | 43.6 |
| December | 807.3 | 1,472.5 | п.a. | 53.2 | 41.7 | 94.8 | 1,567.3 | 6.1 | 43.7 |
| 1985 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 799.0 | 1.467 .5 | n.a. | 54.0 | 35.8 | 89.7 | 1.557 .2 | 5.8 | 43.2 |

1983 -
Deceaber
1984 -

Januery March
April Mpril
May June July Septerber October
November December
1985 -
January

| $1,534.6$ | $2,395.4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| $1,534.0$ | $2,396.5$ |
| $1,532.8$ | $2,393.9$ |
| $1,547.4$ | $2,427.6$ |
| $1,537.8$ | $2,443.7$ |
| $1,540.3$ | $2,448.2$ |
| $1,555.3$ | $2,466.8$ |
| $1,561.9$ | $2,453.1$ |
| $1,572.5$ | $2,458.4$ |
| $1,559.8$ | $2,483.5$ |
| $1,568.0$ | $2,479.1$ |
| $1,584.4$ | $2,501.9$ |
| $1,597.3$ |  |
|  |  |
| $1,606.4$ | $2,507.3$ |


| 35.5 | 196.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 31.8 | 194.2 |
| 38.8 | 198.3 |
| 34.1 | 197.6 |
| 33.0 | 205.4 |
| 31.4 | 191.3 |
| 36.4 | 193.7 |
| 35.8 | 190.1 |
| 33.6 | 173.6 |
| 33.2 | 176.5 |
| 30.1 | 184.3 |
| 36.9 | 186.5 |
| 25.7 | 170.4 |
|  |  |
| 26.4 | 179.8 |


| 63.4 | 259.9 | $2,655.3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| 65.8 | 260.0 | $2,656.5$ |
| 65.0 | 263.2 | $2,657.1$ |
| 72.8 | 270.4 | $2,697.9$ |
| 78.4 | 283.9 | $2,727.5$ |
| 59.8 | 251.1 | $2,699.3$ |
| 70.4 | 264.1 | 2.731 .0 |
| 66.5 | 256.5 | $2,709.6$ |
| 65.5 | 239.0 | $2,697.4$ |
| 72.1 | 248.6 | $2,732.2$ |
| 60.1 | 244.4 | $2,721.4$ |
| 69.8 | 256.3 | $2,736.1$ |
| 74.0 | 244.4 | 2.746 .3 |
|  |  |  |
| 68.5 | 248.3 | $2,755.6$ |


| 9.8 | 44.8 |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 9.8 | 44.8 |
| 9.9 | 44.7 |
| 10.0 | 45.3 |
| 10.4 | 45.8 |
| 9.3 | 45.7 |
| 9.7 | 45.3 |
| 9.5 | 45.6 |
| 8.9 | 45.3 |
| 9.1 | 45.6 |
| 9.0 |  |
| 9.4 |  |
| 8.9 |  |
|  |  |
| 9.0 |  |


| 1983 - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December | S.283.8 | 6.390 .9 |
| 1984- |  |  |
| January | 5,263.2 | 6,376.6 |
| february | 5,285.9 | 6,397.7 |
| March | 5,347.7 | 6,466.9 |
| Adril | 5,326.0 | 6.482 .3 |
| May | 5,340.5 | $6,491.1$ |
| June | 5,362.2 | 6,514.7 |
| July | 5,364.2 | 6,516.8 |
| Auguet | 5,368.6 | 6,493.9 |
| September | 5,342,5 | 6,519.7 |
| October | 5,369.5 | 6,523.2 |
| November | 5,398.6 | 6,543.2 |
| December | 5,409.8 | 6,556.5 |
| 1985 - |  |  |
| January | 5,417.4 | 6,566.5 |


| 69.2 | 578.4 | 85.3 | 663.7 | $7,054.6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 64.3 | 573.7 | 93.1 | 666.8 | 7.043 .4 |
| 73.4 | 573.2 | 87.6 | 660.8 | 7.058 .5 |
| 70.2 | 566.7 | 95.3 | 662.1 | 7.128 .9 |
| 75.6 | 578.5 | 100.1 | 678.6 | 7.160 .9 |
| 69.5 | 551.4 | 83.6 | 635.0 | 7.126 .1 |
| 80.0 | 563.7 | 100.8 | 664.4 | 7.179 .2 |
| 74.3 | 543.6 | 84.8 | 628.5 | 7.145 .2 |
| 76.2 | 544.3 | 89.9 | 634.2 | 7.128 .1 |
| 67.9 | 528.7 | 99.5 | 628.2 | 7.147 .9 |
| 59.8 | 530.1 | 87.2 | 617.3 | 7.140 .5 |
| 70.9 | 528.9 | 93.1 | 622.0 | 7.165 .2 |
| 51.9 | 509.3 | 97.0 | 606.4 | 7.162 .9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 56.8 | 516.1 | 95.9 | 612.0 | 7.178 .5 |


| 9.4 | 60.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 9.5 | 60.3 |
| 9.4 | 60.3 |
| 9.3 | 60.8 |
| 9.5 | 61.0 |
| 8.9 | 60.6 |
| 9.3 | 61.0 |
| 8.8 | 60.7 |
| 8.9 | 60.4 |
| 8.8 | 60.5 |
| 8.6 | 60.4 |
| 8.7 | 60.5 |
| 8.5 | 60.4 |
|  |  |
| 8.5 | 60.5 |

table 3. labour force status of the civilian population ageo lf and over: marital status, January 1985

|  |  |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eaplayed Pull-tiae workers | Total | Looking for fulltime work | Looking for parttlae work | Total | Labour force | Not in labour force | popula- <br> tion <br> aged 15 <br> and over | Unemp- <br> logment <br> rate | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Partici- } \\ \text { pacton } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | - $\quad 000$ |  |  |  |  | - | ceat - |
| Malee | 3,797.7 | 4,028.4 | 376.2 | 28.6 | 404.9 | 4,433.3 | 1,409.1 | 5,842.4 | 9.1 | 75.9 |
| Married | 2,567.8 | 2,666.8 | 139.4 | * | 143.8 | 2,810.6 | 811.7 | 3,622.3 | 5.1 | 77.6 |
| Not marited | 1,229.9 | 1,361.6 | 236.8 | 24.2 | 261.0 | 1.622 .6 | 597.4 | 2,220.0 | 16.1 | 73.1 |
| Peaslea | 1,604.7 | 2,409.0 | 196.4 | 56.3 | 252.7 | 2,661.7 | 3.364.0 | $6,025.7$ | 9.5 | 44.2 |
| Marited | 795.9 | 1,386.9 | 49.0 | 26.2 | 75.3 | 1,462.2 | 2,139.2 | 3,601.4 | 5.1 | 40.6 |
| Not married | 808.8 | 1,022.1 | 147.4 | 30.1 | 177.4 | 1.199.5 | 1,224.8 | 2,424.3 | 14.8 | 49.5 |
| Persons | 5.402 .4 | 6,437.4 | 572.6 | 84.9 | 657.6 | 7,095.0 | 4.773.1 | 11,868.0 | 9.3 | 59.8 |

table 4. labour porce status of the civilian population aged ls and over: states and territories, January 1985


[^0]table 5. labour force status of the civilian population aced is and over:
0

(a) Consista of capital city statistical divisions. See Explanatory notes.
(b) See comparability of aeries, paragraph 35, page 4.
table 6. Labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over: aUStralian capital territory, january 1985

(a) Excludes peraone in inetitutions. See Explanatory notes.
table 7. labour porce status of tee civilian population aged is to $19:$. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE(a), JANUARY 1985

(a) Excludes pereone in inetitutione. See explanatory notec.
(b) As the 1985 school yoar did not comence until after the Janury arvey, gome replies to the question on och
 when avilable, should be uied in lieu of eatimateafroathe january survey.
table 8. labour force status of the civilian population aged 20 to 24. januaby 1985

|  | Uneaployed |  |  |  |  |  | Civilian |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eaployed } \\ & \text { Puld-elae } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Looking <br> for full- <br> tiae work | Looking for parttime vork |  | Total | Labour force | Not in labour force | $\begin{array}{r} \text { popula- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { aged } \\ 20-24 \end{array}$ | Uneoployment rate | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Parcici- } \\ \text { pation } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | - -000 |  |  |  |  |  | - | cent - |
| Males | 495.9 | 523.9 | 78.5 | 5.5 |  | 84.0 | 607.9 | 55.9 | 663.8 | 13.8 | 91.6 |
| Peases | 359.8 | 424.3 | 48.8 | 4.6 |  | 53.4 | 477.9 | 182.8 | 660.7 | 11.2 | 72.3 |
| Persond | 855.6 | 948.6 | 127.3 | 10.1 |  | 137.4 | 1.085 .8 | 238.7 | 1.324 .4 | 12.7 | 82.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}$ | 159.2 | 178.9 | 32.5 | ) 4.7 | $($ | 35.0 | 214.0 | 43.9 | 257.9 | 16.4 | 83.0 |
| 21 | 173.2 | 191.9 | 29.0 | ) | ( | 31.2 | 223.1 | 40.9 | 264.0 | 14.0 | 84.5 |
| 22 | 172.4 | 189.3 | 25.0 | ) |  | 26.8 | 216.2 | 51.1 | 267.3 | 12.4 | 80.9 |
| 23 | 178.0 | 195.7 | 20.6 | ) 5.5 |  | 21.8 | 217.5 | 50.8 | 268.3 | 10.0 | 81.1 |
| 24 | 172.9 | 192.5 | 20.2 | ) ( |  | 22.6 | 215.0 | 51.9 | 267.0 | 10.5 | 80.5 |

table 9. Civilian labour force by birthplace, January 1985

table 10. Civilian labour force born outside australia: birthplace and period of arrival in australia, january igbs

table ll. Civilian labour force, by age, jandary 1985

|  | Number ( -000 ) |  |  |  |  | Participation rate (per cent) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  | Perales |  |  |  |  |
|  | Not |  |  |  |  | Not |  |  |  |  |
| Age group | Kales | Married | married | Total | Persone | Males | Married | married | Total | Persons |
| 15-64 | 4,377.9 | 1,452.0 | 1,191.2 | 2,643.3 | 7.021 .1 | 84.6 | 44.8 | 64.1 | 51.8 | 68.3 |
| 15-19 | 429.6 | 8.9 | 385.9 | 394.7 | 824.4 | 65.2 | 36.9 | 63.2 | 62.2 | 63.7 |
| 20-24 | 607.9 | 146.0 | 331.9 | 477.9 | 1,085.8 | 91.6 | 55.6 | 83.4 | 72.3 | 82.0 |
| 25-36 | 1.192 .0 | 442.0 | 235.6 | 677.7 | 1.869 .7 | 94.1 | 46.5 | 74.8 | 53.6 | 73.8 |
| 35-44 | 1,017.8 | 480.6 | 111.2 | 591.8 | 1,609.6 | 93.7 | 54.5 | 63.2 | 56.0 | 75.1 |
| 45-54 | 698.8 | 279.8 | 77.1 | 356.9 | 1,055.7 | 89.3 | 66.0 | 53.8 | 47.5 | 68.8 |
| 55-59 | 284.9 | 71.0 | 33.1 | 104.1 | 389.0 | 75.2 | 25.8 | 34.3 | 28.0 | S1.8 |
| 650-64 | 146.8 | 23.6 | 16.5 | 40.1 | 186.9 | 43.5 | 9.9 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 26.9 |
| 65 and over | 55.4 | 10.1 | 8.3 | 18.4 | 73.8 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 4.6 |
| Total | 4,433.3 | 1,462.2 | 1,199.5 | 2,661.7 | 7,095.0 | 75.9 | 40.6 | 49.5 | 44.2 | 59.8 |

table 12. labour force pagticipation rates (a), by age and birthplace, january lgas (percent)

|  | Born in Australia |  |  | Born outside Australia |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Males | Feastes | Persons | Maleo | Females | Persons |
| 15-64 | 85.3 | 52.2 | 68.6 | 85.1 | 51.2 | 68.9 |
| 15-19 | 66.5 | 62.8 | 64.7 | 58.9 | 58.2 | 58.5 |
| 20-24 | 93.1 | 72.8 | 82.9 | 89.6 | 71.3 | 80.5 |
| 25-34 | 95.4 | 52.7 | 74.0 | 93.6 | 56.6 | 75.0 |
| 35-44 | 95.1 | 55.4 | 75.1 | 92.5 | 57.6 | 76.0 |
| 45-54 | 89.8 | 47.1 | 68.1 | 89.7 | 49.0 | 71.2 |
| 55-59 | 76.1 | 28.2 | 51.5 | 75.1 | 27.9 | 53.7 |
| 60-64 | 40.4 | 11.1 | 24.8 | 51.6 | 11.9 | 32.7 |
| 65 and over | 9.7 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | * | 3.8 |
| Total | 77.0 | 45.1 | 60.6 | 76.1 | 44.4 | 60.8 |

(a) Sae the defiaition of the labour force participation rate in the explantory notes.

TABLE 13. EMPLOYRD PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, JANUARY 1985 ( ${ }^{-000}$ )

table 14. HoURS worred by employed persons, Jandary 1985

table 15. emploted pezsons: employment/population ratios by age and marital status, january 1985 (per cent)

|  | Hales |  |  | Pemales |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { aaried } \end{array}$ | Total | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { uarrifed } \end{array}$ | Total | Persoon |
| 15-19 | * | 48.3 | 48.2 | 25.7 | 48.1 | 47.2 | 47.7 |
| 20-24 | 84.1 | 77.6 | 78.9 | 51.5 | 72.7 | 64.3 | 71.6 |
| 25-34. | 90.7 | 78.9 | 86.6 | 43.2 | 68.6 | 49.5 | 68.1 |
| 35-48 | 91.6 | 77.0 | 89.2 | 52.2 | 56.2 | 52.8 | 71.3 |
| 45-54 | 87.4 | 70.0 | 84.6 | 44.8 | 48.2 | 45.4 | 65.4 |
| 55-59 | 72.8 | 59.9 | 70.5 | 25.1 | 32.5 | 27.0 | 49.0 |
| 60-64 | 41.7 | 33.4 | 40.2 | 9.8 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 25.1 |
| 65 and over | 8.5 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 4.6 |
| Total | 73.6 | 61.3 | 69.0 | 38.5 | 42.2 | 40.0 | 54.2 |

table 16. pull-time workers who worked less than 35 hours, by reason, january lobs ( ${ }^{-000}$ )

Aeason for working lesa than 35 hours
Lesve, holiday or flextime
own illuese or injury
Bed weather, plant breakdoun, etc.
Began or left job in the survey viek
Stood down, on thort time, insufficient vork
Shift vork, etandard work arragemente
other reasons
Total

Malea
1,126.0
126.0
83.6 83.6
4.6 4.6
10.1
34.9 10.1
34.9
43.6 10.9

1,313.8

Peaslea

| Hot |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Married | atried | Total |
| 283.9 | 213.8 | 497.7 |
| 21.8 | 25.7 | 47.5 |
| * | * | * |
| * | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| 6.0 | * | 9.1 |
| 8.4 | 8.6 | 17.0 |
| 323.7 | 258.2 | 581.9 |

[^1]1,895.7
table 17. part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours, by age, january 1985 ( ${ }^{\circ} 000$ )

table 18. part-time workers: whetuer preferred to hork more bours, by bours worked, January 1985

|  | Hours vorked by persons who worked in the survey veek |  |  |  |  |  | Peraons who did not work in the ourveg week | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | 21-29 | 30-34 |  |  |
|  |  | males |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 23.3 | 38.9 | 27.0 | 38.4 | 31.6 | 30.2 | 41.3 | 230.7 |
| Preferred not to vork wore hours | 14.6 | 25.5 | 18.6 | 26.9 | 20.9 | 22.6 | 34.3 | 163.2 |
| Preferred to vork more houra | 8.8 | 13.4 | 8.4 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 67.5 |
| Bad actively looked for fullitime work in the four weeks to the end of the surveg veek | * | 7.6 | * | $7 \cdot 1$ | ---- | -... | * | 31.2 |

> Preferred not to work more hours Preferred co work more hours Had actively looked for full-time work In the four weeki to the ead of the eurvey week

Total
Preferred to work more houre
Bad actively looked for full-tine work in the four weeke to the end of the urvey veek

Total
Preferred not to work more hours
Preferred to vork wore houre
Had actively looked for full-time work
in the four weeka to the end of the survey week
harried females

| 52.0 | 88.5 | 67.1 | 94.5 | 85.5 | 40.2 | 163.3 | 590.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42.1 | 74.5 | 60.9 | 85.5 | 77.7 | 35.7 | 150.6 | 527.0 |
| 9.8 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 12.7 | 63.9 |

all pemales

| 73.4 | 126.8 | 93.5 | 126.3 | 122.3 | 62.5 | 199.4 | 804.2 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 56.1 | 102.0 | 78.9 | 108.7 | 103.1 | 51.1 | 176.5 | 676.4 |
| 17.4 | 24.8 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 127.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.0 | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PERSONS

| 96.8 | 165.6 | 120.5 | 164.8 | 153.9 | 92.7 | 240.7 | 1.035 .0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 70.7 | 127.5 | 97.4 | 135.6 | 123.9 | 73.7 | 210.8 | 839.6 |
| 26.1 | 38.2 | 23.0 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 19.1 | 29.9 | 195.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.3 | 16.6 | 9.2 | 14.2 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 7.3 |

table 19. UNEMPLOTED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, JANUARY 1985


| PRESONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Looking for full-time work - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $15-19$ | 62.8 | 34.9 | 32.0 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 7.2 | 170.5 |
| 20-24 | 45.9 | 29.9 | 21.8 | 13.6 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 127.3 |
| 25-34 | 47.4 | 26.7 | 24.8 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 125.3 |
| 35-44 | 29.3 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 71.8 |
| 45-54 | 17.6 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 48.5 |
| 55 and over | 11.1 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | * | 29.4 |
| Total looking for full-tiae vork | 214.0 | 122.0 | 106.3 | 54.6 | 49.6 | 18.0 | 572.6 |
| Total - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 72.6 | 44.6 | 39.2 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 8.0 | 206.9 |
| 20-24 | 48.6 | 32.7 | 23.9 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 137.4 |
| 25-34 | 52.5 32.4 | 32.6 14.5 | 28.3 17.1 | 13.3 7.2 | 12.4 7.5 | 3.1 2.4 | 144.7 |
| 45-54 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 52.4 |
| 55 and over | 12.2 | 9.3 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | * | 34.6 |
| Total | 236.8 | 145.7 | 123.1 | 62.9 | 58.3 | 19.8 | 657.6 |

(a) Sec coaparability of oeriea, paragrapb 35, page 4.
(b) Inciudes the Northera Territory and the Australian capital Teritory.

TABLE 20. UAEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OP UNEMPLOTMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, JANUAEY 1985

|  | Not atteodi | 01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Attending | Left echool | Left echool 1984 |
| school | before 1984 | co survey date |

NUMBEE ( ${ }^{-\infty} \mathbf{0}$ )
Duration of uneaplogment (veeks) -
Under
4and under 13
13 and under 26
26 and over
Total
8.9
20.6
6.7

36.1 $\quad$| 13.6 |
| ---: |

| 10.4 | 32.9 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 42.8 | 94.8 |
| 6.3 | 22.6 |
| 5.9 | 56.6 |
| 65.4 | 206.9 |

AYBRAGE DURATION OP UNEMPloyment (vecke)
Mead duration -
Males
Femalea
Peraone
Looking for fuli-time work
Looking for part-time vork
Median duracton-
Maleg
Pemalea
Persona
Looking for full-time work
Looking for part-time work

[^2]33.1
36.0
34.3
35.3
22.7
10.4
11.2
10.8
11.1
22.5
22.5
22.5
24.7
12.0

Males
Looking for full-time work
Looking for part-time work



table 21. Unemploted persons, by ace and whetaer loorinc for pull-time or part-time worr, january lgss

| Malee |  | Feates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Married | Total | Married | Total | Persons |



| 139.4 | 376.2 | 49.0 | 196.4 | 572.6 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 9.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * | 96.6 | * | 73.9 | 170.5 | * | 27.8 | * | 27.1 | 27.5 |
| * | 49.4 | * | 40.0 | 89.4 | $\cdots$ | . | - | .. | . . |
| * | 8.0 | * | 5.5 | 13.5 | n.a. | n.a. | -.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 137.1 | 279.6 | 47.0 | 122.5 | 402.2 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| 14.0 | 78.5 | 8.0 | 48.8 | 127.3 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 12.9 |
| * | 9.4 | * | 8.5 | 17.9 | - |  | - | . |  |
| 45.6 | 91.0 | 17.5 | 34.3 | 125.3 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| 31.7 | 46.9 | 14.8 | 24.9 | 71.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 5.4 |
| 25.0 | 36.3 | 5.7 | 12.1 | 48.5 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| 20.8 | 27.0 | * |  | 29.4 | 5.7 | 6.2 | - | * | 5.5 |
| 139.3 | 376.1 | 49.0 | 196.4 | 572.5 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 11.0 | 9.6 |

LOORING FOR PABT-TIME WORI

| Total | * | 28.6 | 26.2 | 56.3 | 84.9 | * |  | 11.0 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 7.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aged 15-19 |  | 15.3 | * | 21.1 | 36.4 | - |  | 18.7 | - | 17.3 | 17.8 |
| attending achool | * | 9.1 | $25 *$ | 13.6 | 22.6 | * |  | 18.7 | * | 21.0 | 20.0 |
| Aged 20 and over. | * | 13.4 | 25.6 | 35.2 | 48.5 | * |  | 7.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| 20-26 | * | 5.5 | * | 4.6 | 10.1 | - |  | 16.4 | * | 6.7 | 9.8 |
| 25-34 | * | ) 4.6 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 19.4 | * | ) | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| 35-44 | * | ) | 5.9 | 8.1 | 9.8 | * | ) |  | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| 45 and over | * | * |  | 5.9 | 9.1 | - |  | * |  | 2.9 | 3. 3 |
| Aged 15-64 | * | 28.0 | 26.1 | 55.9 | 83.8 | - |  | 11.8 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 7.7 |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 143.8 | 404.9 | 75.3 | 252.7 | 657.6 | 5.1 |  | 9.1 | 5.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Aged 15-19 | * | 111.9 | * | 95.0 | 206.9 | * |  | 26.0 | * | 24.1 | 25.1 |
| Attendiag echool | * | 17.0 | * | 19.1 | 36.1 | * |  | 23.4 | * | 25.0 | 24.3 |
| Aged 20 and over (a) | 141.6 | 293.0 | 72.6 | 157.7 | 450.7 | 5.0 |  | 7.3 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| 20-24 | 14.2 | 84.0 | 10.6 | 53.4 | 137.4 | 11.4 |  | 13.8 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 12.7 |
| 25-34 | 46.9 | 93.8 | 31.4 | 50.9 | 144.7 | 5.8 |  | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| 35-44 | 32.3 | 48.6 | 20.7 | 33.0 | 81.6 | 3.7 |  | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| 45-54 | 25.0 | 36.7 | 7.7 | 15.7 | 52.4 | 4.2 |  | 5.2 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| 55-59 | 13.8 | 17.7 | - | * | 21.2 | 5.7 |  | 6.2 | , | * | 5.5 |
| 60-64 | 8.8 | 11.4 | * | * | 12.2 | 7.1 |  | 7.8 | * | * | 6.5 |
| Aged 15-64 | 143.3 | 404.1 | 75.2 | 252.3 | 656.4 | 5.2 |  | 9.2 | 5.2 | 9.5 | 9.3 |

(a) Includea unemploged persona aged 65 and over, details for whom are not shown eeparately.
table 22. UNEMPloyed pegSons: birthplace by age, Jasuary 1985

|  | Number unemployed ( ${ }^{(000}$ ) |  |  | Uaeaploymeat rate (per ceat) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | pauales | Persons | Males | Panales | Pereone |
|  |  | born in australia |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 284.6 | 193.3 | 477.9 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 9.0 |
| Looking for full-time work | 264.0 | 147.8 | 411.8 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 9.3 |
| looking for part-time vork | 20.6 | 45.5 | 66.1 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 7.6 |
| Aged 15-19 | 95.3 | 83.1 | 178.3 | 25.1 | 23.8 | 24.5 |
| Aged 20 and over | 189.4 | 110.2 | 299.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 20-24 | 65.8 | 42.7 | 108.5 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 12.0 |
| 25-34 | 65.8 | 37.1 | 102.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 35-44 | 25.0 | 19.9 | 44.9 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| 45-54 | 19.3 | 6.9 | 26.2 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| $\begin{array}{rl} 55 & \text { and over } \\ \mathrm{Aged} & 15-64 \end{array}$ | 13.5 | ${ }^{*}$ | 17.2 | 4.1 | * | 3.8 |
|  | 284.6 | 193.1 | 477.7 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.1 |
| born outside australia |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 120.2 | 59.4 | 179.7 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 9.9 |
| Looking for full-time vork | 112.2 | 48.6 | 160.8 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| Looking for part-time work | 8.0 | 10.8 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 5.8 | 7.7 |
| Aged 15-19 | 16.6 | 11.9 | 28.6 | 33.0 | 25.9 | 29.6 |
| Aged 20 and over | 103.6 | 47.5 | 151.1 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| $20-24$ | +18.1 | 10.7 | 28.8 | 18.0 | 13.2 | 15.8 |
| 25-34 | 28.0 | 13.8 | 41.9 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 9.3 |
| 35-44 | 23.6 | 13.2 | 36.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| 45-54 | 17.4 | 8.8 | 26.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| 55 and over | 16.4 | * | 17.4 | 10.5 | * | 8.7 |
| Aged 15-64 | 119.5 | 59.2 | 178.6 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 10.0 |

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY DURATION OP UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE, ETC., JANUARY 1985

females

(a) Includes persona aged 55 and over, detalif for whomare not shoun ieparately.
table 24. UnEMPLOYED PRESONS: INDUSTEY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST PULL-TIME JOB AHD DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JANUARY 1985
(-000)

Had worked full time for two veeks
or more in the last two years
Industry division or eubdivision Agriculture. forestry, fiahiag b hunting Agriculture s services to agriculture anufacturing
Food, beveragea and tobacco Metal products
other asinfacturing
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade
Wholesale trade
Getall trade
Tranaport and acorage
pubilce, property business ervicea adanisiration and defence Communty services
Recreation, pereonal other eervices Other induetries
occupation group
Profegaional, technical, etc.
Clerical
Sales
Sales
fargers, fisherwen, etc.
Traneport ad commuaication
Tradesmen, production-procese workers
Service
other occupations
other
Looking for first job
Looking for fuli-time work Other

Stood dowa
Total



## TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AGE AND ACTIVE STEPS TAREN TO PIND WORK(A), JANUARY 1985



- table 26. persons not in the labour force: age and marital status, jandary 1985

| Age group | Males |  |  | Peasies |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { aerried } \end{array}$ | Total | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { maried } \end{array}$ | Total | Persons | Proportion of population |
|  |  |  |  | -. 000 - |  |  |  | - per cent - |
|  | * | 228.3 | 229.1 | 15.2 | 225.0 | 240.2 | 469.3 | 36.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15-19 \\ & 20-24 \end{aligned}$ | 6.7 | 49 | 55.9 | 116.9 | 25.9 | 182.8 | 238.7 | 18.0 |
| $25-34$ | 31.4 | 44.0 | 75.4 | 507.8 | 79.6 | 587.4 | 662.8 | 26.2 |
| $35-44$ $45-54$ | 44.7 58.4 | 23.8 25.1 | 888.4 | 400.9 328.1 | 64.8 66.2 | 465.7 394.3 | 534.1 477.9 | 24.9 31.2 |
| 55-59 | 71.3 | 23.0 | 94.2 | 204.6 | 63.5 | 268.1 | 362.3 | 48.2 |
| 60-64 | 150.3 | 40.0 | 190.3 | 214.9 | 103.2 | 318.1 | 508.4 | 73.1 |
| 65-69 | 176.4 | 43.1 | 219.6 | 158.9 | 120.8 | 279.7 | 499.2 | 92.3 |
| 70 and over | 271.7 | 120.9 | 392.6 | 192.0 | 435.8 | 627.8 | 1,020.5 | 97.0 |
| Totel | 811.7 | 597.4 | 1,409.1 | 2,139.2 | 1.224 .8 | 3,364.0 | 4,773.1 | 40.2 |

table 27. persons not in the labour porce: whether looring for mork, etc. january 1985 (-000)

|  | Malea |  |  | Penales |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { warried } \end{array}$ | Total | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { warcied } \end{array}$ | Total | Persons |
| Looking for work | 12.9 | 23.3 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 24.9 | 60.9 | 97.1 |
| Took active etepe to find work(e) | 6.4 | 13.2 | 19.6 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 27.1 | 46.7 |
| Did not take active ateps to find work | 6.5 | 10.1 | 16.6 | 21.8 | 12.0 | 33.8 | 50.4 |
| Not looking for work | 769.5 | 511.0 | 1,280.5 | 2,087.2 | 1.102 .9 | 3,190.1 | 4.470.6 |
| Permaneatiy unable to work | 11.2 | 10.9 | 22.1 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 14.8 | 36.9 |
| In Inetitutions | 18.2 | 52.1 | 70.3 | 11.4 | 86.9 | 98.2 | 168.5 |
| Total | 811.7 | 597.4 | 1,409.1 | 2,139.2 | 1,224.8 | 3,364.0 | 4,773.1 |

(a) Not available to otart vork in the survey vefk for reasone other than own teaporary illoes or injury.
table 28. ESTIMATES OP LABOUR fORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHARGES (PLOHS) DERIVED PROM MATCGED RECORDS DeCEMBER 1984 ARD JANUARY 1985 ( -000 )

| Labour force statue in Deceaber 1984 |  | Males | Peaplea |  | Parsone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January 1985 |  | Married | Total |  |
| Eaployed full time | Enployed full time | 2,861.9 | 558.3 | 1,115.7 | 3,977.7 |
|  | Euployed part time Unenployed | 46.2 34.3 | 42.3 | 59.1 11.3 | 105.3 45.6 |
|  | Not in the labour force | 57.6 | 36.3 | 50.9 | 108.5 |
| Etploged part time | Euployed full time Employed part time | 43.8 96.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 46.1 \\ 388.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75.6 \\ 510.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.4 \\ & 607.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Uoeaployed | 12.1 | 7.3 | 16.1 | 28.2 |
|  | Not in the labour force | 32.9 | 97.3 | 121.9 | 154.8 |
| Unemployed | Employed full tiae | 25.1 | * | 14.3 | 39.4 |
|  | Employed part ciae | 10.6 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 24.3 |
|  | Uneaployed | 203.8 | 27.9 | 105.2 | 309.1 |
|  | Not lathe labour force | 40.5 | 29.6 | 56.4 | 96.8 |
| Not in the labour force | Emplojed full efme | 35.3 | 15.3 | 27.1 | 62.4 |
|  | Employed part time | 20.1 | 40.8 | 59.5 | 79.5 |
|  | Unemployed | 41.3 | 16.4 | 47.9 | 89.2 |
|  | Not in the labour force | 908.2 | 1,528.3 | 2,338.3 | 3,246.7 |
| Total flowe into | Eaployed | 91.1 | 63.9 | 114.5 | 205.6 |
|  | Full time | 104.2 | 64.5 | 117.0 | 221.2 |
|  | part crine | 76.9 | 87.8 | 132.2 | 209.1 |
|  | Uneaploged | 87.7 | 25.7 | 75.3 | 163.0 |
|  | Hot in the labour force | 131.0 | 163.2 | 229.1 | 360.1 |
| Total flows out of | Eaployed | . 136.9 | 142.9 | 200.1 | 337.1 |
|  | Full time | 138.1 | 80.6 | 121.3 | 259.4 |
|  | part tiae | 88.8 | 150.7 | 213.5 | 302.3 |
|  | Unewployed | 76.2 | 37.3 | 84.3 | 160.5 |
|  | Not in the labour force | 96.7 | 72.6 | 134.5 | 231.2 |
| Total changes of status |  | 309.8 | 252.8 | 418.9 | 728.7 |
| Population represented by th | tched asmple | 4.470 .6 | 2,844.7 | 4,623.5 | 9,094.1 |

table 29. family status of the civilian population aged ls and over: sumhary table, january 1985


(a) Aged 15 and over.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)

| 80.7 | 77.5 | 80.4 | 77.0 | 80.1 | 78.0 | 79.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 59.2 | 31.4 | 56.7 | 57.6 | 58.4 | 55.8 | 57.1 |
| 32.7 | 20.5 | 31.6 | 20.9 | 28.1 | 26.5 | 27.3 |
| 26.5 | 10.9 | 25.1 | 36.7 | 30.3 | 29.3 | 29.8 |
| 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 4.4 |
| 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 |
| 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| 17.3 | 39.4 | 19.4 | 10.3 | 18.5 | 13.1 | 15.7 |
| 1.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| 13.1 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 13.3 |
| 6.06 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 8.2 |
| 7.1 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| 93.7 | 92.3 | 93.6 | 90.5 | 92.1 | 92.0 | 92.3 |
| 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| 95.6 | 94.7 | 93.5 | 92.1 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 94.1 |
| 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

table 30. family status and labour porce status of persons aged is and over(a), january 1985


| Member of a fawily | 3,102.9 | 179.7 | 3,282.6 | 288.5 | 312.2 | 3,594.8 | 1,082.2 | 4.676.9 | 8.7 | 76.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Huaband | 2,422.9 | 93.5 | 2,516.4 | 132.5 | 136.7 | 2,653.1 | 757.1 | 3,410.2 | 5.2 | 77.8 |
| With children aged 0-14 present | 1,428.5 | 37.5 | 1.465 .9 | 86.5 | 88.9 | 1,554.8 | 86.6 | 1.641 .4 | 5.7 | 94.7 |
| Without children aged 0-14 present | 994.4 | 56.1 | 1,050.5 | 46.0 | 47.8 | 1,098.3 | 670.5 | 1,768.8 | 4.4 | 62.1 |
| Not-married family head | 55.2 | * | 59.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 64.9 | 31.3 | 96.2 | 8.7 | 67.5 |
| With children aged 0-14 preseat | 16.7 | * | 18.5 | , | . | 21.2 | 6.4 | 27.6 | * | 76.7 |
| Without childrea aged 0-14 present | 38.5 | * | 40.7 | * | * | 43.7 | 24.9 | 68.6 | * | 63.7 |
| Child (b) of family head | 581.4 | 79.7 | 661.4 | 139.6 | 157.7 | 819.1 | 259.4 | 1,078.4 | 19.3 | 75.9 |
| Other relative of family head | 43.2 | * | 45.5 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 57.7 | 34.4 | 92.1 | 21.1 | 62.7 |
| Not a member of family | 466.8 | 33.6 | 500.4 | 58.9 | 61.4 | 561.9 | 176.7 | 738.5 | 10.9 | 76.1 |
| Living alone | 222.9 | 14.7 | 237.6 | 21.6 | 22.8 | 260.4 | 135.5 | 395.9 | 8.8 | 65.8 |
| Not living alone | 243.9 | 19.0 | 262.8 | 37.3 | 38.6 | 301.4 | 41.2 | 342.6 | 12.8 | 88.0 |
| Total | 3,569.7 | 213.3 | 3,783.0 | 347.4 | 373.6 | 4.156 .6 | 1,258.8 | 5,415.5 | 9.0 | 76.8 |
|  |  |  | females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meaber of a family | 1,198.1 | 712.3 | 1.910.5 | 147.8 | 197.4 | 2,107.9 | 2,594.8 | 4.702 .7 | 9.4 | 44.8 |
| Wife | 742.3 | 555.2 | 1,297.6 | 44.6 | 69.8 | 1,367.3 | 1,994.2 | 3,361.6 | 5.1 | 40.7 |
| With children aged 0-14 present | 286.9 | 353.3 | 640.2 | 25.6 | 45.9 | 686.1 | 910.8 | 1,596.9 | 6.7 | 43.0 |
| Without children aged 0-14 present | 455.4 | 201.9 | 657.3 | 19.0 | 23.9 | 681.2 | 1,083.4 | 1.764 .7 | 3.5 | 38.6 |
| Not-married family head |  | 40.1 | 132.6 | 14.0 | 19.2 | 151.8 |  |  |  |  |
| With children aged 0-14 preseat | 44.5 | 27.9 | 72.5 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 84.4 | 135.2 | 219.6 | $14.2$ | $38.4$ |
| Without children aged 0-14 preaent | 47.9 | 12.2 | 60.1 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 67.4 | 137.3 | 204.7 | 10.8 | 32.9 |
| Child(b) of fatily head | 339.7 | 113.2 | 452.9 | 82.6 | 101.4 | 554.3 | 234.6 | 789.0 | 18.3 | 70.3 |
| Other relative of family head | 23.6 | * | 27.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 34.3 | 93.4 | 127.8 | 20.1 | 26.9 |
| Not a meober of afamily | 297.0 | 43.3 | 340.3 | 32.9 | 36.2 | 376.5 | 464.1 | 840.6 | 9.6 | 44.8 |
| Living alone | 126.8 | 22.1 | 149.0 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 160.3 | 415.8 | 576.2 | 7.1 | 27.8 |
| Not living alone | 170.2 | 21.1 | 191.3 | 23.9 | 24.9 | 216.1 | 48.3 | 264.4 | 11.5 | 81.7 |
| Total | 1.495 .1 | 755.6 | 2,250.7 | 180.7 | 233.6 | 2,484.3 | 3,058.9 | 5,543.3. | 9.4 | 44.8 |
|  |  |  | PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mewber of a family | 4.301 .0 | 892.0 | 5.193 .1 | 436.3 | 509.5 | 5.702 .6 | 3,677.0 | 9.379 .6 | 8.9 | 60.8 |
| Husbend or vife | 3,165.2 | 648.8 | 3,814.0 | 177.0 | 206.5 | 4,020.5 | 2,751.3 | 6,771.8 | 5.1 | 59.4 |
| With children aged 0-14 present | 1,715.4 | 390.8 | 2,106.2 | 112.1 | 134.7 | 2,240.9 | 997.4 | 3.238.3 | 6.0 | 69.2 |
| Without childrea aged 0-14 present | 1,449.8 | 258.0 | 1,707.8 | 65.0 | 71.7 | 1.779.5 | 1,754.0 | 3.533 .5 | 4.0 | 50.4 |
| Not-marited family head | 147.6 | 44.2 | 191.8 | 19.0 | 24.9 | 216.7 | 303.8 | 520.5 | 11.5 | 41.6 |
| With children aged 0-14 preaenc | $61.2$ | 29.8 | $91.0$ | 10.1 | 14.6 | 105.6 | 141.6 | 247.2 | 13.8 | 42.7 |
| Without children aged 0-14 present |  | 14.4 | 100.8 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 111.1 | 162.2 | 273.3 | 9.2 | 40.7 |
| Child(b) of family head | 921.4 | 192.9 | 1,114.3 | 222.2 | 259.1 | 1,373.4 | 494.0 | 1.867 .4 | 18.9 | 73.5 |
| Other relative of failly head | 66.8 | 6.2 | . 72.9 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 92.0 | 127.8 | 219.9 | 20.8 | 41.9 |
| Not a member of a family | 763.8 | 76.9 | 840.7 | 91.8 | 97.7 | 938.4 | 640.8 | 1.579.2 | 10.4 | 59.4 |
| Living alone | 349.8 | 36.8 | 386.6 | 30.6 | 34.2 | 420.8 | 551.3 | 972.1 | 8.1 | 43.3 |
| Not living alone | 414.0 | 40.1 | 454.1 | 61.3 | 63.5 | 517.3 | 89.5 | 607.1 | 12.3 | 85.3 |
| Total | 5,064.8 | 968.9 | 6,033.8 | 528.1 | 607.2 | 6,641.0 | 4,317.8 | 10,958.7 | 9.1 | 60.6 |


table 3l. all pahilies (a): type of pakily, number of pamily members and employment status(b). january lgs (-000 facilies)

| ```Number of fagily meabers(c)``` | None caploged |  |  | One employed |  |  | Tuo or more employed |  |  | Total |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { None } \\ \text { unemp- } \\ \text { loyed } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { one or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { unerp- } \\ & \text { loyed } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { None } \\ & \text { unemp- } \\ & \text { loged } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { One or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { uneap- } \\ & \text { loyed } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { None } \\ & \text { unemp- } \\ & \text { loyed } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { One or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { unemp- } \\ & \text { loyed } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hone } \\ & \text { uneap } \\ & \text { loyed } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { One or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { unemp- } \\ \text { loyed } \end{array}$ |  |
| mareied-couple pamilies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tvo | 508.3 | 25.7 | 534.0 | 238.8 | 16.9 | 255.6 | 382.5 | - | 382.5 | 1,129.5 | 42.6 | 1,172.1 |
| Three | 38.8 | 31.0 | 69.8 | 256.0 | 33.7 | 289.7 | 297.5 | 18.3 | 315.8 | 592.3 | 83.0 | 675.3 |
| Pour | 25.1 | 32.7 | 57.8 | 331.6 | 36.3 | 367.9 | 427.7 | 41.3 | 469.0 | 784.4 | 110.3 | 894.7 |
| Pive | 11.3 | 19.9 | 31.2 | 161.4 | 21.5 | 182.9 | 225.7 | 33.3 | 259.0 | 398.4 | 74.6 | 473.0 |
| Six or aore | 7.5 | 10.6 | 18.1 | 58.5 | 8.8 | 67.3 | 89.7 | 20.0 | 109.7 | 255.7 | 39.4 | 195.1 |
| Total | 591.0 | 119.9 | 710.9 | 1,046.2 | 117.1 | 1,163.4 | 1.423.2 | 112.9 | 1,536.0 | 3,060.4 | 349.8 | 3,410.2 |
| other families mith a male mead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tvo | 10.5 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 22.5 | ) 6.8 | ( 26.7 | 21.7 | $\cdots$ | 21.7 | 54.7 | 8.8 | 63.5 |
| Three | * | - |  | 7.9 |  | ( 10.6 | 6.8 | * | 8.8 | 17.0 | 5.8 | 22.8 |
| Four or more | * | * | ) 5.8 | 1 * | * |  | , | * | - | 7.5 | * | 9.9 |
| Total | 14.3 | 6.7 | 21.0 | 33.2 | 7.5 | 40.7 | 31.7 | * | 34.5 | 79.2 | 17.0 | 96.2 |
| other families with a fehale head |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tvo | 81.4 | 20.4 | 101.8 | 96.2 | 7.4 | 103.6 | 29.2 | - - | 29.2 | 206.8 | 27.8 | 234.6 |
| three | 42.2 | 9.3 | 51.4 | 34.9 | 6.9 | 41.8 | 20.2 | ) | ( 23.9 | 97.2 | 19.9 | 117.2 |
| Pour | 19.0 | ) | ( 21.9 | 10.8 | ) | ( 15.2 | 10.6 | ) 6.0 | ( 12.9 | 40.5 | 9.4 | 49.9 |
| Five or more | 8.7 | ) 5.4 | ( 11.2 | * | ) 6.6 | ( 5.5 | 4.8 | * | 6.0 | 16.7 | 6.0 | 22.7 |
| Total | 151.3 | 35.0 | 186.3 | 145.1 | 20.9 | 166.1 | 64.8 | 7.1 | 71.9 | 361.2 | 63.1 | 424.3 |
| Other pamilies: total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuo | 92.0 | 25.0 | 117.0 | 118.7 | 11.5 | 130.3 | 50.8 | $\cdots$ | 50.8 | 261.5 | 36.5 | 298.0 |
| Three | 44.5 | 10.3 | 54.8 | 42.8 | 9.6 | 52.4 | 26.9 | 5.9 | 32.8 | 114.2 | 25.8 | 140.0 |
| Pour | 19.9 | ) 5.3 | ( 23.2 | 12.9 | 4.8 | 17.7 | , 13.8 | ( * | , 16.6 | 46.5 <br> 13.2 | , 11.0 | ( $\begin{array}{r}57.5 \\ 17.6\end{array}$ |
| Pive | 6.7 | ) 5.3 | ( 8.6 | * |  | 5.2 |  | ( * | ) | $\text { ( } 13.2$ |  | $\text { ( } 17.6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tocal | 165.6 | 41.7 | 207.3 | 178.3 | 28.5 | 206.8 | 96.5 | 9.9 | 106.4 | 440.4 | 80.1 | 520.5 |
| all families |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tvo | 600.2 | 50.7 | 651.0 | 357.5 | 28.4 | 385.9 | 433.3 |  | 433.3 | 1,391.1 | 79.1 | 1,470.2 |
| Three | 83.3 | 41.4 | 124.6 | 298.8 | 43.3 | 342.1 | 324.5 | 24.1 | 348.6 | 706.5 | 108.7 | 815.3 |
| Pour | 45.0 | 36.0 | 81.0 | 344.5 | 41.1 | 385.6 | 441.5 | 44.2 | 485.7 | 830.9 | 121.3 | 952.2 |
| Pive | 18.0 | 21.8 | 39.8 | 164.6 | 23.4 | 188.0 | 229.0 | 33.7 | 262.8 | 411.6 | 79.0 | 490.6 |
| Six or more | 10.1 | 11.7 | 21.8 | 59.1 | 9.5 | 68.6 | 91.4 | 20.7 | 112.1 | 160.6 | 41.8 | 202.5 |
| Total | 756.8 | 161.6 | 918.3 | 1,224.6 | 145.6 | 1,370.2 | 1,519.7 | 122.8 | 1,642.5 | 3,501.0 | 430.0 | 3,931.0 |
| a) See Explanatory note for detaile of exclusions tofatiy tablea. <br> b) Eaplogment statue refere to periona aged ls and over only. <br> c) Ofanyage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

table 32. all families(a): type of pamily, number of children aged o-lf present, and labour porce status(b) januart ig8s ( 000 familles)

Number of children aged 0-14 present

no fanily member employed

(a) See Explanatory notes for excluiton to fanily tables.
(b) Labour forcestatus refere to persongaged lis and over only.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

For more information on sample design, estimation procedure and reliability of the estimates, for current and earlier surveys, reference should be made to the Technical note in The Labour Force, Australia, 1978 (6204.0).

## Estimation procedure

2. The labour force estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

## Reliability of the estimates

3. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error.
4. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates for the latest month and of estimates of movements since the previous month are shown in Table 1. Standard errors of other estimates and other monthly movements should be determined by using Tables A and B.
5. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.
6. As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, estimates below the levels shown in Table C, and percentages based on such estimates, have not been included but are indicated with a " ${ }^{\text {a }}$. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. See paragraph 9 concerning higher publication cut-off points for some estimates.
7. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements is given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between
two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of quarterly movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B by 1.4. Standard errors of all annual movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.4. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.
8. Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:
(a) From Table $A$ it will be seen that the estimate of 376,200 unemployed males looking for full-time work in January 1985 has a standard error of about 6,500. Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 369,700 to 382,700 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would have been within the range 363,200 to 389,200 .

(b) The estimate of movement in the number of unemployed males looking for full-time work from December 1984 to January 1985 is an increase of $\mathbf{3 0 , 9 0 0}$. Table B relates the standard error of the monthly movement to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived. In this case the January 1985 estimate $(376,200)$ is the larger. From Table B it will be seen that the standard error of the monthly movement is about 5,200 . Therefore there are about two chances in three that if all d wellings had been included in the surveys the movement would have been within the range $+25,700$ to $+36,100$ and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would have been within the range $+20,500$ to $+41,300$.

Estimated
movement


2 chances in 3 that, if all dwellings included, the movement is in this range
19 chances in 20 that, if all dwellings included, the movement is in this range
9. The relative standard errors of estimates of aggregate hours worked, average hours worked, average duration' of unemployment, and median duration of unemployment are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following relevant factors:

Aggregate hours worked: 1.2
Average hours worked: 0.5
Average duration of unemployment: 1.5
Median duration of unemployment: 2.0
Publication cut-off points for these and other labour force estimates (see paragraph 6) are shown in Table C on the next page. Because of these higher relative standard errors, estimates of aggregate hours worked, average duration of unemployment, and median duration of unemployment have higher cut-off points for publication (see paragraph 6) than other estimates as shown in Table A.
10. An example of the calculation of standard errors by the use of these factors is as follows:

In January 1985 the estimate of median duration of unemployment for unemployed males was 18.1 weeks (from Table 23) and the number unemployed was estimated as 404,900. From Table Ait can be estimated that this figure $(404,900)$ has a standard error of about 6,600 and therefore a relative standard error of about 1.6 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of median duration of unemployment is calculated by multiplying this figure (1.6) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 2.0): $1.6 \times 2.0=3.2$ per cent. The standard error of this estimate of
median duration of unemployment is therefore 3.2 per cent of 18.1, i.e. 0.6. Therefore there are about two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment for unemployed males that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 17.5 to 18.7 weeks and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would have been within the range 16.9 to 19.3 weeks.
11. The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Standard errors for capital cities are approximately the same as those for corresponding States.
12. The reliability of an estimated percentage or rate, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the relative standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be slightly lower than the relative standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The relative standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from Table A.
13. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording a nd coding of data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the nonsampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

| Size of estimate | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | $W \cdot A$. | Tas. | $N . T$. | A.C. $T$. | Australia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | - num |  |  |  |  | per cent of estimate |  |
| 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| 1,500 |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| 1,800 |  |  |  |  |  | 330 | 440 | - |  |  |
| 2,000 |  |  |  |  | - | 340 | 470 | 440 |  |  |
| 2,500 |  |  |  | 510 | 540 | 380 | 510 | 480 |  |  |
| 3,000 |  |  |  | 550 | 590 | 410 | 550 | 510 |  |  |
| 3,500 |  |  | 740 | 590 | 630 | 430 | 590 | 540 |  |  |
| 4,000 |  |  | 780 | 620 | 660 | 460 | 620 | 560 |  |  |
| 4,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 820 | 650 | 700 | 480 | 650 | 590 | 970 | 21.6 |
| 5,000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 860 | 680 | 730 | 500 | 680 | 610 | 1,000 | 20.0 |
| 6,000 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 930 | 730 | 790 | 530 | 740 | 650 | 1,100 | 18.0 |
| 10,000 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 900 | 970 | 640 | 910 | 750 | 1,400 | 14.0 |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,500 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 810 | 1,200 | 910 | 2,000 | 10.0 |
| 50,000 | 3,000 | 2,700 | 2,200 | 1.600 | 1.700 | 1.100 | 1,700 | 1,100 | 2,900 | 5.8 |
| 100,000 | 3,900 | 3,500 | 2,800 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 1,300 |  | 1,300 | 3,900 | 3.9 |
| 200,000 | 5,000 | 4,400 | 3,600 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 1,500 |  |  | 5,100 | 2.6 |
| 300,000 | 5,800 | 5,000 | 4,100 | 2,900 | 3,000 |  |  |  | 6,000 | 2.0 |
| 500,000 | 6,900 | 5,800 | 4,800 | 3,300 | 3,500 |  |  |  | 7,200 | 1.4 |
| 1,000,000 | 8,500 | 7,000 | 5,900 |  |  |  |  |  | 9,100 | 0.9 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 8,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,000 | 0.6 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,000 | 0.3 |

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS

| Size of larger estimate | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S. A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 210 |  |  |  |
| 1.500 |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |  |  |  |
| 1,800 |  |  |  |  |  | 260 | 370 |  |  |
| 2.000 |  |  |  |  |  | 270 | 380 | 370 |  |
| 2,500 |  |  |  | 490 | 520 | 290 | 420 | 390 |  |
| 3,000 |  |  | - | 520 | 560 | 310 | 460 | 410 |  |
| 3.500 |  |  | 730 | 540 | 590 | 330 | 490 | 430 |  |
| 4,000 |  | -- | 760 | 570 | 610 | 340 | 520 | 450 |  |
| 4.500 | 1.100 | 1.100 | 790 | 590 | 640 | 360 | 550 | 460 | 1,100 |
| 5,000 | 1.100 | 1.100 | 820 | 610 | 660 | 370 | 570 | 480 | 1.200 |
| 6.000 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 880 | 650 | 700 | 390 | 620 | 500 | 1,200 |
| 10,000 | 1.400 | 1,400 | 1.000 | 760 | 830 | 460 | 760 | 570 | 1,500 |
| 20,000 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 1,300 | 930 | 1,000 | 550 | 1,000 | 670 | 2,000 |
| 50,000 | 2.500 | 2.300 | 1.700 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 690 | 1,400 | 790 | 2,700 |
| 100.000 | 3.200 | 2,800 | 2.100 | 1,400 | 1.600 | 810 |  | 880 | 3,400 |
| 200.000 | 3.900 | 3,300 | 2,500 | 1,700 | 1,900 | 920 |  |  | 4,300 |
| 300.000 | 4,400 | 3,700 | 2,800 | 1.900 | 2.100 |  |  |  | 4,900 |
| 500,000 | 5,100 | 4,200 | 3.200 | 2.100 | 2,300 |  |  |  | 5,700 |
| 1.000,000 | 6,100 | 4.900 | 3.800 |  |  |  |  |  | 6,800 |
| 2.000.000 | 7.200 | 5.600 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,200 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,000 |

TABLE C. PUBLICATION CUT-OFF POINTS FOR LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES(a)

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W. A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Astimates classified by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aggregate hours worked | 5,400 | 5,400 | 4,200 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 1,200 | 2,200 | 2,400 |  |
| Average hours worked | 2,300 | 2,300 | 1,800 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 500 | 9,400 |  |  |
| Average (mean) duration of |  |  |  |  |  | 1,000 | 2,300 |  |  |
| unemployment | 6,800 | 6,800 | 5,300 | 3,800 | 3,800 | 1,500 | 2,700 | 3,000 | 6,800 |
| Median duration of unemployment | 9.000 | 9,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 3,600 | 4,000 | 9,000 |
| All other estimates | 4.500 | 4,500 | 3,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 4,500 |

[^3]
## SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS RELATING TO THE LABOUR FORCE

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys on labour force and related topics are published separately as shown below.

## Title of Publication

Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March-May $1982 \quad 6341.0$
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1983 to April 1984, Preliminary 6331.0
Assisted and Unassisted Migrants. August 1972; March 1980
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, September to November 19826243.0
Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and who Arrived After 1960,
Australia, March 1984
Child Care-May 1969, 1973, 1977; June 1980
Educational Experience and Intentions Survey, Australia, 19794212.0
Employed Married Women in the Labour Force, November 1979 (Queensland) 6203.3
Employment Benefits, February-May 1979, August 1983, August 1984
Employment Status of Teenagers, August 1978(a) 6234.0
Evening and Night Work, November 1976
Frequency of Pay. August 1974, 1976 and $1977 \quad 6320.0$
Income and Housing Survey, 1981-82-
Income of Individuals
6502.0

Income Distribution, Australia: Income Units $\quad 6523.0$
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons (Excluding Persons Who Were Stood Down) Australia, July 1984,
Preliminary(a)
Job Tenure. Latest issue August 1976 . 6211.0
Journey to Work and Journey to School, May 1970; August $1974 \quad 9205.0$
Labour Force Experience. Annually. Latest issue February $1984 \quad \mathbf{6 2 0 6 . 0}$
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia. Annually. Latest issue February $1984 \quad 6235.0$
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families. Annually. Latest issue July $1983 \quad 6234.0$
Labour Mobility. Annually. Latest issue February 1984 6209.0
Methods of Obtaining Jobs, July 1982 6245.0
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Migrants in the Labour Force, } 1972 \text { to 1976(b) } & 6230.0\end{array}$
Multiple Jobholding. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1983
Persons Retired from Full-time Work, Australia, September $1983 \quad 6238.0$
Persons who Intended to Retire from Full-time Work, Australia, Preliminary September 1984 6257.0
Persons Aged 15 to 64 Years: Employment Status and Period Since Leaving School, May 1976
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia. Twice-yearly. Latest issue March 1984 6220.0
Preliminary, September 1984
6219.0

Post School Qualifications of Tradesmen and Other Employed Persons, New South Wales, November $1979 \quad 6202.1$
School Leavers, 1970 to 1974: Their Employment Status and Education Experience in May 19756226.0
Superannuation, Australia, February 1974; September to November 1982 6319.0
Survey of Persons Registered with the CES as Unemployed, March 1977 . 6229.0
The Labour Force: Country of Birth and Period of Residence, February 1972 6207.0
Trade Union Members, November 1976, March-May 19826325.0
Transition From Education to Work (Including leavers from schools, universities, and other educational institutions). Annually. Latest issue May 1984
6227.0

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution). Annually. Latest issue August $1983 \quad 6310.0$
Preliminary, August 1984
6309.0

Work Patterns of Employees, November 1976 6328.0
Working Conditions, February-May $1979 \quad 6335.0$
Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February-May 1981
Supplementary Tables 6339.0

[^4]
[^0]:    (a) See coaparability of series, paragraph 35, page 4.

[^1]:    Persons
    1,623.7
    131.1
    131.8
    5.8
    17.1
    44.0
    60.6
    13.3

[^2]:    10.2
    8.1
    9.1
    8.8
    9.3
    

[^3]:    (a) See paragraphs 6 and 9. pages 33 and 34.

[^4]:    (a) Previously: Characteristics of Persons Looking for Work, Australia. (b) Estimates derived from labour force surveys. For more recent estimates, see the relevant tables in this publication

